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PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

FROM THE

East India Company,

108337

CONCERNING THE LATE

NABOB of The CARNATIC.

Ordered to be printed 21ſt and 23d June 1802;
and to be reprinted 26th February 1807.

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East India House,
the 23d June 1802.

No. 1.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel MAC NEIL, dated 5th and 6th July 1801; &c.

To Lieutenant Colonel MAC-NEIL.

Sir,

1. THE precarious ſtate of his Highneſs the Nabob's health being ſuch as to indicate the probability of his Highneſs's early diſſolution, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has judged it expedient, for the preſervation of order, to ſtation a party of Troops at the Palace of Chepauk; and his Lordſhip, relying on your prudence and diſcretion, has been pleaſed to appoint you to the command of the Troops.

2. The detail will conſiſt of three companies of His Majeſty's Scotch brigade, five companies of the 1ſt battalion 4th regiment of native infantry, a ſubaltern, and thirty Europeans, and one company of native artillery with four ſix-pounders, and thirty troopers from the Governor's body guard. A farther portion of the Garriſon of Fort St. George will be held in readineſs to join you, if occaſion ſhould render that meaſure neceſſary.

3. The principal object of your care being the preſervation of order within the Palace of Chepauk, at the period of the Nabob's diſſolution, the Governor in Council directs you, after ſecuring the firſt Gate of the Garden, to march the Detachment to the principal Gateway of the Palace, and take poſſeſſion of it.

4. A communication of this intended meaſure will be made to the Nabob ſufficiently early, it is hoped, to prevent any alarm in his Highneſs's mind; and the expedition and ſecrecy with which it will be executed, will probably prevent any oppoſition or confuſion.

5. Having taken poſſeſſion of the principal Gateway, it will be neceſſary to make a diſpoſition of your force for maintaining that poſition.

6. In carrying this part of your orders into effect, the Governor in Council deſires you to uſe every degree of conciliation and reſpect towards the immediate Family of the Nabob, and towards the confidential Officers of his Highneſs's Government. By an adherence to that mode of conduct, the Governor in Council expects that no difficulty will occur; but if, notwithſtanding this moderation, you ſhould be oppoſed in the execution of theſe orders with reſpect to poſſeſſing the Gateway, you will, after making the beſt explanation of your orders which circumſtances will admit to the Nabob's Officers within the Gateway, remain thirty minutes, and if, after the expiration of that time, you ſhall have received no communication from Major Grant, the Military Secretary of the Governor, you will obtain poſſeſſion of the Gateway by force.

7. After having eſtabliſhed yourſelf at the Gateway of the Palace, you will conſider the beſt means of reſtraining the intercourſe of Perſons with the interior of the Palace; but as it is impoſſible to deſcribe, with ſufficient accuracy, the different paſſages through the external Wall of the Palace, I am directed to inform you, that when the event of the Nabob's death ſhall occur, it will be your duty, to the extent of your power, to prevent the introduction of any Partizans into the Palace, to reſtrain any apparent commotion, to protect from violence the Perſons of the Nabob's immediate Family, and to provide the beſt practicable means for preventing his Highneſs's property and treaſure from being removed from the Palace. In executing this part of the order, you will obſerve that the Governor in Council does not conſider the Brothers of his Highneſs to conſtitute any part of his immediate Family; and you will endeavour to reſtrain them, by force if neceſſary and practicable, from entering the Palace until ſome arrangement of affairs ſhall be made.

8. As ſoon as may be practicable, after taking poſſeſſion of the Gateway, you will endeavour to aſcertain what number of armed or unarmed Men may be within the walls of the Palace, and you will cauſe that number to be ſo far diminiſhed as you ſhall judge neceſſary to the tranquil execution of theſe orders; you will particularly endeavour to expel, from within the Walls of the Palace, all ſuch armed Men as may not be in the immediate ſervice of his Highneſs the Nabob; upon this point you will

No. 1. *continued.*

will make an early Report, and it is the intention of the Governor in Council to furniſh you, at the earlieſt poſſible period of time after the death of the Nabob, with more detailed inſtructions for the guidance of your conduct.

9. It will be obvious to you that the Governor in Council conſiders the truſt now repoſed in you, to involve conſiderations of the greateſt delicacy and importance, and his Lordſhip directs me to expreſs his confident expectation, that your conduct in the diſcharge of it will be ſuch as the nature of the Conjuncture, and the ſituation of his Highneſs's Family, demand from the liberality and dignity of the Britiſh Government.

10. During this ſervice, you will addreſs immediately to the Governor ſuch communications as may become neceſſary, and obey ſuch orders as you may receive directly from his Lordſhip.

I am, Sir, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 5 July 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,* Chief Secry to Govt.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Secry.

To J. Webbe, Eſq.; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I requeſt you will be pleaſed to inform the Right Honourable Governor, that, agreeably to his Lordſhip's inſtructions, I marched the Troops placed under my command for the preſervation of order at Chepauk, through both the Gateways leading to the Palace; of theſe Gates I took poſſeſſion, and I have placed Guards at three other Gates leading through the exterior Wall.

The communication which the Right Honourable Governor was pleaſed to make of his Lordſhip's intentions, ſeemed to have conſiderably reconciled the Nabob to the meaſure itſelf; but he was very much averſe to Guards being placed within the interior Gate. The ſpace there in front of the Palace is very ſmall, and the immediate entrance to the Palace is quite cloſe to the Gate.

As there ſeemed to be no immediate neceſſity for ſtationing Guards within, and as the Nabob was ſo much averſe to any being placed there, I judged it fit to accommodate his Highneſs's inclinations as far as poſſible: I have therefore placed Sentries only at the Gate, and the body of the Troops cloſe to it on the outſide.

There is no kind of commotion whatever within the Palace Walls, and there is every appearance of tranquillity being preſerved.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Chepauk, 5th July 1801.

(Signed) *D. Mac Neil,* Lt Col.

A true Copy

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Secy

To Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

I have received your Letter of this date; and am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, to expreſs his Lordſhip's entire approbation of your conſenting, under the circumſtances you have ſtated, to withdraw the Guards from the interior part of the Gateway of his Highneſs the Nabob's Palace. It being the intention of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every degree of attention and conciliation ſhould be ſhewn to the perſonal wiſhes of the Nabob, his Lordſhip is deſirous that you ſhould be ſtudious to meet his Highneſs's wiſhes in every point, not involving the ſecurity of the great object entruſted to your care.

In addition to the general inſtructions contained in my Letter of yeſterday, I am directed to deſire that the greateſt degree of caution may be uſed in your communication with the Nabob, or with his Highneſs's Family and Miniſters, to avoid the appearance of any concurrence on the part of the Britiſh Government in the arrangements which his Highneſs may be deſirous of making with reſpect either to his immediate property, or to the general affairs of the Carnatic; for the ſame reaſon you will abſtain from giving countenance to any party which may be formed in the Palace in favour of any part of the Nabob's Family, or of his Highneſs's Miniſters.

It is underſtood that the principal part of the Nabob's treaſure is depoſited in the apartments of his Highneſs's Siſter, the Boody Beegum; and I am directed to communicate

municate this intelligence to you, in order that your attention may be particularly directed to those apartments, in carrying into execution his Lordship's orders for preventing the removal of the treasure from Chepauk. No. 1. *continued.*

I am, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 5th July 1801. (Signed) *J. Webbe,* Chief Secy of Govt.

(True copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,* Chief Secy to Govt.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,* Secy.

To J. Webbe, Esq; Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour of your Letter of this date, and I beg leave to assure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that every part of his Lordship's orders shall be duly observed and executed.

I have taken such precautions as I think will render it altogether impossible for treasure (unless in very small sums or in covered doolies) to be carried out of any part of the Palace. *May* I request the honour of his Lordship's permission to apprize the Nabob, that conveyances of that description are not expected to be sent from the Palace?

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Chepauk, 5th July 1801. (Signed) *Dgn. Mac Neil,* Lt Col.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,* Secy.

To Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, commanding a Detachment at Chepauk.

Sir,

In reply to your Letter of last night I am directed to acquaint you, that until his Highness the Nabob shall expire, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council does not consider it expedient to impose any restraint on the egress of covered palankeens from the Palace of Chepauk; but after that event shall have happened, you will prevent the issue of covered palankeens from the Palace, until you shall have received further orders from the Governor in Council.

In issuing these instructions, the Governor in Council confines the operation of them to the period of time during which order shall prevail in the interior of the Palace; but if any commotion should arise previously to the death of the Nabob, you will take effectual measures for restraining the issue of treasure, by any mode of conveyance whatever, until you shall receive the farther directions of the Governor in Council.

If, previously to the death of the Nabob, you shall have reason to suspect an attempt to carry treasure from the Palace, without his Highness's consent, you will also in that event restrain the issue of it, until the Nabob's consent shall be obtained for the passage from the Palace.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Fort St. George, 6th July 1801. (Signed) *J. Webbe,* Chief Secry to Govt.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,* Secy.

No. 2.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Lieutenant Colonel Bowser; dated 11th July 1801.

Diary to Mily Cons, 11th July 1801.

Sent the following Letter to Lieut. Col. Bowser.

Sir,

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council having judged it expedient to assemble a small force, consisting of five companies of the 2d battalion 17th regi-

No. 2. *continued.*

ment of native infantry, five troops of the 2d regiment native cavalry, and two six-pounders, with a proportion of artillery; I am directed to inform you, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has selected you to command it; you will accordingly proceed to join the detachment which is now encamped in the bed of the Long Tank, and take whatever measures may be necessary for keeping it ready to move at a short notice.

I am, &c.

Fort St. George, 11th July 1801. (Signed) *J. Webbe*, Chief Secy to Govt.

No. 3.

Copy of INSTRUCTIONS to Messrs. Webbe and Close, dated 15th July 1801; when they proceeded to the Palace of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

To Josiah Webbe, Esq. and Lieutenant Col. Close.

Gentlemen,

In consequence of the death of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, it is my earnest desire, founded on the instructions of his Excellency the Governor General, that a complete adjustment of the affairs of the Carnatic should be made with the least practicable delay.

The nature of the evidence which has been obtained of the violation of the alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, and the course of reasoning upon the condition in which the Family of their Highnesses has, by that discovery, been placed in relation to the British Government, are subjects so familiar to you, that any particular instructions from me with regard to the principles, or to the detailed considerations of the question, appear to be superfluous.—It will be sufficient for me therefore to state, that the death of the Nabob has produced no change in the principles by which it will be proper to regulate the conduct of the British Government towards the Family of his Highness: but in the application of those principles to the actual state of affairs, I judge it to be of the greatest importance to the national character, as well as to the critical state of our affairs, that the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic should be adjusted by an amicable negociation.

I accordingly depute you to conduct this negociation, and hereby authorize and empower you to exercise your own discretion for the purpose of carrying into effect my intentions, and the instructions of his Excellency the Governor General.

The Officer commanding the forces at Chepauk, will obey such orders as he may receive from you.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 15th July 1801. (Signed) *Clive.*

No. 4.

Copy of a REPORT of Messrs. Webbe and Close, explanatory of their Proceedings at the Palace of his late Highness the Nabob, in their Interviews or Negotiations with the Regents and Taje ul Omrah.

[*N. B.* In this document are contained the propositions from Taje ul Omrah, and from Najeeb Khan and Juke Ali Khan, required by the 4th and 5th Orders of the Honourable House; vide pages 11 and 13.]

July 15th, 1801.

Report, July 15th 1801.

In conformity to your Lordship's instructions, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk, having previously caused a message intimating our approach to be communicated, through the channel of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, to the principal Officers of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

On our arrival at Chepauk, we were received by Nejeeb Khan, Tuckia Ally Khan, Kadir Nawas Khan, and Mr. Thomas Barrett, who introduced themselves as the principal Officers of the Government of his Highness Omdut ul Omrah. Nejeeb Khan appeared to hold no distinct office, but to have been a companion of the Family since the time of Anwar ud deen Khan, and to have been consulted generally

on

No. 4. *continued.*

on all occaſions of intereſt to the Nabob of the Carnatic. Tuckia Ally Khan was entruſted with the military affairs of the late Nabob. Kadir Nawas Khan ſuperintended the general and internal departments of his Highneſs's Government: but the moſt important department of his Highneſs's Government, the adminiſtration of the revenues of the Carnatic, had been entruſted to the charge of Mr. Barrett. As that branch of the Nabob's Government affected more particularly than any other the rights and intereſts of the Company, we judge it to be proper to explain to your Lordſhip, that Mr. Barrett is of the loweſt tribe of native Portugueſe, equally deſtitute of education, manners, and knowledge.

We enquired whether any particular arrangement had been made by the Nabob for the adminiſtration of the affairs of his Government, in the event which had recently occurred; and having been informed that an authentic will, under his ſeal and ſignature, had been left by Omdut ul Omrah, we deſired that it might be produced. Nejeeb Khan, who directed the converſation, made the uſual objections, founded on the recency of the Nabob's death, on the neceſſity of allowing a ſufficient interval of time for the ceremonies of the occaſion, and on the decorum of poſtponing to open the will until the Heir appointed ſhould be at liberty, in conformity to the uſual practice, to attend to the tranſaction of public buſineſs. We replied, that the Britiſh Government was aware of the prevailing uſages obſerved by the profeſſors of the Mahomedan religion on all ordinary occaſions of this nature; that your Lordſhip could have no wiſh that thoſe uſages ſhould be unneceſſarily tranſgreſſed; but that the affairs of a great Government, on which our requeſt was founded, could not be regulated by the ordinary practice of individual families. Having in conſequence been informed that the Nabob had appointed his reputed Son (Fadjul Omrah, commonly called Ally Huſſain) to be his ſole Heir, we again urged the neceſſity of producing the will, and requeſted that the young man ſhould be introduced to us. The Khans having retired to conſider this demand, we learnt, during a deſultory converſation with Mr. Barrett, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had become acquainted with the intention of Huſſam ul Mulk to employ an armed force at the Palace of Chepauk for the accompliſhment of his views, at the expected termination of his Highneſs's life; that the meaſure of ſtationing a body of the Company's troops for the protection of the Family, had in conſequence been entirely acceptable to his Highneſs, and (to uſe his own figurative expreſſion) that the ſecurity, derived from that arrangement, had been the means of prolonging his Highneſs's life.

The Khans having been joined by Mr. Barrett, returned, aſſenting to our requeſt; and, after a ſhort delay, the young man was introduced with the will in his hand. The will having been opened and read by Kadir Nawas Khan, was found to be an authentic inſtrument, expreſſing in clear, diſtinct, and explicit terms, the will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that his reputed Son (Ally Huſſain) ſhould ſucceed him in the poſſeſſion of all his rights, poſſeſſions, property, and in the ſovereignty * of the Carnatic. The will alſo appointed Mahomed Nejeeb Khan, Salar Jung, and Tuckia Ally Khan, to aſſiſt the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah in the adminiſtration of his affairs.

* The Engliſh word "ſovereignty" is in the will.

The will having been read, we excuſed ourſelves to Ally Huſſain for an intruſion, which, although unſeaſonable, was indiſpenſably neceſſary; and he immediately retired, returning expreſſions of civility.

On the departure of Ally Huſſain, we requeſted a private conference with the two Khans only, who had been appointed by the will of Omdut ul Omrah to aſſiſt the counſels of his Son. After ſome preparatory obſervations on the importance of the ſubject, which we were deſirous of diſcuſſing; and on the conſequent neceſſity of ſuperſeding the ordinary forms obſerved in private families on ſimilar occaſions of misfortune, we proceeded, with the concurrence of the Khans, to ſtate the nature of the written documents diſcovered at Seringapatam. Nejeeb Khan expreſſed the greateſt degree of ſurprize at this communication, profeſſed his entire ignorance of the ſubject, and proteſted that it was impoſſible for the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to cheriſh the intentions imputed to his Highneſs. Some of the principal documents having been produced, Nejeeb Khan aſſerted, that they contained none but expreſſions of civility and compliment; that the Marquis Cornwallis had repeatedly enjoined the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, to cultivate a friendly intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun; that the whole tendency of the correſpondence produced was directed to that object in conformity to the injunctions of Lord Cornwallis, and that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had recently addreſſed himſelf to Lord Cornwallis on the ſubject of theſe communications: the particular warmth of

the

No. 4. *continued.*

the expreſſions uſed by Omdut ul Omrah, in his Letter addreſſed to Gholam Ally Khan on the 14th Mohurrum 1209, having been pointed out to Nejeeb Khan, he obſerved that it was nothing more than an expreſſion of civility which might have been uſed on any ordinary occaſion. The copy of the cypher having been produced, Nejeeb Khan took the opportunity of ſaying that the Moonſhy of the Nabob was preſent, and could be examined with reſpect to the authenticity of the hand-writing; that although the cypher appeared, as was ſtated by us, to be a paper of a very ſecret nature, calculated to provide for the tranſaction of affairs of great importance, it might have been conveyed into the archives of Tippoo Sultaun by the enemies of Omdut ul Omrah; that, upon being furniſhed with the proofs of the ſuppoſed treacherous intercourſe between Tippoo Sultaun and the Family of the Nabob Mohamed Ally, ſuch explanations ſhould be afforded, and ſuch anſwers given, as the different caſes might require, and that, the proofs being compared, the Company might form a complete judgment.

This diſcourſe being apparently intended to confound the object of our deputation, we ſtated to the two Khans that in caſes of diſputed points between independent Powers, neither party could erect itſelf into a judge of the conduct of the other party; that on thoſe queſtions an appeal could be made only to the general practice of the Nations of the World; and that ſuch differences could only be decided by the means poſſeſſed by each party reſpectively to provide for its own ſecurity; that with reſpect to the preſent caſe, the moſt abundant proofs were in poſſeſſion of the Britiſh Government of the violation of the alliance between the Company and the late Nabob, and particularly of the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792; that the Britiſh Government, being ſatisfied of the ſufficiency of thoſe proofs, had no intention of conſtituting itſelf a judge of the conduct of its Ally: but that being prepared to appeal, if neceſſary, to the eſtabliſhed maxims of the public Law of Nations, it had reſolved to demand from the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſatisfaction for his violation of the alliance, and ſecurity for its rights and intereſts againſt the future operation of his Highneſs's hoſtile councils; that the indiſpoſition, which had terminated in the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had prevented the execution of the Governor General's orders for this purpoſe; that although his Highneſs's right to the ſupport and friendſhip of the Company had been entirely cut off by the violation of the alliance, the Britiſh Government being ſtill deſirous of preſerving the connexion ſo long ſubſiſting, would be diſpoſed to extend thoſe ſentiments to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, if an adequate ſecurity could be eſtabliſhed for the rights of the Company in the Carnatic through the channel of an amicable adjuſtment. The two Khans repeated, that they were ignorant of the exiſtence of the ſuppoſed ſecret intercourſe between the Nabobs Walajah Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun; and Nejeeb Khan in particular ſtated, that from the tenor of his intercourſe with the Family of the Nabob, as well as from the expreſſions of the will, he did not conſider himſel at liberty, or in anyway authorized to give anſwer upon ſo momentous a queſtion, without conſulting and obtaining the conſent of the Family and Miniſters of the late Nabob.—We proceeded to explain ſlowly and diſtinctly to the two Khans the courſe of reaſoning and the propoſitions contained in the Declaration tranſmitted from Bengal, which the Khans having heard with great attention, they ſtated that they diſtinctly comprehended the object of the Declaration and the force of the reaſoning; they admitted the concluſions drawn from the facts, provided the facts ſhould be true; but at the ſame time ſtrenuouſly aſſerted their diſbelief of the hoſtile intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, imputed to the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah.—After a deſultory converſation on this ſubject, in which the two Khans inſiſted on the reaſonableneſs of their entering into the defence of Omdut ul Omrah's conduct in regard to the ſeveral points ſtated in the Declaration, and in which we repeated the arguments founded on the practice of Nations, and on the right of the Britiſh Government to provide for the ſafety of its intereſts, we endeavoured to reduce this very long conference into the reſult of a ſingle propoſition, by demanding to know whether the Khans, on the part of Ally Huſſain, were diſpoſed to an adjuſtment of the claims of the Britiſh Government through the channel of an amicable negociation.—They profeſſed the greateſt degree of reſpect and attachment to the Britiſh Government; ſtated that they conſidered themſelves and the whole Family to be under its immediate protection; dwelt on the general impoſſibility of their proceeding by any other than amicable means in the ſettlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, or of the exiſting differences with the Britiſh Government; but carefully avoided a direct anſwer to the propoſition we had ſtated on that ſubject.—The day being far advanced, the

Khans

No. 4. *continued.*

Khans took an opportunity of urging the neceſſity of their attention to the Funeral of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to the preparations of removing the Corpſe to Trichinopoly.—This plea was urged in ſo forcible a manner, upon the grounds of public decorum, and of conſideration for the feelings of the Family, that we yielded without further diſcuſſion to the evident deſire of the Khans to conclude the Conference, without giving a poſitive anſwer to our propoſition.—It was agreed, however, that an interview ſhould take place on the evening of the next day, at which the Khans aſſured us that they would be prepared to give a ſpecific anſwer to our propoſitions, after conſulting the Family and Miniſters of the late Nabob upon the ſubject of this Conference.

In proceeding to take leave of the Khans, we aſſured them in the moſt unequivocal terms, that on the anſwer which they intended to give to our propoſition would depend, whether the Britiſh Government would acknowledge the claims of the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the ſupport of the Company, or whether the Britiſh Government ſhould proceed to take ſuch meaſures as it might deem to be expedient for the ſecurity of its rights and intereſts in the Carnatic.

July 16th.—At ſeven o'clock this evening we proceeded, according to appointment, to meet the two Khans at the Palace of Chepauk. Before we proceeded to the direct object of the Conference, we communicated to Najeeb Khan and Tuckia Aſſy Khan, a Perſian tranſlation of the declaration. After peruſing a conſiderable part of the Paper, Nejeeb Khan obſerved, that it contained the ſame matter as was explained to him on the preceding day; that he entirely comprehended the courſe of the reaſoning, and that he did not require any farther explanation on the ſubject.—He repeated his conviction, that it was impoſſible for Omdut ul Omrah to engage in a correſpondence injurious to the Britiſh intereſts; and ſtated, as a confirmation of his belief, the adherence of the Nabob to the pecuniary ſtipulations of his engagements, and the probability that theſe means had been adopted by his Highneſs's enemies to injure his reputation.

In order, however, that the concluſion drawn from the propoſitions ſtated in the declaration, and the conſequent determination of the Britiſh Government, might be fully underſtood, that paſſage of the Paper was read, and diſtinctly explained by us to the two Khans.

We proceeded to enquire whether the Khans were prepared (according to the reſult of the Conference of yeſterday) to enter into a friendly Negociation, for the eſtabliſhment of an adequate ſecurity for the right and intereſt of the Britiſh Government. The Khans replied, that the whole Family of Omdut ul Omrah was under the protection of the Britiſh Government, and that it could feel none but friendly diſpoſitions towards the Company; at the ſame time, however, they perſiſted in denying the proofs of the violation of the Alliance by Omdut ul Omrah, on the foundation of which the demand of the Britiſh Government reſted, and by a ſtrange inconſiſtency, proceeded to enquire the conditions on which we propoſed to eſtabliſh an amicable adjuſtment of our claims on the Family of the late Nabob.

We proceeded accordingly to ſtate to the Khan's the inconveniences which had been experienced from the effects of a divided Government; the difficulty of applying, under ſuch a Syſtem, the Reſources of the Carnatic to the exigencies of the public Service; and the impoſſibility of introducing a regular form of internal Government, until the defects of the exiſting Syſtem ſhould be corrected. We then informed the Khans, that the only remedy applicable to the errors of the preſent Government of the Carnatic was, the ſubſtitution of one permanent authority, in lieu of the fluctuating authority which had hitherto ſubſiſted; that the appropriation of the Reſources of the Carnatic, during the Government of the Nabob, and under the preſſure of actual War, had been found from experience to be incompatible with the objects of the Alliance; and therefore the only adequate ſecurity for the rights and intereſt of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic, againſt the dangers with which they had been menaced, was the entire and excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic. We accordingly informed the Khans, that this condition would form the baſis of the arrangement which it was our intention to propoſe to them. Nejeeb Khan obſerved, that ſuch a propoſition was calculated to fruſtrate the profeſſed object of the arrangement; for if the entire Government of the Carnatic ſhould be transferred to the hands of the Company, the ſtation of Nabob of the Carnatic would be annihilated.—We replied to the Khans, that the condition now propoſed actually exiſted in the Treaties of 1787 and 1792; and that although the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic had been transferred, under the operation of that condition, to the excluſive Admi-

No. 4. *continued.*

miſtration of the Company, no doubt was entertained that the rank and dignity of Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, as the Nabobs of the Carnatic, had been preſerved; we therefore drew this concluſion, that the rank and dignity of the Nabob of the Carnatic could not be injured by extending the operation of that condition; and that the object of propoſing an amicable adjuſtment, inſtead of proceeding to exerciſe the rights acquired by the Britiſh Government, was manifeſtly founded in the deſire of preſerving to the Family the rank, dignities, and ſplendour of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.—The Khans admitted this argument to be concluſive, but without coming to any determination on the fundamental propoſition ſtated by us, appeared to be deſirous of knowing the general outline of the arrangement, which it was in the contemplation of the Britiſh Government to eſtabliſh.—We thought it expedient to ſatisfy, by deſcribing the principal parts of the Plan intended by your Lordſhip and by the Governor General, in the event of an amicable adjuſtment of affairs: but we apprized the Khans at the ſame time, that the intended arrangements, with reſpect to the Family affairs and dependants of Omdut ul Omrah, would be regulated by the acceptance or rejection of the fundamental propoſition; for in the one caſe the Britiſh Government would be at liberty to conſult the dictates of moderation, liberality, and friendſhip, but in the other caſe it would be compelled to adopt ſuch meaſures of precaution, for the ſecurity of its rights and intereſts, as the hoſtile conduct of Omdut ul Omrah had juſtified, and as would be rendered neceſſary by the perſeverance of his reputed Son in the ſpirit of thoſe Councils.

The Khans entered into a deſultory converſation on the long ſubſiſting connection between the Company and the Family of the late Nabob; in which they were more deſirous of referring the pretenſions of Ally Huſſain to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792, than to the actual circumſtances which had occurred. We thought it therefore not unneceſſary to ſtate again, that the right of Omdut ul Omrah to the ſupport of the Company, was founded on the expreſs Letter of the Treaty of 1792; that the whole ſpirit of the Alliance having been vitiated previouſly to the oſtenſible concluſion of the Treaty of 1792, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had, by his own conduct, annihilated the rights intended to be conveyed to him by that inſtrument; that conſequently he left his reputed Son in his own condition; that having placed himſelf in the relation of a public enemy, his reputed Son had ſucceeded to that condition; that although the Britiſh Government had ſuſpended the exerciſe of its rights, it acknowledged no other claim on the part of Huſſain, and that therefore, in admitting him to negociate upon any Terms, it was actuated by motives of generoſity, unconnected with any right in the Family of Mahomed Ally to reſiſt its demand for ſecurity. The Khans made a civil anſwer to the ſubſtance of this communication, but at the ſame time indicated, in the ſtrongeſt manner, that they were by no means diſpoſed to accede to the fundamental propoſition of the intended arrangements: they ſtated that it was a ſubject of ſo much importance, as to preclude them from giving an anſwer without a full conſultation with all the branches of the Family; they therefore requeſted that they might be permitted to poſtpone until the next day their final anſwer upon the ſubject of the two Conferences.

In the actual ſituation of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, we conſidered ourſelves at liberty to accede to the requeſt, under a formal intimation to the Khans, that as the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic could not be protracted without material injury to the internal tranquillity of the Country, we ſhould expect to receive an anſwer ſo determinate as to enable the Britiſh Government to proceed to adopt the meaſures ſuſpended by the preſent Negociation. We accordingly took leave of the Khans, with an aſſurance that they would be prepared to deliver a final anſwer the next day.

July 17.—We proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk at three o'clock in the afternoon, according to the appointment of the preceding day.

Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan proceeded to inform us that the whole Family, and the Miniſters of the late Nabob, had been aſſembled for the purpoſe of deliberating on the propoſition ſtated by us on the preceding day; and that the reſult of their deliberation was a conviction in their own minds, that, notwithſtanding the decided terms in which our propoſition was communicated to them, the Britiſh Government would ſtill be diſpoſed to accept a modification of the terms required for its ſecurity in the Carnatic. They accordingly produced a contra project, which they deſired might be ſubmitted to your Lordſhip's conſideration. A tranſlation of that Paper is annexed to the Report of this day's Conference.

We

No. 4. *continued.*

We informed the Khans that we poſſeſſed full authority from your Lordſhip and from the Governor General for rejecting, on the part of the Britiſh Government, any propoſal inconſiſtent with the extent of the ſecurity already required, and that our propoſition for veſting excluſively in the hands of the Company the entire Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, contained the baſis on which alone the propoſed arrangement could be founded. We reminded the Khans of the importance which they had, at an earlier ſtage of the Conferences, attached to the extent of this propoſition; and of their conſidering their authority inſufficient to decide ſo momentous a queſtion. We warned them that the interpretation they were about to give to the Will of Omdut ul Omrah, involved them in a heavy reſponſibility to his reputed Son, which the terms of the Will itſelf did not juſtify;* and we ſtated for their conſideration, that whatever might be the reſult of theſe Conferences, the effect to be produced on their own intereſts could bear no compariſon to the effect to be produced on thoſe of Ally Huſſain.

The Khans replied, that the ſubject of the evidence diſcovered at Seringapatam, had been agitated in the Durbar for more then twelve† months; that meaſures had been taken for juſtifying the conduct of Omdut ul Omrah, which they aſſerted to be innocent of any treacherous intention towards the Britiſh Government; that our propoſitions, containing the fundamental baſis of an amicable arrangement, had been fully diſcuſſed and debated; that they (the Khans) had fully conſidered the nature of the authority and of the reſponſibility which the Will of Omdut ul Omrah devolved on them; that they were prepared to give a decided anſwer on the propoſition, and that the Paper delivered to us contained, finally and unequivocally, the only terms on which they could accede to our arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic by Negotiation.

* All the Authority conveyed by the Will to theſe Khans is contained in the Perſian word *Imdad*, which literally ſignifies *Aſſiſtance*.

† This contradicts, in the moſt direct terms, Nejeeb Khan's expreſſions of ſurprize on this ſubject, in the firſt Conference.

Our endeavours to accompliſh an amicable adjuſtment being thus defeated in limine, by the formal rejection of your Lordſhip's fundamental propoſitions, we ſhould have felt ourſelves juſtified in bringing the Negociation to an immediate concluſion; but knowing the earneſt deſire of your Lordſhip and of the Governor General, to obtain the ſecurity required for the rights and intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic by an amicable Negociation, and conſidering the propoſal of the Khans to be ſo extravagant as to be undeſerving of ſerious attention, we judged it to be our duty not to exclude the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from an opportunity of declaring his genuine ſentiments upon a point of ſo much intereſt to himſelf, and of relieving himſelf from the effects of the infatuated or treacherous Councils of his appointed adviſers. We therefore informed the Khans, that in a queſtion which appeared to relate excluſively to the intereſts of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, we were deſirous of receiving from himſelf a declaration, which would determine his future ſituation, either as the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or as a mere Dependant on the Bounty of the Company. The extreme anxiety which the Khans diſcovered in attempting to evade this demand, confirmed in our judgment the expediency and neceſſity of perſiſting in it.

It would be tedious to detain your Lordſhip with a repetition of the various ſubterfuges urged by the Khans to avoid a compliance with this requeſt; all founded on his youth,* his inſufficiency to conduct a Conference, the fears of his Mother, and the recency of his Father's death. It was not without a very long and tedious converſation, that we obtained from the Khans the appointment of a time for our receiving, from the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, his own determination on the propoſition communicated to the two Khans. The interview was at length fixed for the next day.

* He is nearly eighteen years old.

APPENDIX to the Third Day's Conference.

Tranſlation of a PAPER delivered by Nejeeb Khan Behauder, Salar Jung, and Mahomed Fukir Aly Khan Behauder, to Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, on the 5th day of Rubee ool aul 1216 of the Heygra.

In as much as we are jointly employed on a buſineſs of truſt, and are deſirous of adhering to the Will of our late Lord and Maſter, we have accordingly conſidered with great attention the matters which have been ſtated on each ſide during our converſations; and although we do not remember, word by word, what has been urged by each party, we yet recollect the ſubſtance of what paſſed. You explained to us that Marquis Welleſley Behauder, had ſhewn himſelf diſpleaſed with the intention of the conduct of the late Nabob, in maintaining a correſpondence with Tippoo

Sultaun,

No. 4. *continued.*

Sultaun, the late ruler of Myſore; and that in conſequence the Son of the late Nabob, we mean our preſent benevolent and gracious Maſter, had forfeited his right to the protection of the Company. We cannot, Gentlemen, ſpeak poſitively as to the writings alluded to, but from our knowledge of the temper, diſpoſition, and ſentiments of the late Nabob, we are impreſſed with a full aſſurance that he was incapable of acting contrary to his own dignity, and the engagements of his Alliance, which he ever reſpected; and indeed we ourſelves know that he never correſponded with any power in Hindoſtan, unleſs by means of the Company; and the Company were well acquainted with the correſpondence which did take place, and which conſiſted only of Letters couched in warm expreſſions of congratulation or condolence. If, beſides the correſpondence of this deſcription, any writings have come to light, containing the matters of which you have read to us a ſhort abſtract, we apprehend that they have originated with evil Perſons, for the purpoſe of ſhaking the friendſhip and union ſo long eſtabliſhed between the late Nabob and the Company. Nor do we believe that the Company, on mature conſideration, can hold it to be true, that the late Nabob engaged in a correſpondence contrary to their intereſts; and, adverting to the amicable and friendly behaviour obſerved by the Company till the laſt moments of the Nabob, the whole World will be impreſſed that they entertained no ſuch ſuſpicions; and with us it is matter of regret, that at a juncture when the Nabob is deprived of the means of juſtification, his reputation ſhould be publicly injured. But, Gentlemen, without dwelling on theſe matters, we conſider ourſelves as being honoured with the office of Agent on the part of the preſent Heir, according to the Will of his illuſtrious Father; and we have to obſerve that you, Gentlemen, have ſeen that Will, and been made acquainted with the power which it has veſted in Sahib Zahah, the preſent Heir. The ſaid Heir, according to the law and rules which hold amongſt us regarding ſucceſſion, is found to inherit the whole of the rights and eſtate of his Father, and is in every reſpect the true hereditary ſucceſſor of his Father. In this caſe he has ſpecially derived protection from the Treaty of 1792 A. D. and we have held ourſelves bound on his part by the ſaid Treaty from the moment we entered on this great charge, namely, the care of the Perſon and Government of the ſaid Heir. Gentlemen, without adverting to any of the contents of the above Treaty, you have, on the part of the Governor General Behauder, demanded of us, who are the Agents of the ſaid Heir, either to deliver the Heir aforeſaid and his Kingdom, entirely into the hands of the Governor General, or to communicate our inclinations reſpecting ſuch an arrangement as would be aſſented to by the Governor General. We were happy, Gentlemen, that you did not inſiſt on an immediate anſwer to your demand; as in the interval that has taken place, we have minutely conſidered your demands, as well as the truſt that has been confided in us; and we apprehend, that when you made the ſaid demand, the Treaty of 1792 A. D. was not in your contemplation, for the ſaid Heir, ſucceſſor of the late Nabob, is clearly included in the Treaty aforeſaid. In this caſe the ſaid Heir has become the protector of the agreements and ſtipulations of his illuſtrious Father, and has ſucceeded to the right, to benefit by the ſtipulations of the Company contained in the ſaid Treaty; and we are ready to abide in the fulleſt manner to every point that he has agreed to therein. We have not ſaid that we were unwilling to agree to any Treaty *beſides that above-mentioned*; on the contrary, we are prepared to hear any demands that may be propoſed, and to exert ourſelves to the extent of our ability for the purpoſe of adjuſting them. We do not perceive much defect in the means long eſtabliſhed by the Treaty, for promoting the ſecurity and union of both ſides. In every event, if it can be modified for the intereſt of the Company, the aforeſaid Heir will be happy at all times to attend to any wiſh that you may communicate; nor would we ſay that we ſhould conſider ourſelves fortunate in being the means of adjuſting ſo deſirable an arrangement. We muſt infer, that you could ſcarcely hope that the demand, at which you hinted at the firſt meeting, and ſo clearly explained at the ſecond, that it could not be miſunderſtood, would be accepted; as, Gentlemen, you well know that we, who are charged with the care of the Country, and the affairs of the Heir, have no authority to engage in ſuch diſaffection and faithleſsneſs, as to deliver up unconditionally the whole rights and property of our Maſter, and commit him and his Family, in a ſtate of want and ſubjection, to the Company. We cannot therefore comprehend the ſubſtance and meaning of your demand, more than that it occurs to us that you have propoſed a heavy demand to us, in the firſt inſtance, under the idea, that it might be diminiſhed at future Conferences; and that you might aſcertain our ſentiments touching a freſh agreement for renewing

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the friendſhip and union that has ſo long ſubſiſted between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic. No. 4. *continued.*

Gentlemen, with the view to meet the juſt wiſhes of the Company, we have conſidered the objects and advantages which were often mentioned to the late Nabob, and we have reſolved to act in conformity to them to the extent of our ability, and regarding them as the beſt foundations for an arrangement, we now preſent a ſeparate Paper, containing a few correſpondent propoſitions; and in the event of their being approved, they may be eaſily inſerted in the Treaty of 1792, A. D. The happy effects of which have been witneſſed by the Company and by us. We hope that in theſe propoſitions we have ſtrongly demonſtrated the will of the Heir, as well as ours, to promote the true intereſt of the Company, without entirely ſacrificing the rights of the Heir, which are committed to our care; and we truſt that, conſidering what we have ſtated above, our motive for bringing forward the propoſitions alluded to, muſt be clear beyond the poſſibility of doubt. Adverting to the reſponſibility we ſuſtain, from the great affairs and intereſts in which we are engaged, we have to requeſt that you will deliver to us in writing, any demands you may wiſh to ſtate in reply, in order that we may be free from any imputations hereafter. We are confident that you will conſider the delicate circumſtances which have led us to this requeſt, and allow them to plead our excuſe.

(Signed) MAHOMED NEJEEB KHAN,
SALAR JUNG,
MAHOMED TUCKIA ALI
KHAN BEHAUDER.

TRANSLATION of PROPOSITIONS from the Heir.

Article I.—He cedes to the Company ſovereign authority over the Poligars; but the Company ſhall give credit for two lacks ſixty thouſand ſeven hundred and four ſtar pagodas, on account of the Poligar Peiſhcuſh, in the kiſts of the nine lacks payable each year.

Article II.—The Heir grants full authority to the Company to collect the Revenues, &c. of the following diſtricts:—The Revenues of theſe Diſtricts are detailed below, but they amount to more; viz.

Tinnivelly - - - - -	4,06,508 S. Pagodas.
Madura - - - - - -	64,945
Ongole - - - - - -	13,534
Palnad - - - - - - -	24,657

The amount of theſe two Articles, including the Poligar Peiſhcuſh, is 8,54,848 S. pagodas; and this ſum being deducted from the 9 lacks payable each year, leaves a balance of 45,152 ſtar pagodas.

Article III.—The ſum o 45,152 ſtar pagodas, which is the balance of the nine lacks allotted to defray the expence for the defence of the Carnatic, and the ſum of 6,21,105 ſtar pagodas, which is allotted to diſcharge the debts of the Nabob Walajah, according to the Treaty, will be paid to the Company yearly by the Heir; and ſhall be diſcharged in ten equal kiſts, from the 1ſt to the 15th of each month, from the beginning of September to the month of June; and on the debts of the Nabob Walajah being diſcharged, the payment of the ſum of 6,21,105 ſtar pagodas ſhall ceaſe, and the ſum of 45,152 ſtar pagodas only, ſhall continue to be paid yearly, agreeably to the ſtipulations of 1792; and the whole of the contents of this Paper ſhall be conſidered as referring to the ſaid Treaty.

Article IV.—After the diſcharge of the above debts, the Heir ſhall liquidate the new Cavalry loan, and he will not only acknowledge that debt, but alſo the intereſt due on it.

Article V.—In the event of failure, in the payment of the kiſts ſtipulated in the 3d Article, then thoſe parts of the Treaty of 1792 ſhall be carried into effect, which relates to the diſtricts detailed in Schedule No. 2. of the ſaid Treaty, and which, according to the 2d Article of this Paper, have not been transferred; and with the exception of the matters modified as above, the whole of the Articles of the Treaty of 1792 ſhall continue in full force.

The Heir, out of his regard and friendſhip for the Company, will make over to the Company, as an act of favour, the whole of his rights touching the Pearl Fiſhery.

No. 4. *continued.*

July 18th.—Having perſonally communicated to your Lordſhip our ſuſpicion, founded on the anxiety of the two Khans to prevent our interview with the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah, that their conduct might not be conformable to the wiſhes and intentions of that perſon, your Lordſhip authorized and inſtructed us to communicate to Mr. Fitzgerald (the confidential Phyſician of the late Nabob) who had perſonal acceſs to his Highneſs's reputed Son, the actual exiſtence of the Governor General's orders, and your Lordſhip's poſitive determination to execute thoſe orders, for the purpoſe of obtaining an adequate ſecurity for the rights and intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic. Such parts of the Governor General's orders as were ſufficient to remove all doubt on this ſubject, were accordingly communicated to Mr. Fitzgerald, from his Excellency's original Diſpatches. It being neceſſary, in conformity to this intention, that farther time ſhould be allowed for the operation of this indirect communication, the interview appointed for to day was poſtponed; and reaſon exiſts for believing that (as far as the opinion of Mr. Fitzgerald was allowed to have effect) the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, as well as his two adviſers, Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were, in the courſe of this day, apprized of the actual circumſtances in which they ſtood, through the channel of a confidential perſon, who could have no intereſt in augmenting the appearance of the danger, which actually menaced the immediate intereſts of Ally Huſſain.

Although this tranſaction forms no part of our public Negociation, we have judged it to be proper to include it in the official Report of this day. It will demonſtrate that no care was omitted, which could conciliate the mind of Ally Huſſain, and of his appointed adviſers.

July 19th.—We proceeded about noon to the Palace. We enquired whether a further conſideration of the ſubject of our Conferences had created in the minds of the two Khans any alteration of their ſentiments delivered at the laſt interview? They replied, without heſitation, that it was not the intention of Ally Huſſain to recede from the terms communicated to us in a written Paper at the laſt interview: we then ſtated our belief, that under that declaration they were prepared for the ſerious conſequences of the alternative, frequently deſcribed to them. The Khans replied, with much apparent compoſure and reſolution, that they were prepared to meet thoſe conſequences, on their reſponſibility, under a perfect reliance on the protection of the Company, and on its adherence to the exiſting engagements. We reminded the Khans, that it was uſeleſs to recur to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792, the vital ſpirit of which had been annihilated, and that the violation of Omdut ul Omrah's engagement had conſtituted the right of the Company to demand the ſecurity now required.

The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah being, at our deſire, introduced according to the former appointment, we excuſed our intruſion on his grief, by explaining our unwillingneſs to receive from any perſon but himſelf the final rejection of a propoſition, made with great indulgence to him, on the part of the Britiſh Government, and involving conſequences of the greateſt importance to his immediate intereſts. We then ſtated, in a ſuccinct manner, the nature of that propoſition, with the concluſive rejection of it by his appointed adviſers; and expreſſed our deſire of knowing whether the motives of the Khans for thus rejecting, at ſuch apparent hazard to his welfare, the friendſhip of the Company, were conformable to his own ſentiments and reſolution. He replied (the Khans being preſent) that he conſidered them to have been appointed by his Father for the purpoſe of aſſiſting him; and that the object of his own councils was not ſeparate from that of the Khans.

According to the plan previouſly arranged by your Lordſhip for this probable event, we made known, without farther delay, your Lordſhip's intention of holding a perſonal Conference with Ally Huſſain (previouſly to the final adoption of the meaſures then in your Lordſhip's contemplation.)—This communication was unexpected, and the Khans endeavoured to evade it by repeating the excuſes they had uſed at the former interview; but, being aſſured that your Lordſhip's orders in this reſpect admitted of no excuſe, the Khans retired at the ſame time for the purpoſe of preparing the equipage of Ally Huſſain. During this ſhort interval, the young man, with much apparent anxiety in his manner, whiſpered in a low tone of voice, that he had been deceived by the two Khans.—Ally Huſſain accordingly proceeded, without farther communication with the two Khans, to the tent of the officer commanding the troops at Chepauk, at which place we had the honour of a perſonal interview with your Lordſhip.

After

No. 4. *continued.*

After the firſt ceremonies of the meeting had ſubſided, the attendants of Ally Huſſain, including Nejeeb Khan and Tuckia Ally Khan, were directed to withdraw, and the tent was rendered entirely private. Before your Lordſhip's intention in this interview could be entirely explained, Ally Huſſain interrupted the converſation by expreſſing his ſenſe of your Lordſhip's conſideration. He then proceeded to ſtate, of his own accord, that the Conferences had been conducted by the two Khans without his participation in their councils; and that he diſapproved the termination which had in conſequence been given to the Negociation.

In conſequence of this avowal, the entire ſubſtance of the Conferences was recapitulated to Ally Huſſain, the nature of the proofs of the violation of the Alliance was diſtinctly deſcribed, and the extent of the ſecurity required by the Britiſh Government conciſely explained.—Ally Huſſain, after ſtating that he comprehended the whole of this important queſtion, declared himſelf ready to conclude an arrangement with the Britiſh Government on the baſis of the propoſition communicated by us to the two Khans. He then proceeded to make enquiry into the ſecondary branches of the arrangement in your Lordſhip's contemplation, particularly with reſpect to the proviſion for his perſonal expences, and to the extent of his power over the public treaſure of his Father, which he conſidered to be large. After a deſultory converſation of ſome length, interrupted by the importunity of Nejeeb Khan, Ally Huſſain propoſed that a Treaty ſhould be prepared by us, upon the baſis of veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the hands of the Company; and ſtated, that he would be ready to execute the inſtrument, with or without the conſent of the Khans, at another ſeparate Conference, which was appointed for the next day, within the lines of the Britiſh troops.

July 20th.—According to the appointment of yeſterday, we proceeded to the Palace of Chepauk; and Ally Huſſain having been introduced to us, ſaid, in a reſolute tone of voice, and with more apparent firmneſs in his manner than we had before obſerved, that the two Khans had been appointed by his Father's Will to aſſiſt his councils; that he could not adopt a line of conduct inconſiſtent with their advice; and that therefore any farther interview with your Lordſhip was unneceſſary.

Theſe expreſſions we attributed to Ally Huſſain's deſire of concealing his real ſentiments in the preſence of the Khans; and proceeded to ſtate, that the Conference of yeſterday having been interrupted by the importunity of Nejeeb Khan, your Lordſhip was reſolved to bring it to a termination at the interview appointed for this day. We accordingly attended Ally Huſſain to the tent, which having been again rendered entirely private, the young man ſtated, in the ſame tone of confidence, that this interview was unneceſſary, as it was impoſſible for him to deviate from the ſentiments already expreſſed by the two Khans. This unexpected change of ſentiments in the mind of Ally Huſſain having excited ſome ſurprize, your Lordſhip deſired that he ſhould explain himſelf more diſtinctly. In reply he ſtated, that he was aware the ſentiments now expreſſed by him differed entirely from thoſe expreſſed on the preceding day; that the truth was, he had ſeriouſly reflected on the ſubject of yeſterday's Conference; that the whole Family had been aſſembled to deliberate on the ſtate of his affairs; that he had in conſequence given a better conſideration to the actual circumſtances in which he was placed; that he retracted the opinion communicated to your Lordſhip yeſterday; and that he conſidered it to be totally incompatible with his intereſts and honour to accede to the propoſition, on the baſis of which he had agreed to conclude the Treaty.

We reminded him, by your Lordſhip's direction, of the deception ſtated by himſelf to have been uſed by the Khans, and expreſſed our confidence that, notwithſtanding this unaccountable change of his oſtenſible manner, the genuine ſentiments of his mind were expreſſed at the Conference of yeſterday.—He ſaid, that this was not the caſe; that he had ſpoken at that time from an haſty impreſſion; but that the ſentiments, which he now declared, were the reſult of ſerious reflection, and of a conviction on his mind, that by purſuing this line of conduct he ſhould adhere to the intention of his Father and to the real intereſts of his Family. We ſtated in reply, that he deceived himſelf, if he encouraged any expectation of ſecuring the intereſts of his Family on any other baſis than that of an amicable adjuſtment, for the alternative choice was either to become the acknowledged Nabob of the Carnatic, or one of many penſioners dependent on the bounty of the Company; that the choice, which he now appeared to have made, was ſo inconſiſtent with prudence, as to juſtify our conſidering him to act under ſome improper reſtraint.—We proceeded therefore to explain, that he was now actually within the Britiſh encampment;

No. 4. *continued.*

ment; and that if he apprehended any conſequences of perſonal danger or inconvenience from the purſuit of the genuine wiſhes of his heart, your Lordſhip would immediately ſecure him againſt any inſults he might apprehend, by keeping him under the protection of the Company's forces. He replied, that he acted from no impreſſion of that deſcription; but that the ſentiments, which he now expreſſed, contained the genuine feelings of his heart.

We expreſſed your Lordſhip's and our own ſuſpicion, that he had been encouraged by intereſted perſons to diſbelieve the exiſtence of the orders from the Governor General, under the authority of which the fundamental propoſition of the Negociations had been ſtated to him, and we enquired whether he had received, from Mr. Fitzgerald, any communication on that ſubject. Ally Huſſain anſwered, that Mr. Fitzgerald had ſpoken to him on the ſubject; and that his determination was not governed by any diſtruſt of our communications relative to the orders of the Governor General. We explained our alluſion to the advice of intereſted perſons, by ſtating, that thoſe who held tuncaws or other claims on the Carnatic, were deeply intereſted in perſuading him to reſiſt an amicable Negociation; becauſe in the event of an amicable adjuſtment for veſting the Civil Government in the hands of the Company, they could have no hope of recovering thoſe claims; whereas thoſe hopes would ſtill be cheriſhed as long as he ſhould be perſuaded to keep the affairs of the Carnatic in an unſettled ſtate. We further ſtated, that the principles of perſons of that deſcription encouraged every expectation that they would be deſirous of ſacrificing the permanent intereſts and honour of his Family to the attainment of their immediate advantage: we added, that ſuch perſons, as well as the general body of his Father's creditors, would feel an intereſt in perſuading him to reject the propoſition now offered to him, and to cheriſh a belief that the meaſures of this Government would be diſapproved by the Court of Directors, and that the arrangement, which he might compel your Lordſhip to adopt, would be reverſed. We warned Ally Huſſain of the effects of ſuch a fallacy, by aſſuring him that the orders of the Governor General were founded on a previous communication with the Court of Directors, and with His Majeſty's Miniſters; and on a knowledge that the ſentiments of the Government at home concurred entirely with thoſe entertained by his Excellency and by your Lordſhip, relative to the violation of the Alliance.

We were the more earneſt in urging this point, with your Lordſhip's permiſſion, on the attention of Ally Huſſain; becauſe the Projet, delivered to us at the third Conference by the two Khans, contains manifeſt proof of having been tranſlated from an European language; and becauſe it is equally manifeſt, from the tenor of that Paper, that the author of it was intereſted in excluding the Executive Government in India from participating in the adminiſtration of the funds, now allotted by Treaty to the liquidation of the conſolidated debts of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

Ally Huſſain denied that he acted from any motives derived from the perſuaſion of others, and repeated that his choice was now founded on his determination to adhere to the councils of the Khans, appointed by his Father's Will to aſſiſt him, and finally to reject the arrangement which had been propoſed to him. We enquired whether he clearly underſtood the conſequences of that determination with reſpect to himſelf; he ſaid, that it had been clearly explained to him; but that, notwithſtanding the explanation, he aſſured himſelf of the favour and protection of the Company, as well as of your Lordſhip's paternal care. In proceeding to conclude the Conference, your Lordſhip deſired Ally Huſſain to prepare himſelf to receive your Lordſhip's final and moſt ſerious reſolution. It was then explained to him, that no pains had been omitted, which could warn him of the conſequences he was about to incur; that the duties of humanity towards him, and the duties of attention to the national character of the Britiſh Government, had been ſatisfied; that he had himſelf determined the ſituation in which he would hereafter be placed, and that your Lordſhip, with concern for himſelf individually, now apprized him, that his future ſituation would be that of a private perſon, hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts, and dependent on the bounty of the Company.

This declaration Ally Huſſain received with a degree of compoſure and confidence, which denoted that he acted from no impreſſion of fear; and a ſmile of complacency, which appeared on his countenance throughout this diſcuſſion, denoted an internal ſatisfaction at the line of conduct he was purſuing. Being aſked if he wiſhed to make any further obſervation, he ſaid that he did not; and being alſo aſked whether he had any objection to the introduction of the Khans into the tent,

he

he ſaid that he had none; which being accordingly done, he was directed by your Lordſhip to leave the tent. No. 4. *Continued.*

July 21ſt.—Your Lordſhip having communicated to us your intention to open, if poſſible, a Negociation with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah's endeavours were accordingly uſed to eſtabliſh a communication with him, but it was found that ſo ſtrict a watch had been eſtabliſhed over him by the adherents of Omdut ul Omrah, that no means appeared to be practicable for opening a private communication with him; while any attempt to effect it by open means appeared liable to the ſerious objection of precipitating the fate of the young Prince.

July 22d.—In this ſituation of things it was reported to your Lordſhip, by the Officer commanding the troops at Chepauk, that Nejeeb Khan and Tucky Ally Khan had already performed the ceremony of inſtalling Ally Huſſain in a private manner on the Muſnud of Arcot; and that they had reſolved to inſtal him in a public manner on the following day.

Your Lordſhip reſolved to prevent a meaſure calculated to produce immediate commotion in the provinces of the Carnatic; for that purpoſe Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil was directed to take entire poſſeſſion of the Palace of Chepauk with the Britiſh troops, and to remove entirely all the guards of the late Omdut ul Omrah, who had been permitted to remain at their poſts during the late Negociations. This meaſure eſtabliſhed the immediate means of relieving Azeem ul Dowlah; and a party of the Company's troops was ſubſtituted at the hovel in which that Prince was confined, in lieu of the guards ſtationed over it by the adherents of Omdut ul Omrah.

As ſoon as the firſt ſurpize of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah permitted him to receive an explanation, that the guard was intended for his greater ſecurity and protection, he expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the change, together with the deſire of being permitted to explain his ſituation.

July 23d.—On the morning of this day Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil waited upon the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, for the oſtenſible purpoſe of excuſing and explaining to him the cauſe of ſtationing a party of the Company's troops over the place in which he reſided. Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil took this opportunity of informing the Prince, that if he ſhould have any deſire of repreſenting the ſtate of his affairs to the Britiſh Government, the means of doing ſo without danger had now been opened to him.

In conſequence of this communication, a time was appointed by your Lordſhip's directions for our meeting the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah. At the interview which enſued, the converſation on the part of the Prince was confined to a ſtatement of the injuries which he had ſuſtained, and of the hardſhips he continued to ſuſtain, from the depreſſion of his fortune, and from the poverty of his circumſtances. He requeſted, with much earneſtneſs, that his caſe might be conſidered in the general arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, and appeared to limit his expectation to a more comfortable domeſtic arrangement for his Family. Sufficient grounds however appeared, in the courſe of the converſation, to ſatisfy our judgment that the Prince was capable of ſuſtaining a more important character, and that his ſenſe of his own immediate intereſts would diſpoſe him to meet with cordiality any overture on the part of the Britiſh Government for reviving, in his perſon, the Alliance ſo long ſubſiſting between the Company and his Family.

The converſation ended with an aſſurance on our part of your Lordſhip's immediate attention to Azeem ul Dowlah's difficulties, and to the proviſion of a more ſuitable accommodation for his Family.

July 24.—An interview having been appointed for communicating to the Prince this day the reſult of your Lordſhip's conſideration of his caſe, we met him at an early hour in the tent of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil.—The converſation was opened by ſome diſtant obſervations of the ſtate in which the affairs of the Carnatic had been placed by the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the remarks of the Prince continuing, in our judgment, to be favourable to the impreſſion we had received of his underſtanding and diſpoſition, we proceeded to explain to him the actual ſituation in which the whole Houſe of Mahomed Ally had been placed, in conſequence of the violation of the Alliance by that Prince, and by his ſucceſſor Omdut ul Omrah. The curioſity of the Prince being naturally excited by this converſation, connected with his previous knowledge of the manner in which the Conferences with Ally Huſſain had terminated, we proceeded to diſcloſe to the

No. 4. *continued.*

Prince the nature of the rights acquired by the Company; the indiſpenſable neceſſity of exerciſing thoſe rights for the eſtabliſhment of an adequate ſecurity for our intereſts in the Carnatic; and the great reluctance with which the Britiſh Government would feel itſelf compelled to uſe its power for the attainment of that object, which could not fail of producing the entire humiliation of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally.

A long deſultory converſation enſued on the different points of this queſtion, the ſubſtance of which has been ſtated in an earlier paſſage of this Report, and it ended in a declaration of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah of his acknowledgment of the right acquired by the Company under the diſcovery made at Seringapatam; and of his readineſs to afford, in the event of his elevation to the Muſnud, that ſatisfaction and ſecurity which your Lordſhip and the Governor General had deemed to be neceſſary to the preſervation of our intereſts in the Carnatic.

Having accordingly deſcribed to the Prince the entire outline of the arrangement propoſed for the ſettlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, on the baſis of this propoſition, it was agreed that the arrangement ſhould be prepared in the form of a Treaty, to be diſcuſſed at an interview appointed for the next day.

July 25.—Having accordingly prepared the draft of the Treaty, we proceeded to the tent, for the purpoſe of diſcuſſing with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah the general principles, and the particular articles of the agreement propoſed by your Lordſhip.

The Prince having acceded to the fundamental Articles, in conformity to his acknowledgment of the preceding day, directed his attention to that Article which ſtipulates, that a fund ſhall be appropriated for the expence of maintaining the Family of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah: he ſtated, that although it could not be incumbent on him to interrupt on this account an arrangement ſo beneficial to the different branches of the Family, and to himſelf in particular; he yet felt it to be intimately connected with his reputation and honour to urge their ſituation upon your Lordſhip's moſt indulgent conſideration. We explained, in conſequence, to Azeem ul Dowlah, that the motives of the Britiſh Government for entering into any diſcuſſion for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an amicable adjuſtment, could be founded on no other wiſh than that of preſerving the Family from that ſtate of degradation, into which it was about to have been precipitated, by the faithleſs conduct and by the perverſe ſpirit of the councils of its principal Members; and we reminded the Prince, that in making him the inſtrument of re-eſtabliſhing the Alliance, it was neceſſary to furniſh him with the moſt powerful means of ſecuring the attachment of the Family, by rendering the amount of the ſtipends or jaghires to be allotted for its ſupport dependant on the pleaſure of the Britiſh Government; which communication with his Highneſs would proceed to apportion the amount to be appropriated for this purpoſe, according to the merits of the individuals concerned.

In diſcuſſing that part of the Treaty which ſtipulates the acknowledgment of the debts due by his anceſtors to the Company, the Prince expreſſed his ſenſe of the reaſonableneſs of that ſtipulation; but ſtated diſtinctly and repeatedly that he did not conſider himſelf involved by that Article in any perſonal reſponſibility for the amount of theſe or of any other debts. We expreſſed our entire concurrence in his Highneſs's interpretation of the Article; and a Clauſe was added to the Article, for the expreſs purpoſe of obviating any doubt on this point.

The remaining Clauſes of the propoſed Treaty having been diſcuſſed and aſſented to, the Prince affixed his ſignature to a Perſian draft of the propoſed Treaty, binding himſelf to execute a more formal inſtrument at the period of his intended inſtallation.

In concluding our Report of this Conference, we cannot omit to ſtate to you Lordſhip the impreſſion made on our minds by the decorous deportment, mode ration, and good ſenſe, by which Azeem ul Dowlah diſtinguiſhed himſelf upon thi ſudden elevation from a ſtate of penury and wretchedneſs to the poſſeſſion c princely magnificence, honours, and rank.

July 26th.—This morning we had the ſatisfaction of preſenting his Highneſs t Prince Azeem ul Dowlah in a formal manner to your Lordſhip, and of ſubſequent conducting him, as the oſtenſible future Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Ame Baugh, the reſidence of his Highneſs's Father the late Ameer ul Omrah.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
By Cloſe.

(A true copy.) *J. Webbe,* Chief Secy of Govt.

No. 5.

Copy of the TREATY between the Company and his Highneſs the Nabob MAHOMED ALI, dated in 1792; commonly called Lord Cornwallis's Treaty.

TREATY between the Honourable Eaſt India Company and the Nabob of Arcot.

WHEREAS a certain engagement was entered into between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company and his Highneſs the Nawaub of the Carnatic, bearing date 24th February 1787, for the purpoſe of cementing an everlaſting friendſhip with each other, and of contributing mutually towards the defence of the Carnatic, and Countries dependent thereon; whereby it was ſtipulated that the ſaid Company ſhould maintain a military force, and that the ſaid Nawaub ſhould pay annually a certain ſum of money ariſing from the revenues of the Carnatic, and ſhould furniſh ſufficient and ſatisfactory ſecurity, under certain conditions expreſſed in the ſaid engagement, for the regular payment of the ſum ſtipulated to the ſaid Company: And whereas it appears by the repreſentations of the ſaid Nawaub, contained in a certain Letter addreſſed by him to the Governor General, &c. &c. dated the 18th of the month Shawal 1206 Hejeree (correſponding with the 9th June 1792) that the reſources of the Carnatic are not competent to enable him to perform the ſtipulations in the ſaid engagement: And whereas it further appears, that the ſecurity which the ſaid Nawaub agreed in the abovementioned engagement to furniſh for the due payment of the ſtipulated ſum to the ſaid Company, is in its nature inadequate to the end intended: And whereas certain agreements have alſo been entered into between the ſaid Company and the ſaid Nawaub, for the diſcharge of certain debts due by the ſaid Nawaub to private perſons, it has been mutually agreed, in conſequence of the above written circumſtances, that the engagement aforeſaid ſhall henceforth be conſidered by the Contracting Parties as annulled, and no longer of effect or in force: And in lieu thereof, the Right honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. &c. inveſted with full powers on the part of the ſaid Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, to direct and controul the affairs of the ſaid Company in the Eaſt Indies, in the name of and for the ſaid Company, their Heirs and Succeſſors, on one part; and the Nabob Walla Jah, Ameer ul Hind, Omdut ul Moulk, Aſoph ul Dowlah, Unevar ul Deen Khan Behauder, Zuffer Jung, Sepah Salar, Nabob of the Carnatic, in his own name, and for himſelf and his ſucceſſors, his eldeſt Son Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, Meyun ul Moulk, Aſſud ul Dowla Haſſein, Ally Khan Behauder, Zool Sicar Zung, and his Heirs and Succeſſors, on the other part, agree to the following Articles, which ſhall be binding on the reſpective Contracting Parties for the purpoſes contained therein, notwithſtanding all or any of the conditions ſtipulated in the engagement dated 24th February 1787, to the contrary.

Article 1ſt.—The friends and enemies of either of the Contracting Parties ſhall be conſidered the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2d.—In order to execute the foregoing Article in its full extent, the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company agree to maintain a military force, and the Nawaub Wallah Jah Behauder agrees to contribute annually a certain ſum of money hereinafter mentioned, as his ſhare of the expence of the ſaid military force; the ſaid Nawaub further agreeing that the diſpoſal of the ſaid ſum, together with the arrangement and employment of the troops ſupported by it, ſhall be left entirely to the ſaid Company.

Article 3d.—It is hereby alſo agreed, that for the further ſecurity and defence of the Countries belonging and ſubject to the Contracting Parties in the Carnatic, &c. that all forts ſhall be garriſoned by the troops of the ſaid Company; and in the event of war breaking out in the Carnatic and Countries appertaining to either Party, and dependant on the Carnatic, or contiguous thereto, it is agreed, for the better proſecution of it, that as long as it ſhall laſt, the ſaid Company ſhall poſſeſs full authority over the Carnatic, except the Jaghires belonging to the Family of the ſaid Nawaub, amounting to ſtar pagodas 2,13,911, which, on condition of the good behaviour of the Jaghiredars of the ſaid Jaghires, and of their fidelity to the

ſaid

No. 5. *continued.*

ſaid Nawaub and to the ſaid Company, ſhall be continued to them, ſubject to the pleaſure of the ſaid Nawaub only, and except alſo certain Charities amounting to ſtar pagodas 21,366, ſubject to the ſame conditions as are mentioned with reſpect to the Jaglires, and ſhall collect the revenues thereof, the ſaid Company hereby engaging that, during ſuch war, they will pay to the ſaid Nawaub one-fifth ſhare of the net revenue ariſing therefrom; and that at the concluſion of the war, the Carnatic ſhall be reſtored to the ſaid Nawaub, except in certain caſes, which are hereinafter mentioned.

Article 4th.—The Nabob Walleh Jah agrees to pay to the ſaid Company, for the purpoſe of mutual defence, the ſum of nine lacs of ſtar pagodas annually, as his ſhare of the expence for the military force, and alſo in conſequence of certain agreements entered into by him with the ſaid Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, for the purpoſe of liquidating certain debts due by the ſaid Nawaub, a further ſum of 6,21,105 ſtar pagodas annually, which further ſum of 6,21,105 ſtar pagodas ſhall ceaſe on the full liquidation of the debts above-mentioned, and the ſum of 9,00,000 of ſtar pagodas only ſhall continue to be paid by the ſaid Nawaub to the ſaid Company.

Article 5th.—The ſaid Nawaub having agreed to pay the aggregate ſum of 15,21,105 ſtar pagodas, as mentioned in the 4th Article, determines that the Tributes or Peſhcuſh, payable by the Poligars, as more particularly mentioned in the Schedule No. 1. hereunto annexed, ſhall be collected by the ſaid Company, who agree to make the collection thereof at their own expence and riſk, and that they will not increaſe the demand on the ſaid Poligars beyond the ſum mentioned in the ſaid Schedule, except in the caſe hereinafter mentioned, nor charge to the ſaid Nawaub, either the expence attending the collection, or any deficiencies that may ariſe thereon, but will give credit to the ſaid Nawaub annually for the aforeſaid Tributes or Peſhcuſh, in part payment of the ſum of nine lacs of ſtar pagodas above-mentioned, without any deduction whatever; although the Contracting Parties have, in the preſent inſtrument, agreed that the ſum of 2,64,704 pagodas 20 f. 26 c. be deducted from the ſum of nine lacs of pagodas, as the amount of the Tributes or Peſhcuſh from the Polygars; yet, ſhould it on future enquiry appear that the ſaid Poligars ought, by virtue of any exiſting and lawful engagements, to pay a larger ſum, it ſhall be demanded of them, and any addition that ſhall thus be made to the ſums mentioned in the ſaid Schedule, ſhall be deducted from the ſum of nine lacs, in like manner with the ſum of 2,64,704. 20. 26; and a ſimilar deduction ſhall in conſequence be made in the Kiſtbundy hereinafter mentioned. It is however mutually agreed, that the diminution of this aggregate ſum, which ſhall take place on the full liquidation of the debts as ſpecified in the 4th Article, ſhall make no change in this Article, which ſhall, notwithſtanding ſuch diminution, remain in full force.

Article 6th.—The ſaid Company, deſirous of preſerving the rights of ſovereignty over the ſaid Poligars to the ſaid Nawaub, engage, to the utmoſt of their power, and conſiſtent with the realization of the Tributes or Peſhcuſh from them, to enforce the allegiance and ſubmiſſion of the ſaid Poligars to the ſaid Nawaub in all cuſtomary ceremonies, and in furniſhing the Poligar Peons according to eſtabliſhed cuſtom for the collection of the revenues, the ſupport of Government, and for the protection of the property of the inhabitants of the ſaid Nawaub's Country, promiſing that all acts of authority ſhall be exerciſed in, and all accounts of revenue (for which accounts the ſaid Nawaub, if he ſo wiſhes, ſhall be annually furniſhed with copies) ſhall bear his the ſaid Nawaub's name. For the better execution of this and the 5th Article, the ſaid Nawaub promiſes to furniſh to the ſaid Company, that is to ſay to their Repreſentatives the Preſident and Council of Fort St. George, the neceſſary orders, under his ſeal and ſignature, addreſſed to each Poligar, and to the purport hereof, without delay.

Article 7th.—After deducting from the above-mentioned ſum of nine lacs of ſtar pagodas, which forms a part of the aggregate ſum of 15,21,105 ſtar pagodas, mentioned in the 5th Article, the amount of the Tributes or Peſhcuſh from the Poligars, as ſpecified in the Schedule No. 1, the ſaid Nawaub agrees to pay annually the remaining ſum, being 6,35,295: 15: 54, together with the further ſum of 6,21,105 for the purpoſe mentioned in the 4th Article, making the ſum of ſtar pagodas 12,56,400: 15: 54,—at the following periods:

On-

No. 5. *continued.*

On the 1ſt September	1,00,000	
1ſt October	1,00,000	
1ſt November	1,00,000	
1ſt December	1,00,000	
1ſt January	1,00,000	
1ſt February	1,00,000	
1ſt March	1,50,000	
1ſt April	1,50,000	
1ſt May	2,00,000	
1ſt June	1,56,400	: 15 : 54.
Star Pagodas	12,56,400	: 15 : 54.

It is mutually agreed, that on the full liquidation of the debts before mentioned, when the payment of the ſum of ſtar pagodas 6,21,105, ſhall ceaſe by virtue of the 4th Article, a reduction in equal proportion ſhall take place in the above inſtalments.

Article 8th.—The ſaid Nawaub engages to make good to the ſaid Company the payments of the ſums, according to the Inſtalments or Kiſtbundy contained in the 7th Article; and if, contrary to his ſincere intentions and exertions, any of the ſaid ſums ſhall not be fully paid at the expiration of fifteen days from the time limited, in that caſe the ſaid Nawaub agrees, that the ſaid Company ſhall aſſume the management of and make the collection of the revenues from the Diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2. hereunto annexed, according to the following conditions; and for this the preſent engagement ſhall be conſidered ſufficient authority, the ſaid Company, through their Preſident and Council at Fort St. George, giving immediate and explicit information, according to the tenor thereof, to the ſaid Nawaub, who ſhall, on the arrival of the Company's Officers in the ſaid Diſtrict, recall all his Officers, except one in each Diſtrict; which Officer ſhall remain at the Sudder Cutchery, and ſhall be furniſhed annually, by the Officer of the ſaid Company, with copies of the Sudder Cutcherry Accounts, of the groſs collections, and of the net receipts, under the atteſtation of the Officer of the ſaid Company, and of the Sudder Omlah of the Diſtrict.

Firſt.—The ſaid Company ſhall aſſume the management of ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the revenue of which, after deducting the charges of collections, ſhall equal the amount of the kiſt which ſhall have fallen in arrear.

Second.—The ſaid Company agree, that a deduction ſhall take place proportionably from the amount of each of the ten kiſts above mentioned, equal to the amount of the net revenue of the Diſtrict or Diſtricts which ſhall have been aſſumed as above, ſuch deduction commencing from the day that the aſſumption ſhall take place. It is alſo mutually agreed, that an Account, called Balance Account, ſhall be immediately opened for this and other purpoſes hereinafter mentioned, bearing an intereſt of 8 per cent. per annum, between the ſaid Nawaub and the ſaid Company, in which the ſaid Nawaub ſhall be debited for the balance accrued in his above ſtipulated payments, and alſo for the amount deducted as above from the ten kiſts, and ſhall be credited for the net revenue collected from the ſaid Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the ſaid Company continuing to exerciſe authority in, and to make the collections from the ſame, until, in conſequence of the full liquidation of the debts and diminution of the annual ſum, to be for that purpoſe paid by the Nawaub to the ſaid Company, according to the 4th Article, the ſaid Balance Account ſhall be equal on the debit and credit ſide, and nothing ſhall remain due to the ſaid Company, then the ſaid Diſtrict or Diſtricts ſhall revert to the management of the ſaid Nawaub.

Third.—Whenever the ſaid Diſtrict or Diſtricts thus aſſumed ſhall be reſtored, according to the above condition, it is agreed, that in caſe of any of the kiſts for the ſum remaining (after the deduction of the ſum of 6,21,105 ſtar pagodas; that is to ſay, for the ſum of 6,35,295 : 15 : 54, be not paid fifteen days after the expiration of the time limited, the ſaid Company ſhall poſſeſs equal power to aſſume the Diſtricts mentioned in the ſaid Schedule No. 2. as in the firſt inſtance, and ſhall accordingly aſſume ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the revenue of which, after deducting the charges of collection, ſhall equal the amount of the kiſt which ſhall have fallen in arrear, from which they ſhall realize the balance that ſhall have ariſen in the payment of the kiſts, and ſhall give credit to the ſaid Nawaub for the ſurplus and ſubſequent net revenues, in part payment of the ſum of ſtar pagodas

No. 5. *continued.*

6,35,295 : 15 : 54. And in this case the management of the District or Districts thus assumed shall for ever continue in the possession of the said Company, any thing contained in the 3d Article of the present engagement to the contrary notwithstanding: And the said Company agree to give the Nawaub credit for the revenue arising therefrom.

Fourth.—In order to prevent any loss arising to either party from this measure, it is mutually agreed, that the District or Districts which shall thus be assumed by the said Company, shall be entire, as mentioned in the said Schedule, and not parts of Districts.

Fifth.—In consequence of this measure, whereby the Districts mentioned in the Schedule No. 2, become responsible for any Arrears that may accrue in the payment of the above stipulated kists, the said Nawaub agrees that he will not grant tunkaws or assignments on any account on the revenues thereof; and if, contrary to this condition, any tunkaws or assignments should exist, where the said Districts or any of them shall be assumed by the said Company, such tunkaws or assignments shall be declared by the said Company and the said Nawaub to be of no value, nor shall they remain in effect.

Sixth.—It is agreed between the Contracting Parties, that the above described balance account shall be annually adjusted, and a Committee, consisting of four respectable and capable persons, of which two shall be nominated by the said Company, and two by the said Nawaub, shall assemble on the 1st day of August of every year, commencing with 1793, for the purpose of adjusting and drawing out a fair and equitable statement thereof.

Article 9th.—In case the said Nawaub shall at any time have occasion for any number of troops for the collection of his revenues, the support of his authority, or the good order and government of his Country, the said Company agree to furnish a sufficient number of troops for that purpose, on public representation being made by the said Nawaub to the President and Council of Fort St. George, of the necessity of employing such troops, and of the objects to be obtained thereby. And the said Nawaub agrees to defray the additional expence of such troops, so long as they may be employed at his request. This additional expence being the sum over and above the expence of such troops while in garrison or at fixed quarters; and it shall be at the option of the said Nawaub to reimburse the said surplus expence, either on the conclusion of the service on which such troops may have been employed, in money, or to add it to the debit side of the Account called Balance Account, and more particularly explained in the second condition of the 8th Article.

Article 10th.—The said Nawaub shall receive regular information of all Negociations which shall relate to declaring War or making Peace, wherein the said Company may engage, and the interests of the Carnatic and its dependencies may be concerned; and the said Nawaub shall be considered as an Ally of the said Company in all Treaties which shall in any respect affect the Carnatic, and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the said Nawaub agrees that he will not enter into any Negociation or political correspondence with any European or Native power, without the consent of the said Company.

This Treaty, consisting of ten Articles, and having two Schedules annexed thereto, marked No. 1. and No. 2, shall be in force and have effect from 12th day of July 1792 (corresponding with the 22d day of the month Zekaida, 1206 Hejeree); and the Contracting Parties having affixed their respective seals and signatures to two counterparts on the dates undermentioned; that is to say, the Right honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, K. G. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. shall affix his seal and signature to one counterpart, on the part of the Honourable English East India Company; and the Nawaub Walla Jah Behauder, Nawaub of the Carnatic, shall affix his seal and signature to another counterpart, shall be exchanged.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk House, this 22d day of Zekeida 1206, and 12th day July 1792.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Persan Translator to the
Govr General.

No. 5. *continued.*

SCHEDULE, No. 1.

LIST of Polygars, with the Amount of their reſpective Tributes or Peſhcuſh, as mentioned and referred to in the 5th Article of the accompanying Treaty, in force from 12th day July 1792, correſponding with 22d day of Zekaida, 1206 Hegira.

			S. P. F. C.
Camar Yackum Nair	Vencateghetry	21,673 10 64	
Vencataput Nair	Caleſhe	10,775 — —	
Juppaty Rammanaud	Sydapoor M. P.	6,000 — —	6,600 — —
Bomrauze			32,586 9 —
Princewaſs Row	Arnee R.	10,000 — —	2,857 5 11
Butchey Naih	Marangapoory	12,093 12 —	
Lingama Naike	Nallum	8,598 12 —	
Zongama Naigh	Comavandy	10,483 12 —	
Saumy Naik	Ramgunny	11,731 4 —	
Mootea Naik	Petta Molingy	9,556 4 —	
Combia Naik	Venamatapotam	6,400 — —	
Boſamopa Naik	Youmula	642 2 —	
	Rupees	60,505 14 —	16,154 26 20
Maduram Sing Pettaputty Ramnautporam			62,857 5 11
Warriar Tarver, Mapilla in the room of the Ranee and infant Heireſs of	Shevigungo		50,000 — —
Polygars of the Diſtrict	Madura		3,751 — —
Varayoo Narama Vunnyan	Shevigeruy	11,176 — —	
Yeſrapa Naik	Ellaporam	11,176 — —	
Madurapah Taven	Wootamaley	8,128 — —	
Cootala Taven	Nadoorvarcoocky	1,574 8 —	
Indera Talwen	Talwencotta	609 6 —	
Saule Talewen	Soumden	508 — —	
Tady Taleven	Cadombar	1,016 — —	
Nulla Cooty	Lingumputty	314 — —	
Chaturoyen	Woorcad	304 8 —	
Choca Tulevan	Maucuhy	1,016 — —	
Cutaboon Naik	Pandllem Country	11,176 — —	
Androoconda Vunnyan	Ellyarumpuny	6,096 — —	
Numja Naik	Malemondy	1,016 — —	
Erapa Naik	Negataporam	6,604 — —	
Sevemaul Naik	Caudelloody	1,320 8 —	
Pedenna Naik	Attingherry	1,727 2 —	
Chinnum Naik	Munnarcotta	2,540 — —	
Avalapa Naik	Pawaly	1,168 4 —	
Reddy Coody Vunnyan	Algoopoory	108 7 —	
Geokillapa Naik	Gettaputty	1,168 5 —	
Colingada Gundon	Callarputty	6,604 — —	
Chinnamunga Tavers	Chocumputta	6,604 — —	
Comur Naik	Saupetoor	5,791 2 —	
Golapa Naik	Laudioor	1,930 4 —	
Ena Chinnama Naick	Zelmurry	1,016 — —	
Totta pa Naick	Chinnulgoody	1,696 5 —	
Annechy Naick	Colatoor	1,016 — —	
Tomichy Naick	Parvor	3,332 5 —	
Triſſennada Tawen	Shatoor	5,080 — —	
Paule Taleren	Ovideahporam	1,224 3 —	
Vanda Tawen	Gollingundon	365 8 —	
Chuckrums		1,03,409 5 —	57,450 — —
		Total Star Pagodas	2,64,704 20 26

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk Houſe, this

A true copy. (Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Perſian Trans^r to Gov^t.

Signed and Sealed at Fort William in Bengal, this

No. 5. *continued.*

SCHEDULE, No. 2.

LIST of the Diſtricts, with the Amount of the Net Revenues from each, at which they ſhall be eſtimated and aſſumed, according to the 8th Article of the accompanying Treaty in force, from 12th July 1792 (correſponding with 22 Zekaida, 1206 Higera.)

Tinnevelly - - -	Net Revenue - - - - - - -	4,06,508
Madura - - - - - - - - - - -		64,945
Trichinopoly including Warriore, Pollom, and Arrialore - - -		2,51,139
Nellore - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,31,783
Ongolr - - - - - - - - - - - -		93,334
Pulnaud - - - - - - - - - - - -		24,657
Northern Diviſion of the Arcot Province - - - - - -		1,69,404
	Star Pagodas - - -	13,41,770

By the firſt condition of the 8th Article of the ſaid Treaty, it is agreed, that the ſaid Company ſhall aſſume the management of ſuch Diſtrict or Diſtricts, the revenue of which, after deducting the charges of collection, ſhall equal the amount of the kiſt which ſhall have fallen in arrear. The ſaid Company therefore, by virtue of this condition, ſhall aſſume a Diſtrict or Diſtricts from among the above named, the net revenue of which ſhall be as near as poſſible equal to the amount of the kiſt which ſhall have fallen in arrear.

Signed and Sealed at Chepauk Houſe, this

Signed and Sealed at Fort William in Bengal, this

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Perſn Tranſr to Governor Genl.

No. 6.

Copy of a TREATY between the Company and AZEEM UL DOWLAH; dated 31ſt July 1801.

TREATY for ſettling the Succeſſion of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for veſting the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

WHEREAS the ſeveral Treaties, which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the intereſts of the Contracting Parties: And whereas in conformity to the ſpirit of this Alliance, the ſaid Company did, by the Treaty concluded on the 12th of July 1792, with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquiſh extenſive pecuniary advantages acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the view and on the condition of eſtabliſhing a more adequate ſecurity for the intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic: And whereas ſubſequent experience has proved that the intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the proviſions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them: And whereas the Munſub of the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot has now become vacant: And whereas the right of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, founded upon the hereditary right of his Father the Nabob Ameer ul Omrah Behauder, to ſucceed to the rank, property, and poſſeſſions of his Anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, has been acknowledged by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company: And whereas the ſaid Company, and his ſaid Highneſs the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that a new Treaty ſhall at this time be executed, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the defects of all former engagements, and of eſtabliſhing the connection between the ſaid Contracting Parties on a permanent baſis of ſecurity in all times to come: Wherefore the following Treaty is now eſtabliſhed and concluded by the Right honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the ſanction and authority

No. 6. *continued.*

rity of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, on behalf of the ſaid United Company, on the one part; and by his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Mader ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, Showkut Jung Sepah Salar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, on his own behalf, on the other part; for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot, and for veſting the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Article 1ſt.—The right of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder to ſucceed to the ſtate and rank, and the dignities dependent thereon, of his Anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, is hereby formally acknowledged and guaranteed by the Honourable Eaſt India Company to his ſaid Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, who has accordingly ſucceeded to the Soubahdarry of the Territories of Arcot.

Article 2d.—Such parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the ſaid Eaſt India Company and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are calculated to ſtrengthen the Alliance, to cement the Friendſhip, and to identify the Intereſts of the Contracting Parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed; and accordingly the friends or enemies of the one party ſhall be conſidered to be the friends or enemies of both parties.

Article 3d.—The Honourable Company hereby charges itſelf with the maintenance and ſupport of the military force neceſſary for the defence of the Carnatic, and for the protection of the rights, perſon, and property of the ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder; and with the view of reviving the fundamental principles of the Alliance between his Anceſtors and the Engliſh Nation, the ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder ſtipulates and agrees, that he will not enter upon any Negociation or Correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the knowledge and conſent of the ſaid Engliſh Company.

Article 4th.—It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſole and excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of all the Territories and Dependencies of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, together with the full and excluſive right to the Revenues thereof (with the exception of ſuch portion of the ſaid Revenues as ſhall be appropriated for the maintenance of the ſaid Nabob, and for the ſupport of his dignity) ſhall be for ever veſted in the ſaid Engliſh Company; and the ſaid Company ſhall accordingly poſſeſs the ſole power and authority of conſtituting and appointing (without any interference on the part of the ſaid Nabob) all Officers for the collection of the Revenues, and of eſtabliſhing Courts for the Adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature.

Article 5th.—It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that one-fifth part of the Nett Revenues of the Carnatic ſhall be annually allotted for the maintenance and ſupport of the ſaid Nabob and of his own immediate Family, including the Mahel of his late Highneſs the Ameer ul Omrah, the ſaid fifth part ſhall be paid by the Company in monthly inſtalments of twelve thouſand ſtar pagodas; and whatever circumſtance may occur affecting the Nett Revenues of the Carnatic, the ſaid inſtalments ſhall not be leſs than twelve thouſand ſtar pagodas. Whatever balance of the ſaid fifth part may remain due at the expiration of each year ſhall be liquidated upon a ſettlement of the Accounts; and the ſaid fifth part ſhall be at the free diſpoſal of the ſaid Nabob, conſiſtently with the principles of the ſaid Alliance.

Article 6th.—The fifth part of the Revenues, as ſtated in the preceding Article, ſhall be calculated and determined in the following manner; viz. all charges, of every deſcription, incurred in the collection of the Revenue, the amount of the Jaghire Lands, ſtated in the 9th Article of the Treaty of 1787, at pagodas 2,13,421, and the ſum of pagodas 6,21,105, appropriable to the liquidation of the debts of the late Mahommed Ally, ſhall, in the firſt inſtance, be deducted from the Revenues of the Carnatic, and after the deduction of thoſe three items ſhall have been made, one-fifth part of the remaining Nett Revenue (including the Poligar Peſhcuſh, which ſhall always be calculated at the ſum of ſtar pagodas 2,64,704 : 20 : 26, according to the Treaty of 1792) ſhall be allotted for the maintenance of the ſaid Nabob, and for the ſupport of his Highneſs's dignity.

No. 6. *continued.*

Article 7th.—Whereas it was ſtipulated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the ſum of ſix lacks, twenty-one thouſand one hundred and five ſtar pagodas, ſhould anuually be applied to the diſcharge of certain regiſtered debts due by the late Nabob Mohammed Ally to his private creditors, under agreements concluded between his Highneſs and the Honourable Company, and guaranteed by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the ſaid regiſtered debt ſhould be liquidated; the Honourable Engliſh Company accordingly hereby charges itſelf with the annual payment of 6,21,105 pagodas from the Revenues of the Carnatic, until the remainder of the ſaid regiſtered debt ſhall be liquidated.

Article 8th.—Whereas certain debts are due to the ſaid Company by the Anceſtors of the ſaid Nabob: And whereas it is expedient, in order that the preſent Treaty may include a complete arrangement of all affairs depending between the ſaid Company and the ſaid Nabob, that an adjuſtment ſhould be made of the abovementioned debts; wherefore the ſaid Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the debt, commonly called the Cavalry Loan, amounting with its intereſt to ſtar pagodas 13,24,342 : 6 : 47, and alſo the portion of the regiſtered debt, heretofore paid by the ſaid Company to the creditors of the late Nabob Walajah (according to the annexed Schedule) to be juſt debts: And whereas, excluſively of the abovementioned debts, other unadjuſted debts alſo remain, which were referred to the adjuſtment and deciſion of the Governor General in Council of Bengal: And whereas the ſaid unadjuſted debts have not been determined according to that intention, the ſaid Nabob hereby engages, that whenever the ſaid determination ſhall be made, his Highneſs will acknowledge to be a juſt debt, the amount of the balance which ſhall be ſo declared to be due to the ſaid Company. It is not, however, the intention of this Article, to cauſe any diminution from the fifth part payable to the ſaid Nabob, but on the contrary, it is ſpecified that no deduction ſhall be made from the Revenue on any account whatever, excepting the three items ſtated in the 6th Article, previouſly to the determination of his Highneſs's proportion.

Article 9th.—The Engliſh Company engages to take into conſideration the actual ſituation of the Families of their Highneſſes the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, as well as the ſituation of the principal Officers of his Highneſs's Government; and the Britiſh Government ſhall charge itſelf with the expence chargeable on the Revenues of the Carnatic, of a ſuitable proviſion for their reſpective maintenance. The amount of the abovementioned expences, to be defrayed by the Company, ſhall be diſtributed with the knowledge of the ſaid Nabob, in ſuch manner as ſhall be judged proper.

Article 10th.—The ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder ſhall, in all places, on all occaſions, and at all times, be treated with the reſpect and attention due to his Highneſs's rank and ſituation as an Ally of the Britiſh Government, and a ſuitable guard ſhall be appointed from the Company's troops for the protection of his ſaid Highneſs's perſon and palace.

Article 11th.—The entire defence of the Carnatic againſt Foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquillity and police of the Country, having been hereby transferred to the Britiſh Government, his ſaid Highneſs engages not to entertain, or employ in his ſervice any armed men without the conſent of the Britiſh Government; who will fix, in concert with his Highneſs, the number of armed men neceſſary to be retained for the purpoſes of ſtate. Such armed men as his Highneſs may, in conſequence of this Article, engage in his ſervice, ſhall be paid at the excluſive coſt and charge of the ſaid Nabob.

Article 12th.—The Hon. Eaſt India Company ſhall, in conformity to the ſtipulations of this Treaty, enter upon the excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, on the day of and his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob ſhall iſſue orders to all his Civil and Military Officers, to transfer the Diſtrict or Diſtricts under their reſpective charge to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Company to manage the ſaid Diſtricts; and alſo to deliver to the perſons appointed all Records, Accounts, and official Papers, belonging to their reſpective Cutcherries or Officers.

This Treaty, conſiſting of twelve Articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforeſaid, on the one part, and his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah, on the other part, is hereby mutually interchanged; the ſaid Edward Lord Clive

Clive engaging that a copy of the ſaid Treaty ſhall be tranſmitted to Fort William, for the purpoſe of being ratified by his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley, Governor General in Council; and that as ſoon as the ratified Treaty ſhall be received from Bengal, it ſhall be delivered to his ſaid Highneſs, who will then return to his Lordſhip the copy which he now receives. No. 6. *continued.*

In the hand-writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.
(God is gracious.)

I Azeem ul Dowlah having peruſed and fully comprehended the ſeveral Articles of the above Treaty, have approved and conſented to the whole of the ſaid Articles. In witneſs whereof I affix my proper ſignature;

the Beiz of
Azeem ul Dowlah.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr to Govt.

Separate and Secret Article.

Whereas his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, by the 8th Article of the Treaty now concluded, has acknowledged the debt called the Cavalry Loan, due by his Highneſs's Family to the ſaid Company, amounting to pagodas
And whereas no account has been yet taken of the Public Treaſure of the late Government; It is ſtipulated and agreed, that his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſhall immediately enter upon an inveſtigation of the ſtate of the Public Accounts and Treaſure, and that if, in communication with the Britiſh Government, the ſaid treaſure ſhall be found adequate to the purpoſe, a portion of it ſhall be immediately applied to the entire liquidation of the ſaid debt called the Cavalry Loan, in ready money.

In the hand-writing of Azeem ul Dowlah.
(God is gracious.)

I approve and conſent to this ſeparate and ſecret Article. In witneſs whereof I affix my proper ſignature;

the Beiz of
Azeem ul Dowlah.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr to Govt.

No. 7.

Copy of a DECLARATION of the Governor of Fort St. George; dated 31ſt July 1801.

DECLARATION of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the Authority of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies.

AN Alliance of the moſt intimate union and friendſhip has long ſubſiſted between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the Family of their Highneſſes Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, late Nabob of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut: by the aid of that Alliance his late Highneſs Mahommed Ally was enabled, under Providence, to ſupport his pretenſions to the poſſeſſion of the Carnatic at the death of his illuſtrious Father, to defeat the power of his enemies in arms, and finally to

No. 7. *continued.*

to eſtabliſh his authority in the Government of Arcot and its dependencies, on the foundations of the Britiſh Power.

For the defence and protection of the valuable poſſeſſions thus acquired by the united arms of the Engliſh Company and of the Nabob of Arcot, various treaties and obligations have been eſtabliſhed, by which it was intended that the intereſts, ſecurity, and power of both parties in the Carnatic Payen Ghaut ſhould be cemented and identified. In conformity to the faith and ſpirit of theſe engagements, the Honourable Company has invariably applied, not only the reſources derived from that Alliance, but the whole power of the Britiſh Empire in India, to maintain the Government of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic againſt all their enemies, and has cauſed them to be acknowledged by Foreign States as the Allies of the Britiſh Nation. By theſe means, and by the unabated exertion of its whole power, the Engliſh Nation was enabled, during the War which continued from the year 1780 to the year 1783, to ſupport the pretenſions of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and to reſcue his dominions from the violence of Hyder Ally Khan, and of his ſucceſſor Tippoo Sultaun, who, by the aſſiſtance of the French Nation, had been enabled to conquer a conſiderable part of the Carnatic, and to eſtabliſh their authority over the greateſt portion of the territorial poſſeſſions of the ſaid Nabob.

To ſupport the authority of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and to ſecure the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, it became expedient for the Contracting Parties to enter into ſpecific engagements for the maintenance of an adequate Military Eſtabliſhment. The Engliſh Company accordingly bound itſelf by a Treaty, bearing date in the month of February 1787, to maintain the whole Military Force required for the protection of the Territories of the Allies; in conſideration of which engagement the Nabob Mahommed Ally agreed, among other conditions, and under certain penalties therein ſpecified, to pay an annual ſubſidy, amounting to fifteen lacs of ſtar pagodas.

According to the farther ſtipulations of that engagement, rendered neceſſary by experience for the mutual ſafety of the Contracting Parties, the Engliſh Company, in the year 1790, charged itſelf with the Adminiſtration of the Civil Government, in addition to the Military Defence of the Carnatic, in a critical juncture of affairs, when the ambition and implacable enmity of the late Tippoo Sultaun compelled the Britiſh Government in India to reſort to arms for the ſupport of its rights, and for the protection of its Allies.

At the concluſion of the War in the year 1792 (the ſucceſsful and glorious termination of which tended in the moſt direct manner to ſecure the ſafety and proſperity of the poſſeſſions of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic) the Britiſh Government reſtored the Civil Government of the Carnatic to his Highneſs, thereby manifeſting the ſtricteſt adherence to the ſtipulations of the exiſting engagements of 1787; but the Britiſh Government did not confine itſelf to the mere diſcharge of the ſtipulations of its exiſting engagements; its views were extended to an enlarged and liberal conſideration of the principles of the Alliance ſubſiſting between the Company and the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

At that period of time, the Nabob Mahommed Ally, relying on the friendly diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government, repreſented in the moſt urgent manner to the Marquis Cornwallis, the inadequacy of his Highneſs's reſources to diſcharge the pecuniary engagements of the Treaty of 1787; and the Governor General, acting in conformity to the ſpirit of the alliance and friendſhip ſo long ſubſiſting between the Nabobs of the Carnatic and the Engliſh Company, relieved his Highneſs from the burthenſome terms of that engagement, thereby ſurrendering the pecuniary rights acquired by the Company, under the Treaty of 1787, for the purpoſe of promoting the tranquillity, comfort, and intereſts of the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

With this liberal view of the principles of the connexion eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Government and the Nabob of Arcot, an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787 was framed; and by a ſubſequent Treaty, bearing date in the month of July 1792, the pecuniary contribution of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic towards the general defence and protection of the rights and poſſeſſions of the Allies was diminiſhed from fifteen to nine lacs of ſtar pagodas. The ſpirit of moderation by which the Britiſh Councils were guided in reſpect to this Alliance, was unequivocally manifeſted by a farther ſtipulation for the purpoſe of ſecuring to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Son and preſumptive Heir of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, the ſucceſſion to the Territories of his Father on the terms and conditions of the Treaty of 1792.

In

In return for this relinquiſhment of a conſiderable portion of its pecuniary reſources, the Engliſh Company obtained no other advantages than an extended renewal of the territorial ſecurity, already provided by the Treaty of 1787, for the performance of the Nabob Mahommed Ally's pecuniary engagements, and a repetition of his Highneſs's previous obligation not to contract Alliances, nor to enter into correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the knowledge and concurrence of the Britiſh Government; conformably therefore to this indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, the Government of the Carnatic was reſtored to the Nabob Mahommed Ally: on the death of his Highneſs the Nabob Mahommed Ally, in the year 1795, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of his Father's Territories, according to the proviſions of the Treaty of 1792. No. 7. *continued.*

The Nabob Mahommed Ally, as well as his Son and Succeſſor, had repeatedly granted Tuncaws or Aſſignments of Revenue on the Diſtricts pledged to the Company, in direct violation of the Treaty of 1792, and to the manifeſt injury of the territorial ſecurity provided by the Company for its intereſt in the Carnatic. The Britiſh Government however continued to extend to their Highneſſes the indulgent operation of the beneficial conditions of the Treaty of 1792, by abſtaining from the exerciſe of the juſt rights acquired againſt their Highneſſes under the expreſs ſtipulations of that engagement, and under the acknowledged interpretation of the Law of Nations.

Under theſe circumſtances the Britiſh Government might juſtly have required from the Houſe of Mahommed Ally, not merely the exact and rigid obſervation of the Treaty of 1792, but a zealous and cordial attachment to the ſpirit of an engagement under which the Nabobs of the Carnatic had found the moſt ample protection, accompanied by the moſt indulgent and liberal conſtruction of every ſtipulation favourable to their ſeparate intereſts, and by the moſt lenient relaxation of thoſe penal Articles, the obligation of which their Highneſſes had reſpectively incurred by violating the Article of the Treaty of 1792, relative to the grants of Tuncaws or Aſſignments of Revenue on the Diſtricts pledged to the Company.

It is with the deepeſt concern that the Governor in Council is compelled to declare, that thoſe ancient Allies of the Company, the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been found not only deficient in every active duty of the Alliance, but unfaithful to its fundamental principles, and untrue to its vital ſpirit.

In the full enjoyment of the moſt abundant proofs of the moderation, indulgence, and good faith of the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mahommed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, actually commenced and maintained a ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, the determined enemy of the Britiſh Name, founded on principles and directed to objects utterly ſubverſive of the Alliance between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, and equally incompatible with the ſecurity of the Britiſh Power in the Peninſula of India.

After the fall of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Government obtained poſſeſſion of the original records of Tippoo Sultaun; the correſpondence of that Prince's Ambaſſadors, during their reſidence at Fort St. George in attendance on his Sons the hoſtage Princes, in the years 1792 and 1793, eſtabliſhed ſufficient ground of apprehenſion, that their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahommed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, had entered into a ſecret intercourſe with the late Tippoo Sultaun of a nature hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts in India. The enquiries of the Britiſh Government have been ſince directed to aſcertain a fact ſo intimately connected with the ſecurity of its rights in the Carnatic. The reſult has eſtabliſhed the following propoſitions by a ſeries of connected written and oral teſtimony.

Firſt.—At the very period of time when the Nabob Mahommed Ally appealed to the generoſity of the Britiſh Government for an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, his Highneſs had already commenced a ſecret negociation for the eſtabliſhment of an intimate intercourſe with the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, without the knowledge of the Britiſh Government, and for purpoſes evidently repugnant to its ſecurity and honour.

Second.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (who was empowered by the Nabob Mahommed Ally to negociate the Treaty of 1792 with the Britiſh Government, and who actually negociated that Treaty for himſelf and for his Father) was actually employed at the ſame period of time, under his Father's authority, in negociating for himſelf and for his Father the terms of the ſaid ſeparate and ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun.

Third.—The tendency of the ſaid intercourſe was directed to the ſupport of Tippoo Sultaun in victory and triumph over all his enemies.

No. 7. *Continued.*

Fourth.—In the month of December 1792, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted ſecret information to Tippoo Sultaun, regarding the ſentiments and intentions of the Britiſh Government in India, with relation to the hoſtile views and negociation of Tippoo Sultaun at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the firſt intelligence of the War between Great Britain and France in the year 1793, the Nabob Mahommed Ally imparted ſecret information to Tippoo Sultaun, reſpecting the views and power of France in India and in Europe, and reſpecting the intended operations of the Britiſh Forces againſt the French poſſeſſions in the Carnatic. And the Nabob Mahommed Ally conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun ſecret admonitions and friendly advice reſpecting the moſt favourable ſeaſon, and the moſt propitious ſtate of circumſtances, for the violation of Tippoo Sultaun's engagements with the Honourable Company.

Fifth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was employed by his Father or one of the Agents to convey ſecret intelligence, friendly admonition, and ſeaſonable advice to Tippoo Sultaun, through the confidential agents of Tippoo Sultaun, who were furniſhed with inſtructions from the ſaid Sultaun of Myſore, to receive ſuch communications from the ſaid Nabob of the Carnatic, and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Sixth.—A cypher was compoſed and actually introduced into the ſeparate and ſecret correſpondence between the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Tippoo Sultaun; the original key of the ſaid cypher, diſcovered among the records of Seringapatam, is in the hand-writing of the confidential Moonſhee (or Secretary) of the Nabob Mohammed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the ſaid cypher was delivered by a confidential agent of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Ambaſſador of Tippoo Sultaun, for the expreſs purpoſe of being tranſmitted to Tippoo Sultaun.

Seventh.—The terms employed in the ſaid cypher, particularly thoſe intended to deſignate the Britiſh Government and its Allies, the Nizam and the Mahratta State, united in a defenſive league againſt Tippoo Sultaun, contain the moſt powerful internal evidence that the communications propoſed to be diſguiſed by the ſaid cypher, were of the moſt hoſtile tendency to the intereſts and objects of the ſaid Alliance, and calculated to promote the cauſe of Tippoo Sultaun in oppoſition to that of the ſaid Allies.

Eighth.—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah under his own hand-writing, in the month of Auguſt 1794, corroborated the evidence of his intention to complete the purpoſes herein deſcribed, of the ſecret intercourſe which he had negociated with Tippoo Sultaun; and the continuance of the ſame intention is manifeſted by Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential agent, addreſſed to the ſuppoſed agent of Tippoo Sultaun in the year 1796, ſubſequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's acceſſion to the Government of the Carnatic under the Treaty of 1792.

Ninth.—At the commencement and during the progreſs of the late juſt, neceſſary, and glorious War with the late Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmoſt extent of his means and power, purſued the objects of his ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, by a ſyſtematic courſe of deception, with reſpect to the proviſion of the funds neceſſary to enable the Britiſh troops to march into Myſore, as well as by a ſyſtematic and active oppoſition to the ſupply and movement of the allied Army through different parts of the ſaid Nabob's dominions.

Tenth.—The ſtipulations contained in the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Nabobs of the Carnatic were bound not to enter into any political negociations or correſpondence with any European or Native Power or State, without the conſent of the Government of Fort St. George, or of the Company, formed a fundamental condition of the Alliance between the ſaid Nabob and the Company; and the violation of the ſaid ſtipulations neceſſarily involved the entire forfeiture, on the part of the Nabob, of all the benefits of the ſaid Alliance.

Eleventh.—The Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have violated the ſaid ſtipulations, and have thereby forfeited all the benefits of the ſaid Alliance; and the Nabob Mohammed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having violated the ſaid ſtipulations for the expreſs purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an union of intereſts with Tippoo Sultaun, thereby placed themſelves in the condition of public enemies to the Britiſh Government in India.

It is manifeſt, therefore, that the intentions of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been uniformly and without interruption hoſtile to the Britiſh Power in India, and that thoſe intentions have been carried into effect to the full

No. 7. *continued.*

full extent of the actual power poſſeſſed by their Highneſſes reſpectively, at the ſeveral periods of time in which they have acted in purſuance of their ſyſtem of co-operation with the enemy.

By acting on theſe principles of conduct, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, not only violated the rights of the Company, but by uniting their intereſts with thoſe of the moſt implacable enemy of the Britiſh Empire, the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah actually placed themſelves in the relation of public enemies to the Britiſh Government, dangerous to the extent of their reſpective power, and active according to the means and opportunities afforded to them by the circumſtances of the moment, and eſpecially by the moſt ſevere exigency and preſſure of War; every principle therefore of public Law releaſe the Britiſh Government from the intended obligations of the Treaty of 1792; and every conſideration of ſelf-defence and ſecurity authorized the Company to exerciſe its power in the manner moſt expedient for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the hoſtile councils of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful example actuated by the faithleſs ſpirit, and ſanctioned by the teſtamentary voice of his Father.

In proceeding to exerciſe this right, it was painful to the Britiſh Government to be compelled to expoſe to the world all theſe humiliating proofs of the ingratitude and treachery of the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, towards that Power which has uniformly proved their guardian and protector; and in acting from the impreſſion of this ſentiment, the Britiſh Government was more deſirous of conſulting its own dignity, than of admitting any claims on the part of thoſe infatuated Princes to its generoſity and forbearance.

In conformity to this ſpirit of temperance and moderation, it was the intention of the Britiſh Government to have made a formal communication to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the proofs which had been obtained of his Highneſs's breach of the Alliance, with the view of obtaining, by the moſt lenient means, ſatisfaction for the injury ſuſtained by the Britiſh Government, and ſecurity againſt the future operation of the hoſtile councils of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Circumſtances of expediency, connected with the general intereſts and policy of the Britiſh Government, interrupted the communication of this document to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; the intermediate illneſs of his Highneſs protracted the execution of that intention, and his ſubſequent death fruſtrated the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to obtain from that Prince ſatisfactory ſecurity for the rights pledged to the Company in the Carnatic.

The death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has not affected the rights acquired by the Britiſh Government under the diſcovery of his breach of the Alliance. Whatever claim the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs to the Company's ſupport of his pretenſions to the Government of the Carnatic, is founded on the grounds of the right of Omdut ul Omrah to the aſſiſtance of the Company in ſecuring his ſucceſſion to the Nabob Mohammed Ally in the Government of the Carnatic, was founded on the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792. The reſult of the propoſitions ſtated in this declaration has eſtabliſhed abundant proof, that the fundamental principles of the Alliance between the Company and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as the expreſs letter of the Treaty of 1792, had been abſolutely violated and rendered of no effect by the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, previouſly to the oſtenſible concluſion of that inſtrument. It is manifeſt, therefore, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah could derive no rights from the formal ratification of that Treaty, the vital ſpirit of which had already been annihilated by the hoſtile and faithleſs conduct of his Highneſs, and that the Nabobs Mohammed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by forming an intimate union of intereſts with Tippoo Sultaun, had actually placed themſelves in the relation of public enemies to the Britiſh Empire in India.

Whatever claim to the Company's protection and ſupport the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah may derive from his ſuppoſed Father, had been utterly deſtroyed by the hoſtile conduct of Omdut ul Omrah; it follows, therefore, that the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah has ſucceeded to the condition of his Father, which condition was that of a public enemy; and conſequently that at the death of Omdut ul Omrah, the Britiſh Government remained at liberty to exerciſe its rights, founded on the faithleſs policy of its Ally, in whatever manner might be deemed moſt conducive to the immediate ſafety and to the general intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic.

Before the Britiſh Government proceed to exerciſe this right, founded on the violation of the Alliance, and on the neceſſity of ſelf-defence, it was deſirous of manifeſting

No. 7. *continued.*

nifeſting its attention to the long eſtabliſhed connexion between the Company and the Houſe of Omdut ul Omrah, by ſacrificing to the ſentiments of national magnanimity and generoſity the reſentment created by his Highneſs's flagrant breach of the Alliance. In the ſpirit of thoſe councils therefore, with which it had been the intention of the Britiſh Government to demand ſatisfaction and ſecurity from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to avoid the publication of facts ſo humiliating to the Family of that Prince, the Britiſh Government communicated to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, knowledge of the proofs now exiſting in the poſſeſſion of the Government at Fort St. George of the violation of the Alliance, at the ſame time the Britiſh Government manifeſted a conſiſtent adherence to the principles of moderation and forbearance, by opening a latitude to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to form, by means of an amicable adjuſtment, that ſatisfaction and ſecurity which the hoſtile and faithleſs conduct of his ſuppoſed Father had entitled the Britiſh Government to demand, and which the dictates of prudence and ſelf-defence compelled it to require.

The reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, by and with the advice of the perſons appointed by his Father's Will to aſſiſt his Councils, has perſiſted in oppoſing a determined reſiſtance to this demand, thereby exhibiting an unequivocal proof that the ſpirit which actuated the hoſtile councils of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has been tranſmitted with unabated vigour to the ſuppoſed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, ſecured in its operation under the ſanctimonious forms of their teſtamentary injunctions, and preſerved with religious attachment by the offenſible deſcendant of that Prince.

Fruſtrated in the hope of obtaining, from the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, reparation for its injuries and ſecurity for its rights, the Britiſh Government is now reluctantly compelled to publiſh to the world the proofs of this flagrant violation of the moſt ſacred ties of Amity and Alliance, by the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and the hereditary ſpirit of enmity manifeſted by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah to the intereſts of the Britiſh Government. The duty and neceſſity of ſelf-defence require the Britiſh Government, under the circumſtances of this caſe, to exerciſe its power in the attainment of an adequate ſecurity for its rights; juſtice and moderation warrant, that the Family of Omdut ul Omrah ſhall be deprived of the means of completing its ſyſtematic courſe of hoſtility; wiſdom and prudence demand, that the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah ſhall not be permitted to retain poſſeſſion of reſources dangerous to the tranquillity of the Britiſh Government in the Peninſula of India.

Wherefore the Britiſh Government, ſtill adhering to the principles of moderation, and actuated by its uniform deſire of obtaining ſecurity for its rights and intereſts in the Carnatic, by an arrangement founded on the principles of the long ſubſiſting Alliance between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Mahommed Ally judged it expedient to enter into a negociation for that purpoſe with the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, the Son and Heir of Azeem ul Omrah, who was the ſecond Son of the Nabob Mahommed Ally, and the immediate Great Grandſon by both his parents of the Nabob Anwer ud Deen Khan of bleſſed memory. And his Highneſs the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder having entered into engagements for the expreſs purpoſe of reviving the Alliance between the Company and his illuſtrious Anceſtors, and of eſtabliſhing an adequate ſecurity for the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, the Britiſh Government has now reſolved to exerciſe its rights and its power, under Providence, in ſupporting and eſtabliſhing the hereditary pretenſions of the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder in the Soubahdarry of the territories of Arcot, and of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut.

And, for the more full explanation of the grounds and motives of this declaration, the Right honourable the Governor in Council, by and with the authority of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, has cauſed atteſted copies and extracts of ſeveral documents diſcovered at Seringapatam to be annexed hereunto, together with an extract from the Treaties of 1787 and 1792.

By Order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Sec^ry to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1801.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Sec^ry.

APPENDIX to the Declaration of the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, bearing date the 31ſt July 1801.

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. I.

Extracts from a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 26th Tuckee 1220 (anſwering to about the 15th June 1792.)

The following converſation took place at a viſit made by the Princes to the Nabob Wallajah on the 21ſt Tuckee 1220, (anſwering to about the 10th of June 1792).

We preſented Nuzzurs of eleven gold Mohurs to the Nabob Wallajah, of which his Highneſs took one, and riſing embraced us, and ſaid, "May God long preſerve Tippoo Sultaun, who is the Pillar of the Religion of Mahomed. Night and day I uſed to be abſolved in this contemplation, and to pray for his Highneſs's proſperity; I call God to witneſs this fact, becauſe the Confederacy of Three Allies was for the ſubverſion of the Mahomedan religion. It is ſolely to be attributed to the Divine Goodneſs, that the prayers of us ſinners have been accepted. Believe it true, that I from my heart deſire the welfare of the Sultaun."

When the Princes and we took leave of the Nabob Wallajah, and were going away, he came up to us, and with a great deal of warmth deſired us to ſtay, as he had ſomething to ſay to us. We replied we were ready. He then told us, that his life was now drawing to a cloſe; that for what had hitherto taken place between his Highneſs and your Majeſty there was no remedy; but now, merely out of a regard to the Faith (of which your Majeſty was a Pillar) he was deſirous of eſtabliſhing a cordial harmony with your Majeſty; and if we, having in view the claims of both parties (upon our endeavours) would in the preſence of God exert ourſelves for this purpoſe, the Almighty would reward us, and both parties would reap the benefits of this event, which were great and numberleſs; that although his Highneſs wanted to prevent the War between your Majeſty and the Three Allied States, yet that Nizam Alli Khaun, at the latter period of his life, was thus preparing for futurity, by exerting himſelf for the deſtruction of religion. It was ſolely from a regard to the Faith, that his Highneſs did not encourage the meaſure, and that he now declared that, in a thouſand points of view, it was adviſable that perfect harmony ſhould reign between your Majeſty and his Highneſs. We replied, that we would undoubtedly report all this to your Majeſty.

Farther Extract.

On the 24th of Tuckee (13th June 1792) Wallajah, Omdut ul Omrah, and Huſſien Nawauz Khaun, younger ſon of Wallajah, Lord Cornwallis, and General Meadows, came to viſit the Princes. They ſat two hours (about three quarters of an hour Engliſh) and talked a great deal with them. His Highneſs took occaſion to obſerve, that we conſidered him to have been an enemy, whereas he declared in the preſence of God, that he was not, and is not; that, on the contrary, he was a friend and well-wiſher; and that he had oppoſed the breach between your Majeſty and the Three Allied States to ſuch a degree, that every one decided in his own mind, that inwardly your Majeſty and his Highneſs were one; and he deſired us to aſk Lord Cornwallis and General Meadows, who were preſent, whether he ſaid true or not.

A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Tranr to the S. G.

No. II.

Extract of a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 3d of Sumree of the year Schir 1220, A. N. Mahomed (anſwering to about the 21ſt June 1792.)

We had the honour to receive your Majeſty's moſt gracious Letter, dated 8th Turkee (about the 28th May 1792) giving cover to a ſlip of paper, upon which were written two couplets on the 28th Turkee. We have from the firſt underſtood the writing your Majeſty knows of, as your Majeſty has explained it, and when occaſion requires, will act in conformity to your Majeſty's commands. Your Majeſty has

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

desired that we will not disclose this subject to any person. God is our witness that we have from the commencement of our service to the present time, inviolably kept your Majesty's commands, which we consider as a religious obligation; and we declare to your Majesty that we have not divulged, neither will we divulge them to any one: We are the servants of God, the disciples of Mahomed, and the dependents of your Majesty, during our lives, and never will. An observance of the secrets of our Masters is enjoined by the Khoran. By the grace of God, and through the blessing of the Salt of your Majesty, the king of kings, we have never infringed and never will infringe this injunction in the slightest degree upon any occasion.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
&c. &c.

No. III.

Translation of an Arzee from Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 4th of Sumree of the year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed (answering to about the 22d June 1792.)

On the 14th Jaffree* (about 23d July 1792) we had the honour to receive by two messengers your Majesty's Letter, dated 8th Sumree* (about the 26th June 1792) inclosing a slip of paper containing a couplet. We were before acquainted with the meaning of the couplet, as explained by your Majesty, and accordingly have before this written to your Majesty in conformity thereto, and will still continue, as occasion may require, to write to your Majesty. Your Majesty desires that we will not divulge the circumstance to any one. Refuge of the World! we consider the concealment of the commands and secrets of our Superiors in the light of a religious duty; not to divulge the orders of Princes is enjoined by the Khoran, and this is a duty imposed upon all servants by the Word of God. Who would be so forgetful of his God, and regardless of Religion, as to sacrifice, by a disclosure of secrets committed to his charge, his present and future happiness? In the presence of Almighty God, we declare to your Majesty, that from the time we entered your Majesty's service to the present moment, a term of eleven years, none but Almighty God is or shall be privy to the commands with which you have entrusted us. Such is our fidelity, that Divine Providence may perhaps, through its blessings, prosper us in this and a future state, and keep us supported in respectability and credit near your Majesty. All farther particulars will be fully made known to your Majesty from the Arzees which we have successively dispatched to you. The Princes, who are in health, beg to offer their most humble respects to your Majesty.

* There is evidently an error in these dates.

(A true translation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone.*

No. IV.

Extract from a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 16th of Jaffree of the year Schir 1220 A. N. Mahomed (answering to about 4th August 1792.)

On the 8th Tehejeh (29th July 1792) the Nabob Wallajah sent a Message to us by Mahomed Abdoolla Khan, that the following day, being that preceding the Eed, he would, if we desired it, pay a visit to the Princes, as he was very anxious to see his Sons (as he called them.) In reply, we begged he would give our respects, and represent to his Highness, that the houses of the Princes, and they themselves, were his own, and that the Princes were his guests, that he was their Superior, and his Company there would afford them much happiness; but that, if he wished it, we ourselves would most readily attend him. Accordingly at one pans of the following day (about 9 o'clock) Walajah, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and Hassein Newauz Khan, paid a visit to the Princes, and taking them upon his knees for about two hours, blessed them, and said, May God long and permanently preserve the shadow of Tippoo Sultaun extended over you and me, since in this age the preservation of Religion depends upon him alone. I have passed my eightieth year, and in that time many are the things I have seen and done, and experienced. What is passed is passed, and God only knows what futurity may bring to light. At present the maintenance of Religion rests with Tippoo Sultaun, and may God preserve and keep him

victorious

victorious and triumphant. I do not ſay this merely in your preſence; but I ſay it, taking to witneſs Him who knows all that is hidden. Night and day, after the prayers of the day, and on Friday after public devotion, I offer up my prayers (meaning for Tippoo Sultaun) and require the people alſo to do the ſame. His Highneſs ſpoke to us alſo in terms of great warmth and friendſhip, and after ſitting two hours went away. As Walajah had paid a viſit to the Princes, it became neceſſary that they ſhould return it, and conſequently they waited upon him the next day, which was the Eedoo Zoha (or Feaſt of the Camel); the Nawaub, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and the other Sirdars, came out to meet them as on the feaſt day, and having aſſiſted the Princes in alighting from their palanquins, took them within the houſe, where he repeatedly careſſed them both, and ſaid— "God preſerve the Sultaun in "ſafety, for through him alone theſe rituals and obſervances of the faith (alluding "probably to the Eed) yet remain."—He then obſerved to us—"In my firſt converſation with you, I ſpoke to you upon the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a friendſhip and harmony between me and Tippoo Sultaun. Have you intimated it to him, and have you received a favourable anſwer?—We replied, that we had ſet forth to your Majeſty, word for word, the friendly ſentiments his Highneſs had expreſſed, and that your Majeſty had written in reply, that friendſhip, union, and brotherly regard had from the beginning been eſtabliſhed among the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm, as was evinced by the teſtimony of the holy book, agreeably to the preſcriptions of which your Majeſty wiſhed, that cordial friendſhip and attachment ſhould, without prejudice or partiality, be eſtabliſhed between the followers of the faith; as the means of ſupporting the religion of Mahomed." And that your Majeſty added,—"God preſerve the Nawaub Walajah, who is a Prince, and one of the Leaders of the Faithful, and a Pillar of the Faith."—At the term, 'a Pillar of the Faith,' the Nawaub could not ſuppreſs his tears, and ſaid, "I am what I know myſelf to be."—Tell the Sultaun, that *he* is the Pillar of the Faith; and may God preſerve him and grant him a long life, ſince I and all Muſſulmen derive ſupport from him; for otherwiſe the ſtate of affairs here is evident."—"That which is evident does not require explanation."—We alſo, in conformity to your Majeſty's commands, mentioned to his Highneſs, in a becoming and ſuitable manner, whatever there was to ſtate upon the ſubject of friendſhip and attachment. His Highneſs replied, "In conſideration of the complexion of the times, the ſtate of which is manifeſt, and that the ſupport of the Religion of Mahomed in this Country entirely depends upon the Sultaun, my nightly and daily prayer is offered up for his good." He then ſaid to the Princes—"Oh! my Sons! if my life and property can be of any ſervice to you, God is witneſs that I will not refuſe them to you."—He then gave orders to the ſuperintendant of the gardens, to carry every day fruits and flowers to the Prince, before his (the Nabob's) own children; and ſaid to us—"You are not acquainted with the ſtate and order of affairs here. Conſider me from my heart your well-wiſher and ſincere friend; and at all times be aſſured, that in whatever I may be able to effect your benefit, either by word or deed, I will not decline my exertions. What I ſaid and wrote to his Lordſhip upon the ſubject of making peace, God well knows who was then or is now deſirous of it. His Lordſhip, however, poſſeſſed uncontrouled authority, was a man of wiſdom, and liſtened to the advice of others, and my obſervations made an impreſſion upon me. God preſerve you and me from the wicked deſigns of others." Major Doveton and another Officer, being of the party, his Highneſs appealed to them, obſerving, that they had been preſent at the time, and could ſpeak to the truth or falſity of what he ſaid. Major Doveton replied, that it was very true; and that ſeveral Engliſh Gentlemen were conſequently much diſpleaſed with his Highneſs. That one day, when his Highneſs had aſſembled all the gentlemen, under pretence of giving them an entertainment, but really for the above purpoſe, and had accordingly ſuggeſted pacific meaſures, the expediency of which he urged in a thouſand ways, they were ſo diſpleaſed that they went away without partaking of the entertainment; nay, that to their animoſity might be attributed the aſſumption of his Highneſs's country. That when the orders were received from the King of England to reſtore the country, they framed the pretence among themſelves that his Highneſs was too much attached to Tippoo Sultaun; and that the reſtitution of his Country would conſequently be an impolitic meaſure: but his Lordſhip maintained his opinion ſingly, and, diſregarding the animoſity of all the others againſt his Highneſs, delivered to him (his Highneſs) the Country, agreeably to the directions of his Majeſty. The ſtory is very long. We have only written to your Majeſty a very ſmall part of it. At preſent the commanding officer of the Fort, and the other Engliſh gentlemen who are here, behave towards the Nawaub Walajah as if they were his ſervants. The Princes ſtaid two

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

hours with his Highneſs, and at the time of departure were preſented by him with two khellauts of embroidery for the tenanch, two kulgus, and two ſurpaiſhes of the fineſt jewels. We made endleſs apologies, and requeſted that he would excuſe our acceptance of them. He ſaid, "This is a Feſtival, and I have given to my Sons and my whole Family new garments. Theſe are alſo my children, and I entertain for them even a greater degree of regard, and I muſt not neglect them; theſe things poſſeſs little value, and it is not your province to interpoſe between me and my children." In like manner his Highneſs preſented Gholaum Alli Khaun with a khellaut, conſiſting of a khulgu and ſurpaiſh, me with a ſurpaiſh and khellaut, and Shirkh Soliman Khan with another. He then took a hand of each of the Princes, and deſcending from the upper part of his houſe, accompanied them to the outer door of the Toſhuk Honnah, where he took leave of them. Omdut ul Omrah, and his other Sons, attended them to the road, where they left them, after ſeeing them into their palanquins, and the Nabob at parting embraced them with the greateſt warmth.

We have thus communicated to your Majeſty the particulars of the friendly conduct of the Nabob Walajah and the other Sirdars; in fact, the diſpoſition of all ranks of people is equally favourable, for whenever the Princes go out any where, thouſands of them ſtand in the ſtreet, and offer up prayers for your Majeſty's proſperity. On Feſtivals and on Fridays in congregation, all the Muſſulmans firſt offer up their prayers for your Majeſty's preſervation. May God fulfil them! Upon our return dancing girls and muſicians, &c. were ſent with the Prince's retinue, and after our arrival at the Prince's houſe, and ſitting there for two hours, danced, and were then diſmiſſed.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c. &c.

No. V.

Extract of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Alli Rezza Khan and Gholaum Alli Khan; dated at Seringapatam, the 16th of Hejire, of the year Schir 1220 from the Birth of Mahomed.

I have received and underſtood the contents of your Arzee, intimating the diſtinguiſhed kindneſs and regard with which the Nawaub Walajah treats my Sons and the ſincere friendſhip which he entertains towards me. It is evident that the Nawaub is a Pillar of the Mahomedan Religion, the Elect of the Almighty, a man of dignity and worldly experience; whatever favour and attention he may ſhew towards my Sons, who are his gueſts, and you, I ſhall aſſuredly conſider as a kindneſs conferred upon myſelf. This circumſtance has afforded me much pleaſure.

My hopes from Almighty God and his Divine Meſſenger are, that the Nawaub will do whatever may tend to the ſupport of the Religion of Mahomed, and that he will give the neceſſary attention to this point. You will mention to him that he muſt conſider my Sons as his own; that in conformity to the command of God and the Prophet, the improvement of friendſhip among the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm will be beneficial to various concerns both ſpiritual and temporal, and that, deeming me attached to our common religion and to his Highneſs's perſon, he will direct his attention accordingly; you will alſo ſtate to the Nawaub the other points of friendſhip, which you have repeatedly heard from my mouth.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c. &c.

No. 7

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. VI.

KEY to a CYPHER found among the Records at Seringapatam, and received at Calcutta on the 2d of March 1800.

Oh God, glorious and exalted! Oh Prophet of God! May the Bleſſing of the Lord be upon him. Religion. Biſhteh.

The Nabob Walajah, *the Friend of Mankind.*

Alli Rezza, *the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip.*

The Power of God, *A Saddle.*

Hearts, *Sons.*

The Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, *the Defender or Protector of the Faith.*

Nothing or Nonentity, *Nizam ul Dowlah.*

The Victorious, *A Scymeter.*

A State or Dominion, *A Ring.*

The Faith Religion, *Gholaum Alli Khan.*

Nawaub Laheb, *The Spring, a Flower Garden.*

A Letter, *an Interview.*

Benevolent, *the Hand.*

A Heart, *A Seal.*

The Engliſh, *Newcomers.*

The Mean or Deſpicable, *The Mahrattas.*

A Flower, *A Preſent.*

The Reſtorer of the Faith, *Omdut ul Omrah.*

The Writing of Omdut ul Omrah.

These Words are written by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhees.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*
&c. &c.

No. VII.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

The departure of Alli Rezza Khan at this time, in conformity to the orders of the preſence, is very expedient, eſpecially for the purpoſe of bringing to a favourable iſſue the propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis, and the † *Well-wiſher of Mankind*, which is moſt ardently to be wiſhed.

† The Deſignation of the Nabob Walajah in the Cypher.

There are many points which cannot be committed to paper, and can only be communicated in perſon; at this time the friendſhip and goodwill of both Sirdars is from God, and the royal auſpices: the particulars of this ſummary, which is an unlooked-for good, will be made known to your Majeſty by the verbal repreſentations of Alli Rezza, who attends the Preſence eſpecially for that purpoſe; although it is contrary to the rules of reſpect to preſume to give an opinion upon this ſubject, yet I am emboldened by my long attachment and my ſenſe of the duty I owe your Majeſty; when your Majeſty ſhall have maturely deliberated upon, and fully brought home to your mind the repreſentation of both the Sirdars, from a conſideration of the changeableneſs of the times, your Majeſty's agreeing to this affair—(upon the principle recommended in the words of Hafiz, of Shiraz; the mercy of God be upon him! With friends, cordiality; with enemies, diſſimulation)—ſeems highly expedient and advantageous to your Majeſty's intereſts.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. VIII.

Tranſlation of a Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to the Nawaub Walajah.

In the name of the moſt merciful God! After reiterated praiſes and unbounded adoration to the Almighty, who aſſembled the body of Muſſulmans under the banners of Mahomed, and lighted the torch of mutual attachment among them, and praiſe to the choſen of Prophets, who promulged the ſaying, "all Muſſulmans are brothers," and took upon himſelf the taſk of interceſſion for all Believers; and after intimating my deſire of being perſonally known to your Highneſs, and which,

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

as it exceeds the power of the pen to deſcribe, muſt be left to the heart to conceive, I have the honour to repreſent that the receipt of your Highneſs's kind Letter after ſo long a lapſe of time—(according to the ſaying, "all things depend upon the appointed ſeaſon")—rejoiced me extremely, and your Highneſs's obliging recollection of me excited my acknowledgments, and I return thanks to Almighty Providence for the joyful news of the welfare of the Well-wiſher of mankind *(meaning the Nawaub himſelf)*; my delaying to addreſs your Highneſs has been owing to my not having been favoured with any Letters from your Highneſs. By the grace of God! your Highneſs is pre-eminent, characterized for all praiſe-worthy qualities, and acquainted with all affairs. It is probable that your Highneſs's delay in writing to me may have been occaſioned by the particular circumſtances of the times, and in conſequence I alſo have delayed to write, elſe I ſhould have written to you an hundred times. Now by the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, and the account of your Highneſs's friendſhip and attachment, which I have had from the verbal communication of the high in rank, * *the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip*, the truſty. I am certain that (according to the words of the Prophet, the union of the Muſſulmans is as that of the ſoul with the body) that warmth of attachment, original affection, implanted among Muſſulmans, exiſts between us. My hope from Almighty God, and my confidence in the Prophet is, that according to the command of God, and of the Prophet, which is well known to all Muſſulmans, all the faithful will exert themſelves with heart and ſoul in maintaining and rendering permanent the religion of Mahomed upon your Highneſs, who is one of the heads of the Faith; this is an abſolute duty, and I am confident that your Highneſs will by all means conſtantly employ your time in performing what is obligatory on you; and I am perfectly ſatisfied that you will ſhew that kindneſs which is becoming your exalted ſtation, towards my two Sons, your gueſts, and who are as your own. I hope that regarding me inwardly and as your well-wiſher, and that of all Muſſulmans, you will continue to rejoice me by Letters; you will learn my Father's ſentiments from the repreſentations of the high in rank, *the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip*.

Vide Key to the Cypher, No. VI.

Dated 11th of Takre of the year Sikir 1220, from the tenth of Mahomed, (correſponding with the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
&c. &c.

No. IX.

Tranſlation of a Copy of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Omdult ul Omrah, the Nabob of the Carnatic.

After reiterating praiſes and unbounded adoration to the Almighty, who hath adorned the multitude of the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm with the gem of Religion, and lighted the torch of friendſhip for each other in the region of the heart, and endleſs thanks worthy of the laſt of the Meſſengers of God (Mahomed), who with his prophetic tongue ſpoke this divine ſaying, "that all Muſſulmans are brothers;" and who was pleaſed to take upon himſelf the taſk of interceſſion for all Believers; and after intimating my deſire of perſonal communication, and which, as it exceeds the power of the pen to deſcribe, muſt be left to the heart to conceive, I ſet forth my objects. By the grace of God the moſt ſincere attachment and perfect unanimity have from the beginning been eſtabliſhed among the Believers of the enlightened doctrine of Mahomed, but every event has its proper ſeaſon, and hence no opportunity has yet offered for the external demonſtration of our mutual regard. Now however the receipt of your kind Letter, replete with the friendly ſentiments with which our hearts are mutually impreſſed, has doubly added to my ſincere attachment and cordial regard; when I learnt alſo from the intimation of the high in rank, *the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip*, the truſty, of your great and noble qualities, and the ſincere friendſhip and cordiality you entertain towards me, my happineſs was greater than language can adequately expreſs; may God realize this ſource of happineſs; that is to ſay, that perfect attachment and union among the Followers of Iſlaum, which is the greateſt gift of the Almighty, and than which nothing is more eſſential to the temporal and eternal intereſts of mankind. May God render it attainable, and may he preſerve us firm in the faith of Mahomed, the boundleſs benefits reſulting from which will by the divine grace be manifeſted.

I am

I am confident that you will direct your attention to the adjuſtment of affairs between me and the *Well-wiſher of Mankind*, who is the chief and principal of the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm; and that deeming me from my heart your well-wiſher, you will always keep me in your recollection by your friendly Letters: all other particulars may be made known to you from the repreſentations of the High in Rank. Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

May proſperity and happineſs attend you!

Dated the 15th of Zakru of the year Sehir 1220, (anſwering to the 29th of November 1792.)

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. X.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan to Tippoo Sultaun.

(Without date.)

On the ſecond of Rehmany of the year Sehir 1206, Mohummudee, (anſwering to about the 14th January 1793) the Nabob Walajah ſent a meſſage to Khadir Nawaz Khan to this effect,—Whatever animoſity and eſtrangement formally exiſted between us (meaning himſelf and Tippoo Sultaun) are now, thank God, completely removed. If the ſlighteſt trace of them remain in my heart, I am no Muſſulman, nay of another ſect; and on the part of the Hyderee Sircar alſo, I am confident the ſame friendly ſentiments are entertained. God knows, and the Prophet is witneſs, on the moſt deliberate reflection and deep conſideration, I ſee no one Sirdar who has at heart the intereſts of the true Faith except Tippoo Sultaun, and after him this ſinner (of whom the ſame may be ſaid in ſome degree). In the ſecond place, the ſight of the Princes gives new force to the attachment and regard that my heart feels; indeed it is ſuperfluous to expreſs this; hence I offer up my moſt earneſt prayers to God for the welfare of the Sultaun, and the proſperity of the affairs of the Hydree Circar. From the impulſe of theſe ſentiments it is requiſite that I ſhould communicate ſome articles of intelligence, which are as follow: I have always kept ſtationed in Bengal ſeveral perſons of the higher claſs, for the purpoſe of collecting and tranſmitting ſecret intelligence daily. In the Paper of Intelligence which came on the 25th of Rubuoſſaunce 1207 (10th of December 1793) it is ſtated, that Sir Charles Mulet, the Engliſh Reſident at Poonah, has written to Lord Cornwallis, that numerous meſſengers from the Khodadad Sircar daily paſs to and fro between Seringapatam and Poonah; whence it would ſeem that Tippoo Sultaun was endeavouring to form a cloſe connection and affiance with the Poonah Government, and through that Government with the Mogul (Nizam Alli Khan); and that deeming this information of importance, he had written it to his Lordſhip. The Members of Council in Bengal on hearing this, are ſaid to have ſtated their opinion to his Lordſhip, that Tippoo Sultaun was infringing the ſettlement which had taken place between him and his Lordſhip, and was entertaining views of a ſiniſter nature; that, for example, the Sultaun withheld payment of the Kiſts, as preſcribed in the Treaty, and refuſed to releaſe the European and other Priſoners, ſubjects of the Company; that this ſort of diſcourſe had excited ſome degree of ſuſpicion, nay even of alarm in his Lordſhip's mind. Such is the preſent ſtate of affairs: what, in the judgment of this well-wiſher, now appears expedient is this, in a ſhort time his Lordſhip will go to Europe; the Princes, pleaſe God, will ſoon return, and the Kiſts are in a courſe of payment; after his Lordſhip's departure the liquidation of the Kiſts and other points, whatever may be his Highneſs's (Tippoo's) pleaſure, will be right and proper; at preſent it is better to be ſilent upon every thing, becauſe at this time his Highneſs's honour would at all events be called in queſtion. When another ſhall arrive from Europe, the imputation will in every reſpect and in every meaſure fall upon him.

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

Note—The following Extract is preceded by an account of the Nabob Walajah's having invited the Princes to an exhibition of Fireworks, on occaſion of the Eed or Feſtival. The Governor of Madras lent his garden for the purpoſe.

No. XI.

Extract from a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 22d Ahmedy of the year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (anſwering to about 2d of May 1793.)

The Princes having arrived at the garden, the Nawaub Walajah ſent Omdut ul Omrah to them, deſiring him to remain in attendance upon the Princes as long as they ſhould ſtay at the entertainment. Omdut ul Omrah accordingly attended the Princes at the exhibition of Fireworks until nine o'clock at night, when he took leave and went away. At parting Omdut ul Omrah ſaid to us, "You will give my reſpectful compliments, by way of remembrance, to his Majeſty, and inform him that he may conſider me from my heart attached to him, and that, pleaſe God, at a proper occaſion my fidelity towards him ſhall be made manifeſt to him."

(A true tranſlation.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c, &c.

No. XII.

Extract from a Letter from Gholaum Alli Kan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 25th Behauree of the year Sehir 1221, A. N. Mahomed (anſwering to about the 5th of June 1793.)

Refuge of the world! yeſterday *the Well-wiſher of Mankind* ſent the following meſſage by Khadar Newaz Khan: "At this time, a complete rupture has taken place between the Engliſh and French. The ſtory of the King of the French, and their domeſtic commotions are well known. Six or ſeven European Powers have united for the deſtruction of the French, and you will ſoon hear that the whole of the French territory has been divided amongſt others. The Engliſh (Troops) here at Madras will proceed in a day or two againſt Pondicherry. Although there is a body of Troops in that place, yet domeſtic diſſentions have riſen to the utmoſt pitch there, and nothing will be done, and the place will at length be taken. My object in mentioning this event is this:—The Vakeel of the Ahmedy Sircar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately, it ſeems, returned to the preſence (Tippoo Sultaun.) Pleaſe God, there is no doubt that the Sultaun keeps in view all the ups and downs of the time. At this time no kind of aſſiſtance will be afforded; but out of that friendſhip which I feel for the Sultaun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a ſhort time at the preſence, and alſo that epiſtolary correſpondence be diſcontinued for a ſhort time. Although a friendly connexion has long ſubſiſted with the French on the part of the Ahmedy Sircar, yet, conſidering the circumſtances of the times, it is not adviſable (that is to maintain an epiſtolary correſpondence with the French) ſhould there be any point of urgency to communicate, there is no objection to do it verbally. For God's ſake, let not the Sultaun aſcribe what I ſay to a wrong motive. I am actuated ſolely by my good wiſhes in making this communication. Since the day that a cordial union took place between us, let me be no longer a Muſſulman nor a Servant of God, if I have not always offered up my prayers for the Sultaun's good; and afterwards for my own. May the Almighty preſerve firm and uninjured the Mahomedan Church, and the ſafety of the Sultaun!

(A true tranſlation.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIII.

Extract from a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun; dated 15th of Sumree, of the year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (anſwering to about the 23d July 1793.)

The Nawaub Walajah has repeatedly ſent word to us, by Khadir Newaz Khan, that he had ſomething of a ſecret nature which he wiſhed to ſay to us in private; adding, that if we would go under pretence of ſeeing a Moſque which his Highneſs has built, he would ſend Omdut ul Omrah alone to meet us. Accordingly, on the —th of Tuckee (anſwering to about the 21ſt of June 1793) we went to the Moſque; whither Omdut ul Omrah repaired alſo. On the left of the Moſque is the tomb of a celebrated devotee (by name Futtah Shah) who died about ſix months ago, and erected

erected at his Highneſs's expence. Under pretence of performing the Fautehah (or prayers for the dead) Omdut ul Omrah took our hands and carried us into the tomb. When there, he aſked us whether we had full powers from your Majeſty, or were under the neceſſity of making reference upon every ſubject. We replied, that we had been a year and more in attendance here, during which period many points of buſineſs had been negociated, and continued to be negociated, by us; and that, pleaſe God, our proceedings were and would be approved and confirmed by your Majeſty; and that with his (Omdut ul Omrah's) knowledge of this, his queſtion appeared very extraordinary to us. That it was proper to put to Vakeels, that we were only ſervants and well-wiſhers of the Sircars; and that we had powers to act in any thing that appeared to us calculated to promote your Highneſs's intereſt and welfare; but in the other caſe not. Omdut ul Omrah was much pleaſed, and, ſmiling, ſaid to us, "So it ought to be." He then delivered the following, on the part of the Nawaub Walajah:—That for a very long time there had been, without a cauſe, a veil (or want of cordiality) between his Highneſs and your Majeſty, which had been productive of injuries to both; but now that, by the favour of God, a ſyſtem of harmony, ſuch as is becoming among the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm, had taken place, his Highneſs confidently hoped from God, the prime Cauſe of all, that the time paſt might be amply redeemed; that for his Highneſs's own part, conſidering from his heart himſelf, his country, and his property, to belong to your Majeſty, he had made it a teſtamentary injunction to his children and family, taking God and his Holy Prophet to witneſs, to pray night and day for the Pillar of Faith; (that is to ſay) your Majeſty; and to conſider their proſperity and welfare as inſeparably connected with your Majeſty; that we muſt aſcertain your Majeſty's wiſhes on this head in a manner ſatisfactory to both, and if your Majeſty ſhould be, from your heart, ſolicitous of this propoſed cordial harmony, his Highneſs would, under the teſtimony of God and his Prophet, detail to us his ſentiments fully at the time of our departure, which, pleaſe God, would ſoon take place. May it pleaſe your Majeſty! his Highneſs is in expectation of an anſwer from you to theſe points, and we ſhall repreſent to his Highneſs whatever reply your Majeſty may direct us to make. Pleaſe God we ſhall hereafter have occaſion to addreſs your Majeſty, notifying our ſucceſſion; the affairs you know of. Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

May the Sun of Proſperity, &c. &c.

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIV.

Extract from a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan, to Tippoo Sultaun (without date.)

Prior to this we communicated to your Majeſty the circumſtances of the Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah's coming to the Moſque; our meeting there, and his communicating to us ſeveral points, with which particulars your Majeſty muſt ere this have become acquainted. On a ſubſequent day, the 3d of Sumree, we ſent a meſſage to him, purporting that we were going to the Garden to ſee and arrange the effects we had with us; and that if he alſo would come there, under pretence of taking the air, we ſhould be very happy. Accordingly on the next day we went to the Garden with Omdut ul Omrah. We ſat together for four hours (about an hour and a half Engliſh); and Omdut ul Omrah diſcourſed in the moſt undiſguiſed manner on the part of the Nawaub Wallajah, as well as on his own, of the ſincerity of their friendſhip, attachment, and regard.

He alſo made uſe of ſome particular expreſſions of his attachment, requiring us upon oath not to commit them to writing, but to defer the communication of them until our return to your Majeſty. "Since," ſaid he, "I have expreſſed myſelf as I have done merely from my regard for the Faith, and from my friendſhip and goodwill towards *the Defender (or Protector) of the Faith.* Pleaſe God, you will ſhortly be with his Majeſty, when you will communicate them in perſon." We anſwered, that we would act as he deſired, and not divulge what he had ſaid to any one. Vide Key to the Cypher, No. VI.

Protector of the World! Concerning the affair with which your Majeſty is acquainted, we have, under ſuitable pleas, and a proper introduction, prevailed upon

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

Omdut ul Omrah to lay the foundation of it, and he is exerting himſelf with zeal in this buſineſs. Pleaſe God, we will inform your Majeſty of the reſult.

A true tranſlation,

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XV.

Extract of a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Gholaum Ali Khan and Alli Rezza Khan; dated 28th Sumree of the year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (anſwering to about the 6th of Auguſt 1793.)

I have underſtood what you have written relative to the Conferences with Omdut ul Omrah: I deſire that you will privately commit to paper his diſcourſe with you, and ſend the ſame to me. You will alſo write me information of the tranſaction, with which you are acquainted.

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVI.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Gholaum Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khan to Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 24th of Jaafree of the year Sehir 1221, A. N. M. (anſwering to about the 31ſt Auguſt 1793.)

(After the uſual form of Addreſs.)

We have had the honour to receive your Majeſty's two gracious Letters, giving cover to a paper containing a form of obligation, and a queſtion of orthodoxy, by the hands of Mahomed Bewan.—We aſſembled all the Servants, high and low, belonging to the Sircar, and communicated every thing to them; and enjoined them that on the next day, which was Friday, they ſhould all bathe, put on their beſt cloaths, and attend us. On that day Gholaum Alli Khan was indiſpoſed (as he ſtill continues) and therefore I, Alli Rezza, carried all the Servants of the Sircar with me to the Jaumah Moſque: there were preſent, the Cauzy of the City, the Khuttub (or Preacher) Syed Mahomed, a perſon of great learning, and others, to the number of near a thouſand; and likewiſe the Sons of the Nawaub Walajah. As it happened, the Koſtba was well adapted to our purpoſe. After the Friday's prayers were over, I cauſed all of them to ſit down, and firſt applied to the Cauzy, and other perſons of learning who were preſent, to have the Koſtba delivered in the Hindooſtanny language, in order that every body might underſtand it. One of them accordingly explained the contents of the Koſtba, which comprized the command of God to wage Holy Wars, not to take to flight in combating with infidels; to form an union among all the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm; and other obligations of the Faith. I then aſked the Cauzy what was the Law, if any Muſſulman acted contrary to theſe commands? to which the Cauzy replied, that according to the duties and obligations of Muſſulmans, whoever neglected to act up to the commands was a ſinner. Upon which I remarked, it was very extraordinary that, notwithſtanding the notoriety of this and the great plurality of Muſſulmans, they ſhould ſo depart from the obligations of the Faith as to take up their abode in ſuch a place, and chooſe to render obedience to thoſe of a different perſuaſion. God grant it may turn out well for the Muſſulmans of this place! I then ſaid, it is written that the prayers which are offered up in the Koſtba in favour of a Prince who fights for the Faith, are accepted of God; but the prayers in favour of thoſe who do not are rejected. Either reconcile the Law in this inſtance to the care of him in * whoſe name you have read the Koſtba, or elſe conform to the Law; why are you knowingly guilty of ſin? To this he replied, "All things depend upon their appointed ſeaſon." After this I aſked, according to the Law of the Faith, what was the duty of Servants? he anſwered, The ſentence of the Khoran is plain, "Obey God and his Prophet, and thoſe of yourſelves who are placed in authority over you." In other words, the Moſt High God hath blended obedience to the Sovereign with obedience to himſelf, and to his Meſſenger; hence it is incumbent upon all Servants to do that which belongs to fidelity, and to the intereſts of Religion. I anſwered, that although this, that is obedience to the Prince, was a duty indiſcriminately binding upon all Muſſulmans, yet I wanted after prayers (the bleſſing of which I prayed might de-

* Shah Allum.

ſcend

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

ſcend upon every individual) to take an obligation from the Servants of the Khodadad Sircar. Accordingly, after I and all the Servants of the Ahmedy Sircar had finiſhed the prayers in conformity to your Majeſty's commands, I addreſſed all the people, and ſaid, "The error of which ye have hitherto been guilty is, for the ſake of God and of his Meſſenger, forgiven on the part of his Majeſty."—Upon this they, one by one, aroſe and declared, that ſince all their errors had been forgiven on the part of your Majeſty, they now, under the teſtimony of God, his Meſſenger, and the Holy Book, bound and engaged themſelves, that hereafter, as long as they lived, their conduct ſhould manifeſt nothing elſe than fidelity, devotion, truth, and zeal; that they would never be guilty of flight in the face of an enemy, of theft, of lying, of injuring, wiſhing ill, or of enmity towards thoſe who wiſhed well to the Khodadad State, nor of any thing that belonged to treachery and ingratitude; adding, that they would never ſwerve from this engagement a hair's breadth; that they would cultivate friendſhip and union with the Followers of the Faith, and among one another; that they conſidered the honour of all Muſſulmans as an object of individual concern, and would never commit oppreſſion and violence upon any one, either by word or deed. After this a Fautchah (or Service for the ſouls of the dead) was performed, and prayers that the Khodad Sircar might be triumphant and victorious. We then came out of the Moſque, and halting in the area of it, I took an engagement from the Hindoos with me to this effect; that as they derived their ſupport from the Ahmedy Sircar, they engaged upon oath, and upon the Faith of their Poorauns, that they would be faithful to the duties committed to their charge; that their conduct ſhould ever manifeſt fidelity, without their ever being guilty of theft; or falſe ſpeaking or writing: to this they added, that if they departed a hair's breadth from this engagement, they ſhould conſider it tantamount to their having killed and eaten of a cow in the Holy City; and that they ſhould be conſidered as delinquents againſt the Sircar.

Protector of the World! Mahomed Dewan verbally communicated to us your Majeſty's commands, that we ſhould not ſuffer ourſelves to feel any apprehenſion in fulfilling this ceremony. Cheriſher of the World! We can only feel apprehenſion and heſitation in not obeying the orders of the Preſence. What apprehenſion can we entertain in obedience and ſubmiſſion to commands, ſuch only is the apprehenſion we felt in the preſent inſtance. The commands of the Preſence are impoſed upon their Servants, not upon others; Princes and Governors who entertain Servants, do ſo for the purpoſe of experiencing from them obedience and devotion to their intereſts; and if they exact from them the obligations and conditions of obedience, fidelity, and devotion, what harm is there in it? Others, who every Sunday aſſemble in church, and, according to their laws and regulations, deliver precepts and admonitions, who entertain troops, and exerciſe them daily, do ſo with a view to the adjuſtment of their own concerns. If we alſo, with a view to the arrangement and adjuſtment of our concerns, take obligations and engagements from our Servants, where is the objection? Pleaſe God, this meaſure, which your Majeſty has ſuggeſted, your having taken obligations and engagements from the Servants in attendance upon your Majeſty, and your directing us to do the ſame here, is highly proper, expedient, and adviſable; and in ſight of men of underſtanding, the good effects and benefits of it are endleſs and without bounds. The meaſure was neceſſary too; for what is the meaning that there ſhould not be an union among the Profeſſors of the Faith; that they ſhould not devote themſelves to the intereſts of their Maſters, and that, diſregarding the claims of gratitude, they ſhould turn their backs upon the enemy in the day of battle; theſe engagements and obligations are very proper, and involve many advantages; farther particulars will be made known to your Majeſty by the verbal repreſentations of Mahomed Dewan, who attended, and was an eye-witneſs to all that paſſed. A Liſt of the Servants who are here preſent, and who entered into the engagements, is encloſed.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

No. XVII.

Tranſlation of a Note written with a pencil upon half a ſheet of poſt paper, with an Envelope of Engliſh paper, by his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah; apparently addreſſed to Gholaum Alli Khan.

Good faith is the law for (or practice of) Syeeds. I complain of frequent neglects; let me be ſometimes called to remembrance; at all events the intelligence of the marriage of the Princes has rejoiced me. The preſents uſual on ſuch occaſions from my Father will be ſent, or (it may be interpreted) are now ſent. Repeat the following couplet on my part to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

In the preſervation of thy Perſon is the perpetual permanence of the Faith.
Let him not remain who wiſheth not thy preſervation.

Make my complaints to his Highneſs of his not writing to me; if permiſſion be required (for ſtating thoſe complaints) you will obtain it. To the Princes reſpect; to Rezza Alli Khan compliment. Gholaum Huſſain.

Dated 14th Mohurrum 1209 (correſponding with the 12th Auguſt 1794.)

(A true copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XVIII.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Mahomed Ghyauſs and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan, Ambaſſadors from Tippoo Sultaun to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic; dated 6th of Takree of the year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed (anſwering to about 17th December 1795.)

The humbleſt of the Servants of his Majeſty, the Shadow of God, Tippoo Sultaun, King, Defender of the Faith, may his dominion endure for ever! Mahomed Ghyauſs and Mahomed Ghoſe, after performing the ceremonies of obeiſance, humbly repreſent to thoſe who ſtand in the enlightened Preſence.

Prior to this we had the honour to forward an Addreſs to your Majeſty from Ryacottah, whence we proceeded, and by regular ſtays, arrived on the 28th near Tirmulkerry.

From that place we wrote a Note to Khader Newaz Khan, which we diſpatched by Hircarrahs; a Reply arrived, ſignifying that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was much rejoiced at our approach, and deſired that we would proceed with all poſſible expedition; adding, that an habitation was prepared for our reception: at about three o'clock in the afternoon we arrived there, and immediately a Gentleman waited upon us, and told us he was come to perform the rights of hoſpitality. We anſwered, that it was perfectly conformable to his Highneſs the Nabob's known kindneſs and urbanity: he then cauſed firewood and earthen pots to be brought, and told us he had brought a hundred rupees for our immediate expences. We anſwered, that we were come on an occaſion of condolence, what neceſſity was there for money? He was very importunate with us to accept it, but we made him carry it back. He returned with it however again, and again we ſent him back with it. About eight o'clock at night, Khader Newaz Khan himſelf came, and told us that the Nabob was much diſpleaſed; however, if we would not accept the money he would ſend us dreſſed proviſions. We replied, that, as we were his Highneſs's gueſts, he might do ſo for a day or two: after paying Khader Newaz Khan the compliment of the Paun and Ottur, we let him take leave. In the morning his Highneſs ſent us proviſions from his own kitchen; this was continued for three days, and was continuing longer, but we ſent word to Khader Newaz Khan, in the moſt earneſt manner, that for three days it was very well, but if the practice was continued, we ſhould be under the neceſſity of ſending the proviſions back.

Immediately on our arrival at Tirmulkerry, we ſent our compliments by a Choldar to the Governor, who returned for anſwer, that he was happy to hear of our arrival. The next day an European, named Grant, who commands the Governor's body guard, came to ſee us, and invited us to wait next day on the Governor, who would conduct us to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. We accordingly next day went to the Governor's, to whom we delivered your Majeſty's Letter, and the Khelaut (or honorary dreſs). The Governor aſked after your Majeſty's health, and we replied in

ſuitable

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

ſuitable terms; after complimenting us with the paun and flowers and roſe water, he told us that he would introduce us early the next morning to the Nabob. We then took leave and returned home, and ſent notice to Khader Newaz Khan, that the Governor had poſtponed the intended viſit of that day, but that we were deſirous only of conſulting his Highneſs's pleaſure, and ſhould act as his Highneſs might direct; he returned for anſwer, that it was no matter, we might come the day following. Early the next morning we went to the Governor, and taking him with us we proceeded to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and delivered the khelaut of mourning and letter of condolence; his Highneſs was very much pleaſed, and converſed about your Majeſty's health, and other ſubjects, a whole hour (23 minutes.) He then complimented us with the paun and ottur, and allowed us to depart; on our taking leave he took our hands, and obſerved to us with a great deal of anger, that we were his gueſts, and it was not proper for us to decline receiving proviſions, conjuring us for God's ſake not to ſend back the proviſions which ſhould be ſent us while we remained here. We reſiſted as much as poſſible by argument, but his Highneſs would not liſten to our refuſal, and again conjured us by oath not to return the proviſions which ſhould be ſent to us while we remained; we could ſay no more, and returned home. The next day his Highneſs, having ſent for Nuſſur ul Dowlah, appointed the next day for our again attending him, and we then delivered the khelaut and letters which were for him (Nuſſur ul Dowlah). He alſo made enquiries after your Majeſty's health, to which we made a ſuitable reply. His Highneſs then gave us the otter and paun, and ſuffered us to take leave. The day after we again went to the Durbar, taking with us the letter and khelaut of congratulation, the jewels and horſes. We delivered the letter and khelaut, preſented nuzzers of five rupees each, and ſat down. His Highneſs, with the greateſt degree of kindneſs, placed us cloſe to himſelf, and launched out into great praiſes of your Majeſty, and appeared delighted with the ſubject, telling us that it was his intention to ſend for us, and ſay what he had to ſay in private; adding, that our arrival at this time was extremely proper. His Highneſs told us, that he had committed the late Nabob Walajah's body to the earth, at the ſhrine of the Saint named Mucktdoom Sahib, at Mylapore, to be removed in four months.

May the Sun of Proſperity always continue to ſhine.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
&c. &c.

No. XIX.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Mahomed Ghyaſs and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan, deputed by Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the former, (without date.)

After diſpatching our Arzee, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſent for us and ſpoke a good deal upon the ſubject of friendſhip between the two States; and then ſaid to us, "You are both come on the part of my friend, and I do not deſign to part with you ſoon." We replied, that we certainly conſidered both States as one, but that at preſent, ſome preſſing buſineſs required our return, and therefore we muſt requeſt him to give us leave to depart. Upon which he ſaid, that pleaſe God he would ſoon do ſo; but, ſaid his Highneſs, it is not proper in you to ſend back the proviſions, as you have repeatedly done ſo. I ſwear to God, that as long as you remain here, I ſhall ſend you proviſion, and you muſt alſo, for my particular ſatisfaction, wear cloaths that I will provide you; you muſt not return them. We ſaid in reply what appeared ſuitable to the occaſion, but his Highneſs would not liſten to it, but renewed his adjuration, and giving us the ottur and paun diſmiſſed us. The next day, the 12th Takree, at three in the afternoon, Khadir Newaz Khan came with cloth and taylors, and told us it was his Highneſs's command to him, to ſee the cloth cut out before us and fitted to us; we conteſted the point to the utmoſt with Khadir Newaz Khan, but he told us his Highneſs had taken an oath, and that it was not proper in us to refuſe. At length he cauſed four pieces of ſpotted muſlin, and four pieces of * for each of us, to be cut out, and ſet the taylors to work, with injunctions to get the whole ready by the evening.

* Manuſcript effaced.

From Sunday, during five or ſix days, the rains were inceſſant. On the ſixteenth, when it ceaſed a little, Khadir Newaz Khan ſent a meſſage, that the rain had latterly prevented our receiving our diſmiſſion, but now the khelauts for your Majeſty,

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

the elephants and horſes, &c. would be ſent on that day, and that the following day his Highneſs would ſend for us, and give us our diſmiſſion. Accordingly, at about three o'clock in the afternoon, an elephant and five horſes, two khelauts of embroidery, and two pieces of jewellery, one a khulgu, and the other a ſurpaiſh, beſides a large box ſealed, in which were khelauts of ſpotted muſlin, &c. and another box alſo ſealed, containing the otturdawn and paundaun, were brought by Daood Khan, and the keeper of the wardrobe, &c. who deſired us to take charge of theſe articles, and convey them ſafely to your Majeſty; that his Highneſs had moreover ſent two khelauts of embroidery for us, and that he would ſend for us the following day, and after having communicated to us that he had to ſay, would give us leave to depart. At their deſire we took a memorandum of the articles. The next day we were prevented from waiting upon his Highneſs by the violence of the rain. On the 3d day, at about nine o'clock A. M. his Highneſs ſent word to us to come in the cloaths which had been nearly made, as it would be a great gratification: to pleaſe him we accordingly did ſo. After many ſalaams his Highneſs, with the appearance of great ſatisfaction aroſe, and taking our hands ſaid, Now I am extremely happy. We then ſat in a private place, when his Highneſs expatiated during two hours with great warmth upon the ſubject of union and friendſhip; after which he gave us the ottur and paun, and ſuffered us to take leave and we returned home. At three o'clock in the afternoon we received a note from Khadier Newaz Khan, ſtating that his Highneſs ſent 2,000 rupees for our horſes, and 300 rupees for the three Duffadars, Naik of Hircarrahs and Duffadar (or Hoad) of Khidmutgaes. We, in the preſence of his Highneſs's Naik of Hircarrahs, made preſents to his Highneſs's ſervants out of that 2,000 rupees. We write this for your Highneſs's information.

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, &c.

Note.—The original of the following tranſlation is written in the ſame hand as the Nabob of Arcot's Letters invariably are; but on the cover, in place of the ſeals, are written the name of "Gholaum Huſſain;" and in the place of direction, "Gholaum Alli." The date of its receipt is the 9th Rejeb 1211, (correſponding with the 8th January 1797.)

No. XX.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to Gholaum Alli Khan.

After a lapſe of time, and the moment my heart was deſirous of learning accounts of your health, I had the pleaſure to receive your friendly letter; and I was gratified by the news of your welfare.

I have fully comprehended the ſeveral points contained in that letter; you will become acquainted with the circumſtances alluded to from the communications of Mahomed Ghyauſs and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan. Deeming me deſirous of receiving the pleaſing accounts of your health, you will gratify me by communicating them.

(Endorſement on the Letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhees.)

Received, the 10th of Rehmaunu of the year Shaud 1223, A. N. Mahomed, anſwering to the 9th Rijib 1211 Hegeree, (correſponding with the 8th January 1797.)

A true tranſlation.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, &c. &c.

No. XXI.

Tranſlation of a Letter, under the Seal of Khader Newas Khan, to Gholaum Alli Khan.

Deeming my deſire of the honour of a meeting, which is replete with happineſs, beyond the power of writing, or ſpeech to expreſs, I proceed to repreſent the purpoſe of this addreſs.

Your kind letter, intimating that you had been indiſpoſed after your leaving this place, but that your health was completely reſtored, has reached me, and its contents have been underſtood. Although I am concerned at the accounts of your indiſpoſition, my thanks are offered up to Almighty God for your recovery. What you write of the ſatisfaction of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Behaudar, may his ſhadow be extended!

Appendix to No. 7. *continued.*

extended! Upon the intimation of my attachment, has called forth my higheſt thanks and endleſs praiſes; and I beg you will preſent my reſpectful acknowledgments for his kindneſs and favours towards me. I have been from firſt to laſt endeavouring, that, through the favour of God, the degree of union between theſe two choſen of the Lord (meaning the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun) which is calculated to promote the happineſs of God's people, may daily be ſtrengthened and cemented, and mutual friendſhip and attachment be confirmed and eſtabliſhed; and thanks to the Almighty, that the ſyſtem of harmony and union has acquired the requiſite degree of ſtability and firmneſs, (literally, that as it ſhould be, ſo it is)—Always believe me anxious for the news of your welfare, and conſtantly praying for your health and happineſs.

(Endorſement on the letter by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhees.)

Received the 10th Rehmauny of the year Shaud 1223 A. N. Mahomed, anſwering to the 9th Rejeb 1211 Hegeree, (correſponding with the 8th January 1797.)

(Superſcription on the cover.)

Be it honoured by the reſpected peruſak of Syed Gholaum Ali Khan Behaudar, Muſheddy (i. e. Muſhud, a place in Khoroſan.)—Be his favour perpetual!

(A true tranſlation,)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, &c. &c.

Extract from the Treaty concluded in 1787, between the Engliſh East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 15th.

"Whenever the Company ſhall enter into any negociation wherein the intereſts of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned, the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George ſhall communicate the proceedings to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, as the firm Ally of the Company; and alſo the direction of the combined force of the country is committed entirely to the Honourable Company or their Repreſentatives.—It is nevertheleſs underſtood, that his Highneſs ſhall be informed of all meaſures, which ſhall relate to the declaring of war, or making peace with any of the Princes and Powers of Hindoſtan, ſo far as the intereſts of the Carnatic may be immediately concerned; and the name of his Highneſs ſhall be inſerted in all Treaties regarding the Carnatic; and his Highneſs will not enter into any political negociations or controverſies with any State or Power, without the conſent or approbation of the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George."

Extract from the Treaty concluded in 1792, between the Engliſh East India Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 10th.

"The ſaid Nabob ſhall receive regular information of all negociations which ſhall relate to delaring war or making peace, wherein the ſaid Company may engage, and the intereſts of the Carnatic and its Dependencies may be concerned; and the ſaid Nabob ſhall be conſidered as an Ally of the ſaid Company in all Treaties, which ſhall in any reſpect affect the Carnatic and Countries depending thereon, or belonging to either of the Contracting Parties contiguous thereto; and the ſaid Nabob agrees, that he will not enter into any negociations or political correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the conſent of the ſaid Company."

(True copies.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, Secretary.

No. 8.

No. 8.

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General to his late Highneſs the Nabob.

[Written 28th May 1801.]

Mem.—This Letter is preſented on a Suppoſition, that it is the ſame which is required by the 11th Order of the Honourable Houſe, and therein deſcribed as having been ſhewed by Meſſrs. Webbe and Cloſe to the Regents on the 15th July 1801.

To the Nabob of Arcot.

For ſome time paſt your Highneſs muſt have obſerved, that although I have received various communications from you with relation to the internal government of the Carnatic, and to the general ſtate of your affairs, I have not deemed it conſiſtent with my public duty to return any reply to any other letters, which I have had the honour to receive from your Highneſs, excepting thoſe containing the uſual interchange of compliments between your Highneſs and the Britiſh Government; the cauſe of my ſilence is of the moſt ſerious nature, and has occaſioned the deepeſt and moſt ſincere regret to my mind.

The ſucceſs of our arms againſt the late Tippoo Sultaun, has brought to light many important and extraordinary tranſactions. My determination on the ſubject of the proofs which I poſſeſs has been formed after the fulleſt deliberation; and after the moſt diſpaſſionate review of all the circumſtances of the caſe, I have communicated my final opinion to Lord Clive, with my poſitive directions to carry into effect, without delay, thoſe arrangements which the nature of the caſe appears to me to require, for the ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic. Lord Clive will enter into a full explanation of all the evidence which has been diſcovered at Seringapatam, and will alſo ſtate to your Highneſs the purport of the inſtructions which he has received from me. I requeſt your Highneſs to conſider Lord Clive to be fully authorized by me to terminate the requiſite arrangements, and under this view of the queſtion, I truſt that you will not expect from me any interruption to the courſe of thoſe meaſures which I have judged to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, and which I have directed Lord Clive to accompliſh without further reference to my authority.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
P. T. to the Governor.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Secr^y to Government.

No. 9.

Copy of Proceedings of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, on the ſigning of the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Dowlah.

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P.
Governor General in Council at Fort William.

My Lord,

Lord Clive has had the honour of informing the Governor General of the demiſe of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ool Omrah, the late Nabob of the Carnatic, on the 15th inſtant. His Excellency has alſo been apprized by his Lordſhip of the meaſures adopted by Lord Clive, in conformity to the ſeparate Diſpatches of the Governor General, for eſtabliſhing the rights and intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic, on the permanent baſis of territorial ſecurity.

2. Thoſe

No. 9. *continued.*

2. Thoſe Diſpatches, and the reſult of Lord Clive's meaſures for the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, having been communicated to us; we have the honour to acquaint your Excellency in Council, that a Treaty has been this day concluded, ſubject to the ratification of the Governor General in Council, for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the Soubehdarry of the territories of Arcot, and for veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the hands of the Company.

3. The ſeparate Diſpatches of Lord Clive will have explained to his Excellency the Governor General the cauſe which prevented his Lordſhip from communicating to the late Nabob Omdut ool Omrah the nature of the Governor General's inſtructions, founded on the written and oral teſtimony taken at Seringapatam; the ſubſequent demand made by Lord Clive of an adequate ſecurity for the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, from the reputed Son of Omdut ool Omrah; the poſitive and formal rejection by that perſon of an amicable adjuſtment of the affairs of the Carnatic, founded on the rights acquired by the Company, from his reputed Father's violation of the Alliance, and of the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792; the ſubſequent motives of Lord Clive for opening a negociation with the Prince Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder, for the purpoſe of reviving the Alliance between the Family of his Highneſs and the Britiſh Government, founded on the inſtructions of the Governor General to avoid the humiliation of the Family of the Nabob Mahomed Alli, if it ſhould be practicable to obtain by negociation the ſecurity required for our rights in the Carnatic, and finally the terms of the arrangement which has been concluded by the Deputies under the immediate authority of Lord Clive; theſe points having been fully ſtated in his Lordſhip's ſeparate Diſpatches, we truſt that it will be ſufficient for us to refer the Governor General in Council to thoſe Diſpatches, with the expreſſion of our entire concurrence in the arrangements adopted by Lord Clive under his Excellency's ſeparate inſtructions.

4. We have now the honour of tranſmitting to your Excellency in Council, an official copy of the Treaty, which has this day been executed, and interchanged by us, with the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder; and we recommend that a ratified copy of the Treaty may be tranſmitted to us with all practicable expedition, for the purpoſe of being delivered to his Highneſs.

5. The change of circumſtances ariſing from the conduct of Alli Huſſein, and the perſons appointed to aſſiſt his counſels, has rendered it neceſſary for Lord Clive to introduce a correſpondent change in the ſtructure of the Declaration tranſmitted to his Lordſhip by the Governor General. We have the honour of ſubmitting to your Excellency in Council a copy of the Declaration, in the form in which we ſhould judge it adviſable to publiſh that paper, if your Excellency ſhould deem the publication of it to be expedient.

6. It is our intention that a copy of the Declaration in this form ſhall be immediately tranſmitted to the Governor in Council at Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Hyderabad and Poona, for the purpoſe of communicating to them the grounds on which the ſucceſſion to the Soubehdarry of the territories of Arcot, and the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, have been ſettled and eſtabliſhed; but we ſhall uſe no further means for the diſtribution of that document, unleſs we ſhould receive inſtructions for that purpoſe from your Excellency in Council.

7. In concluding an arrangement involving conſequences of ſo much importance to the Britiſh intereſts in India, it is impoſſible for us not to feel a degree of anxiety correſpondent to the magnitude of the ſubject, until we ſhall be honoured by the receipt of the determination of your Excellency in Council on this tranſaction. In the meanwhile, anticipating with confidence the concurrence of your Lordſhip's ſentiments with our own, we offer our congratulations to your Excellency in Council on the concluſion of an arrangement, by which the rights and intereſts of Great Britain in the Carnatic have at length been fixed on the ſolid foundation of territorial ſecurity.

8. We have the honour to inform your Excellency in Council, that his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ool Dowlet Behauder has this day been inſtated in the Muſnud of his anceſtors, as Nabob Soubehdaur of the Carnatic, with every mark of public reſpect from the Britiſh Government, and with every practicable degree of ſplendour conformable to the uſages of India.

No. 9. *continued.*

9. It is our intention to diſpatch the Whim Packet immediately for the purpoſe of conveying to the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors our Diſpatches on the ſubject, which is now ſubmitted to the Governor General in Council.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord, with great reſpect,
Your Excellency's
Moſt obedient and humble Servants,

(Signed) *Clive,*
J. Stuart,
Wm. Petrie,
E. W. Falloſield.

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1801.

No. 10.

Copy of the Correſpondence between the Governor General and the Governor of Fort St. George, on the ſubject of the Carnatic; from the period of the Death of his late Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah, to the Elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah to the Muſnud.

(Official, N° 18.)

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P.
&c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour of informing your Lordſhip, that his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah departed this life about nine o'clock this morning.

The arrangement which I informed your Lordſhip had been made for the preſervation of order at the Palace of Chepauk, upon the occurrence of his Highneſs's death, hath completely anſwered the purpoſes intended by that meaſure; and I have the ſatisfaction of acquainting your Lordſhip, that entire tranquillity prevails throughout the neighbourhood of Chepauk and of Madras. This meaſure of precaution proved to be entirely ſatisfactory to the mind of the late Nabob, from the time his Highneſs became acquainted with the intention of it.

Tippoo Padſha (or Hiſſum ul Mulk) the fourth Son of the late Mahommed Ally, from whom principally I expected an attempt to excite a commotion on the death of the Nabob, is at preſent under the protection of the Troops ſtationed at Chepauk.

Previouſly to the receipt of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches committed to the charge of Mr. Webbe, I had determined to take immediate meaſures, on the demiſe of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for exerciſing the Government of the Carnatic on the part of the Company; but ſince the receipt of thoſe Diſpatches, which define more diſtinctly your Lordſhip's wiſhes in regard to the mode of executing that intention, I have judged it adviſable to ſuſpend the declaration of the right of the Britiſh Government to aſſume the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Carnatic, and to preſerve the gracious appearance of national forbearance and moderation as long as it might be conſiſtent with the actual ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts.

With this view I deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe to the Palace of Chepauk, for the purpoſe of conferring with the principal Officers of the late Nabob upon the ſubject of any arrangement which it might have been the intention of his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah to provide, for adminiſtering the affairs of his Family and of his Government.

An authentic Will was produced to the Deputies, under the ſeal and ſignature of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, appointing his reputed Son Alli Hüſſain Khan (Tadjh ul Omrah) to be heir and ſucceſſor to all his Highneſs's poſſeſſions of every deſcription, and nominating Nejeeb Khan and Fuckia Ally Khan to be the Guardians and Supporters of his Highneſs's reputed Son.

In conformity to my conditional inſtructions, the Deputies proceeded to diſcloſe to the guardians, Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, the nature of the diſcoveries which had been made reſpecting the breach of the Alliance between the Company and the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by the hoſtile conduct

of

No. 10. continued.

of their Highneſſes. Having explained, during this conference, the entire grounds on which the right of the Company to uſe its diſcretion in ſecuring the intereſts pledged to it in the Carnatic is founded, the Deputies preſſed Tuckia Ally Khan and Nejeeb Khan, to concur in a negociation for an amicable adjuſtment of the affairs of the Carnatic, rather than to compel the Britiſh Government to proceed to the exerciſe of its own rights and power.

The plea of delay, founded on the decency and neceſſity of providing for the immediate funeral of the late Nabob, was urged in a manner ſo conſiſtent with public decorum, and with the feelings natural to the Family of his Highneſs on this occaſion, that Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Webbe judged it expedient to allow a latitude until ſeven o'clock to-morrow evening for the declaration of a final anſwer to the propoſition of an adjuſtment by negociation. In granting this latitude, the Deputies were careful to refuſe all validity to the Will of the late Nabob, and concluded the Conference by an aſſurance to the Guardians, that upon their anſwer to be given at the next Conference, would abſolutely depend either the acknowledgment of the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by the Company, or the neceſſity of aſſerting the rights of the Company, by proceeding to exerciſe the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

The Guardians having declared their intention to give a categorical anſwer at the time propoſed, I ſhall be prepared, at the expiration of it, to act according to the termination of the Conference, either by acknowledging the ſucceſſor of Omdut ul Omrah, and receiving poſſeſſion of the Carnatic through the channel of negociation, or by aſſerting the right of the Company, and immediately proceeding to exerciſe the Government of the Carnatic.

I ſhould have availed myſelf of the earlieſt opportunity of opening a negociation with his late Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, upon the grounds of your Lordſhip's Diſpatches, but having ſatisfied myſelf, upon the ſolemn declaration of his Highneſs's Phyſician, taken on oath, that the communication of important buſineſs at the time of my receiving your Lordſhip's inſtructions might have been attended with fatal conſequences to the life of the Nabob, I refrained informing his Highneſs of the arrival of thoſe Diſpatches; the gradual decay of the Nabob has ſince continued to render it impracticable for me, on the ſame motives of humanity, to make any communication to his Highneſs founded on your Lordſhip's inſtructions.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
15th July 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

(A true copy)

N. B. Edmonſtone, Sec^y.

(Official, N° 19. Secret.)

To His Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis WELLESLEY, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. In my Diſpatch of the 15th inſtant, I had the honour of communicating to your Lordſhip my intention of endeavouring to effect an arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic through the channel of negociation.

2. I have conſidered that to be a mode of adjuſtment ſo preferable to the exerciſe of the rights of the Britiſh Government, by the aſſertion of its power; that I judged it to be adviſable, in my verbal inſtructions to the Deputies, to provide, that their unceaſing attention ſhould be directed to the accompliſhment of that object. The Conferences opened in conſequence, were conducted in a manner entirely conformable to this principle. The Khans, appointed by the Will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah for the aid of his reputed Son, were apprized by Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe of the poſitive grounds of right, on which it was the determination of the Britiſh Government to obtain ſecurity for its intereſts in the Carnatic; at the ſame time every argument of conciliation and perſuaſion was urged by the Deputies, founded on the long eſtabliſhed connection between the Company and the Family of the Nabob Walajah; on the humiliating conſequences of publiſhing to the world the evidence of the hoſtile conduct of Omdut ul Omrah, diſcovered at Seringapatam; and on the different degrees of dignity, ſplendour, and comfort, which would attach to the reputed Son of that Prince under circumſtances of friendly accommodation, or of hoſtile reſiſtance to the demand of ſecurity on the part of the Britiſh Government.

No. 10. *continued.*

3. The negociation was interrupted at its earlieſt ſtage by a refuſal on the part of the Khâns, appointed to aſſiſt the Son of Omdut ul Omrâh, to acquieſce in the demand contained in the fundamental propoſition of the Deputies for territorial ſecurity, to the extent of veſting the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic excluſively in the hands of the Britiſh Government. To this demand the Khans oppoſed an uniform reſiſtance; and the Deputies would have been juſtified in bringing the negociation to a concluſion on this point of difference. Reaſon however exiſted for believing, that their conduct was not conformable to the ſentiments of the young man; it was conſiſtent with the motive for proceeding by negociation, that every practicable degree of facility ſhould be given to that plan of arrangement. An opportunity was therefore offered to Ally Huſſain, of declaring his genuine ſentiments; and accordingly, in a ſeparate converſation with myſelf, he diſtinctly ſtated that he had not participated in the councils of his aſſiſtants.

4. In conſequence of this declaration, it was my intention to have relieved the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah from the ſituation in which he appeared to have been placed by the conduct of his Father's confidential Miniſters. A ſecond meeting was accordingly appointed for the purpoſe of completing the arrangement neceſſary to the acknowledgment of Ally Huſſain's title, and for the eſtabliſhment of territorial ſecurity for the rights of the Company. At this ſubſequent Conference, which was alſo conducted without the preſence of his aſſiſtants, Ally Huſſain retracted his declaration of the preceding day; he expreſſed his unequivocal concurrence in the ſentiments of the Khâns, together with his reſolution not to depart from the reſult of their councils; and declared his reſolution to meet, at whatever hazard, the conſequences of refuſing this reaſonable demand of ſecurity on the part of the Britiſh Government.

5. Having exhauſted all the means in my power of impreſſing on the mind of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Son, a juſt ſenſe of the right acquired by the Company under the violation of the Alliance, or of the determination of the Britiſh Government to exerciſe that right for the attainment of an adequate ſecurity, I was reluctantly compelled to diſcontinue all farther communication with the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah.

6. The detail of thoſe Conferences, which it is my intention to tranſmit at a future period of time to your Excellency, will evince that the Deputies appointed by me have adhered to the ſpirit of moderation and temperance, which I had preſcribed for the conduct of the negociation; for although the negociation was formerly ſuſpended by the rejection of the firſt propoſition, a full communication was made both to Ally Huſſain ſeparately, and to his Adviſers jointly, of the Plan of Arrangement intended by your Excellency for the preſervation of his Father's Family from entire humiliation: your Excellency will alſo obſerve, that Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son (who is of an age to appreciate the conſequences of his own conduct) and his Adviſers, have ſignified their final rejection of this fundamental propoſition, under the expreſſion of their entire belief of the exiſtence of your Lordſhip's orders, and under the impreſſion of the fulleſt knowledge of the conſequences of that rejection.

7. The failure of my endeavour to accompliſh an arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, by a conciliatory negociation with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, was as little expected by myſelf as by your Excellency. The delay which has in conſequence occurred, was inſeparable from this mode of procedure; but whatever temporary inconvenience may attach to it, I have no doubt that your Lordſhip will conſider me to have adhered, in the purſuit of an amicable adjuſtment, to the ſpirit of your councils, inſtructions, and wiſhes.

8. The intention of obtaining an adequate ſecurity for the rights and intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic, through the channel of an amicable negociation, having been fruſtrated by the unexpected reſiſtance oppoſed to my demands by the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, it remained for me to apply the principles of your Lordſhip's policy and orders to the change of circumſtances, and the actual condition of the caſe.

9. The reſult of the propoſitions, founded on the proofs of the violation of the Alliance, by the conduct of Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, eſtabliſhes the right of the Britiſh Government to exerciſe its power in ſuch a manner, and to ſuch an extent, as ſhall be judged adviſable for the attainment of an adequate ſecurity for its rights and intereſts in the Carnatic. The mode of exerciſing that right is therefore limited to conſiderations of expediency: the Diſpatches which I have had the honour of receiving from your Lordſhip by Mr. Webbe, leave no doubt

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in my mind, that your Excellency conſiders that, to be the moſt expedient mode of exerciſing our right and power, which ſhall be moſt conſiſtent with the magnanimity of moderation and forbearance, under the injuries we have ſuſtained, and moſt conformable to the nature of the connection ſo long ſubſiſting between the Company and Mahomed Ally. No. 10. *continued.*

10. The attainment of an adequate ſecurity by means of negociation from the immediate Family of Omdut ul Omrah, has been rendered impracticable, under the letter of your Lordſhip's laſt inſtructions, by Ally Huſſain's rejection of the fundamental propoſition for that purpoſe; but the ſpirit of your Lordſhip's proviſional orders, under date the 26th of March 1800, is ſtill applicable to the actual circumſtances in which the affairs of the Carnatic have now been placed. Conſiderations, independent of thoſe connected with our external relations, are ſuggeſted by the ſtate of our domeſtic affairs: the rebellion in the Southern Provinces has aſſumed a more formidable aſpect than could have been expected; and although the force aſſembled is, I truſt, ſufficient for the ſuppreſſion of it, the movement of troops required for that purpoſe has unavoidably ſo reduced the appointed force of the Provinces, as to render extremely inconvenient any meaſure calculated to augment the number of diſaffected perſons. During the recent negociations, circumſtances have occurred which eſtabliſh my belief of the exiſtence of a very conſiderable treaſure in the poſſeſſion of the Family of the late Nabob, and it is of great importance that ſo pregnant a ſource of miſchief ſhould not now be thrown into a ſcale adverſe to our intereſts.

11. The object of the orders which I am inſtructed by your Excellency to carry into effect, is the attainment of an adequate ſecurity founded on the poſſeſſion of territory; if that object ſhould be attainable with the conſent of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally, it is manifeſt that the degree of ſecurity will be greater, than if the ſame object ſhould be obtained by the exerciſe of our power, even under the qualification of our indiſputable right; becauſe ſuch a mode of procedure is calculated to conciliate the affections of our Muſſulman ſubjects, inſtead of inflaming the diſcontented ſtate of their minds, and to ſecure at leaſt a negative application of the ſuppoſed treaſure to the ordinary uſe of the Family, inſtead of diverting it to the purpoſes of treachery or hoſtility.

12. On a review of all theſe circumſtances and conſiderations, I have judged the principles of your Lordſhip's orders to remain in full force, although the mode of applying them has failed with reſpect to the ſuppoſed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; but every conſideration of our general policy, of expediency with reſpect to our external relations, and of prudence with regard to our internal tranquillity, requires, in my judgment, that the actual eſtabliſhment of our ſecurity on the baſis of right to exerciſe the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, ſhould be accompanied by the gracious and conciliatory meaſure of eſtabliſhing a branch of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally in a degree of rank and ſplendour, ſuited to its long ſubſiſting connection with the Company, and conſiſtent with the actual circumſtances of the Carnatic.

13. I have already apprized your Lordſhip by my private Diſpatches, that, under the impreſſion of theſe ſentiments, I had directed my attention to the ſituation of Azeem ul Dowlah, the only Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah, and that in determining to advance him eventually to the Soubahdarry of the territories of Arcot, I had conſidered myſelf at liberty to extend to the preſent ſituation of the affairs of the Carnatic, the proviſional inſtructions contained in your Lordſhip's Diſpatch of the 26th of March 1800. Having adopted, in conſequence of this intention, the neceſſary meaſures of precaution for removing the reſtraint impoſed during a long period of time, by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, on the perſon of Azeem ul Dowlah, I directed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe to open a negociation with that Prince, upon the grounds of the rights acquired by the Company, from the violation of the Alliance on the part of his Family; and upon the wiſh of the Britiſh Government to avoid, as far as might be conſiſtent with its actual ſecurity, the humiliation of this ancient and illuſtrious Houſe.

14. I have the honour of acquainting your Lordſhip, that the negociation has been brought to a ſucceſsful determination, and I encloſe the draft of a Treaty * which Azim ul Omrah has bound himſelf to execute in a more formal manner, as ſoon as circumſtances may be ſufficiently advanced to admit the execution of a public inſtrument.

* Vide copy of Treaty tranſmitted in the Diſpatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, dated 31 July 1801; —No. 6. p. 24.

15. In providing a ſuitable maintenance for the ſucceſſor of Omdut ul Omrah, I have thought it more adviſable to render the amount dependant on the general

 proſperity

No. 10. *continued.*

proſperity of the Country, than to fix an unconditional ſtipend for the ſupport of his dignity: this mode of arrangement, while it cannot encroach upon our ſecurity, is calculated to qualify the entire transfer of the Civil Government of the Carnatic to the hands of the Britiſh, with the preſervation of an active principle for ſecuring an union of intereſts between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company in the adminiſtration of the affairs of the country; and this mode poſſeſſes the farther recommendation of relieving the proviſion for the maintenance of the Nabob from the appearance of a mere penſion. On the ſame grounds of reaſoning, I have judged it expedient to ſecure the income of the Nabob from the effects of any conſiderable failure in the Revenues of the Carnatic. On the principle adopted, I expect that the income of the Nabob will not much exceed two lacks of pagodas, and the future augmented income will probably never exceed the ſum of three lacks of pagodas.

16. I have adopted the principle ſtated in your Lordſhip's Letter to his Highneſs the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, of the 24th April 1799, containing the plan of a propoſed Treaty for the complete adjuſtment of all his Highneſs's affairs with reſpect to the Company, and a clauſe has accordingly been introduced into the preſent Treaty, by which Azeem ul Dowlah formally acknowledges, on the part of himſelf and of his predeceſſors heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, the debts due by their Highneſſes to the Company on account of the Cavalry Loan, and on account of the proportion of the Conſolidated Debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the creditors of the Nabob Mahomed Ally. By the ſame clauſe his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah has further bound himſelf to acknowledge, as a juſt debt, the amount which ſhall be decided to be the juſt balance of the unadjuſted Accounts referred to the determination of the Governor General in Council, by his late Highneſs the Nabob Mahommed Ally.

17. I have judged it to be my duty to ſtimulate this formal acknowledgment of the debts due to the Company by the Nabobs of the Carnatic, not more from the deſire of providing a final ſettlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, than from a regard to juſtice in ſecuring to the Public a portion of whatever ſum may eventually be appropriated to the liquidation of the floating debt of the late Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. I have conſidered this duty to be the more urgent, from the reports now prevailing with reſpect to the progreſs already made towards an arrangement for the conſolidation of thoſe debts, and from the manifeſt neceſſity of ſecuring, in ſuch an event, a more adequate proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the defence of the territories ſubject to this Preſidency.

18. I have introduced into the declaration tranſmitted to me by your Lord ſhip ſuch alterations as the change of circumſtances appears to have rendered neceſſary; and I have now the honour of ſubmitting to your Excellency a copy of the Declaration,* in the form in which it is my intention to tranſmit it to the Reſidents of Hydrabad and Poonah, and to the Government of Bombay. I ſhall not take any farther means for the publication of this paper, until I may become acquainted with your Lordſhip's ſentiment on that ſubject.

* Vide copy of Declaration accompanying Diſpatch from the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, of 31ſt July 1801;—N° 7. p. 27.

19. It is neceſſary to apprize your Lordſhip, that upon the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I conſidered it to be inconſiſtent with my deſire of negociating an amicable adjuſtment of the affairs of the Carnatic, to iſſue the orders I had propoſed previouſly to the receipt of your Excellency's Diſpatches, to tranſmit to the Officers of the Company for the purpoſe of authorizing them to exerciſe the Government of the Carnatic. The delay which has in conſequence occurred in the transfer of authority, is not likely to produce any ſerious inconvenience, particularly with reſpect to the Revenue, at this ſeaſon of the year; and it will enable me to tranſmit, together with the orders of the Governor in Council to the Officers of the Company, thoſe of his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah to the Officers of the late Government, for the regular and formal eſtabliſhment of the authority of the Company in the Civil Government of the Carnatic.

20. Circumſtances connected with the ſituation of his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah, and of the Family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, will render it neceſſary to poſtpone the ceremony of inſtalling his Highneſs for a ſhort period of time; and until theſe arrangements can be adjuſted, it will be impracticable to tranſmit the Treaty in an official Diſpatch from the Governor in Council, for the purpoſe of being notified by the Governor General in Council.

21. Since the termination of the Conferences with the Khans, on the part of Omdut ul Omrah's Son, I have received from them an addreſs, containing a formal communication

No. 10. *continued.*

communication of the ſucceſſion of Ally Huſſain to the rank and titles appointed by the Will of his ſuppoſed Father, together with an intimation of the readineſs and deſire of that perſon to perform the obligations of the Treaty of 1792. This communication was immediately ſubſequent to a poſitive, formal, and perſonal declaration from myſelf, that I could no longer conſider Ally Huſſain to have any pretenſions to thoſe titles, in conſequence of the refuſal on his part to afford the degree of ſecurity required by your Lordſhip's orders. The conduct of thoſe Khans, and of Ally Huſſain, has ſince been conformable to this affectation of independent rights, The poſitive and direct communication of the intention of the Britiſh Government, has not deterred thoſe perſons from proceeding to the ordinary ceremonies of inſtating Ally Huſſain in the oſtenſible rank of Nabob of the Carnatic. This mode of procedure manifeſts, on the part of Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son, and of his Adviſers, a ſyſtematic adherence to the ſpirit of hoſtility which animated that faithleſs Ally, and a perfect obedience to the teſtamentary counſels of his Father. I have therefore been compelled to guard againſt the conſequences which ſuch an appearance of oppoſition to the Britiſh authority is calculated, and may be intended to produce on the internal tranquillity of the country; and I have judged it expedient for that purpoſe to take complete poſſeſſion of the Palace of Chepauk, by means of the Britiſh troops, and to cloſe the public Offices until the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſhall be inſtated.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, 27th July 1801. } &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

By the Right honourable Lord Clive.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

(A true copy.) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Secy.

(Official, No. 20.—Moſt ſecret.)

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. The general grounds of belief of the exiſtence of a very large treaſure in the Family of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, has been conſiderably ſtrengthened by circumſtances which have occurred during the recent negociations with the prince Azeem ul Dowlah; I have therefore judged it to be my duty to endeavour, by the preſent arrangements, to provide that a proportion of the treaſure ſhould be appropriated to the liquidation of the Cavalry Loan.

2. No doubt can exiſt of the juſtice or of the expediency of ſuch a proviſion; but under the actual circumſtances of the caſe, I fear that conſiderable difficulties will be oppoſed to the execution of it. The prince Azeem ul Dowlah has been ſo long excluded from the knowledge of public affairs, at the Durbar of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, that it may be practicable to conceal from his knowledge the mode in which the treaſure may have been diſtributed, if (as may be expected) the greateſt portion of the treaſure has been diſpoſed of among the female part of the late Nabob's Family, or if it ſhould have been depoſited in the interior apartments of the Palace, the recovery of it muſt be attended with much embarraſſment: the neceſſity of reſorting to the meaſures requiſite for that purpoſe, could not fail of rendering the elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah unwelcome to many branches of the Family, and impede, to a certain extent, that general ſubmiſſion to the arrangement concluded with him, which I conſider it of importance to conciliate from all our Muſſulman ſubjects.

3. In this view of the queſtion I have judged it adviſable to ſtipulate with Azeem ul Dowlah a ſeparate and ſecret Article, providing for the eventual diſcharge of the Cavalry Loan from the treaſures which may be diſcovered. The knowledge of the exiſtence of this Article, after Azeem ul Dowlah ſhall have been eſtabliſhed in the Soubahdarry of the territories of Arcot, not being liable to the inconveniences which render the diſcovery at preſent inconvenient, it is my intention to keep this Article profoundly ſecret; and I truſt that your Lordſhip will conſider me to have provided by this mode the beſt ſecurity for the diſcharge of the debt which is conſiſtent with the extreme delicacy of the queſtion, and with the advantages of relieving the firſt meaſures of Azeem ul Dowlah's Government from the

No. 10. *continued.*

ungracious conſequences of demanding the immediate reſtoration of the public property.

4. I have the honour of encloſing a copy of the Article for your Lordſhip's information.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, 27th July 1801. } &c. &c. &c.

Clive.

By the Right honourable Lord Clive:

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secry to Govt.

(A true copy.) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Secy.

No. 11.

Copies and Extracts of Letters from the Governor General and the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors; relative to the Revolution in the Carnatic, and the Aſſumption of its Government by the Company.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1. Your Honourable Committee has been already made acquainted, by the Diſpatches of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, with the written evidence diſcovered at Seringapatam, of the treacherous conduct of their Highneſſes the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

2. On the receipt of the Governor General's ſeparate Diſpatches, Lord Clive, in conformity to his Excellency's deſire expreſſed in a private Diſpatch, appointed Mr. Webbe the Chief Secretary of this Government, and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, the Reſident in Myſore, to be Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of conducting the oral examinations neceſſary to complete the proofs of theſe moſt extraordinary tranſactions.

3. The Report of the Commiſſioners, with the Proceedings, was received by Lord Clive, and tranſmitted to his Excellency the Governor General, in the month of May 1800, with a Diſpatch from Lord Clive, containing his Lordſhip's ſentiments on the reſult of the enquiry inſtituted at Seringapatam.

4. Circumſtances connected with our general policy and intereſts, rendered it expedient for the Governor General to poſtpone his Excellency's determination, with reſpect to the meaſures to be adopted in conſequence of this flagrant violation of the ties of Amity and Alliance by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. The cauſes of this unavoidable delay are explained in a recent Diſpatch, received by Lord Clive from the Governor General, containing the reſult of his Excellency's deliberation on this important queſtion, together with his Lordſhip's inſtructions in regard to the nature and extent of the ſecurity to be required for the rights and intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic.

5. During the time when this ſubject was under the conſideration of the Governor General, the ſtate of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's health became ſo precarious, as to portend conſequences fatal to the exiſtence of his Highneſs.

6. At an early period of time, after the diſcovery of the papers found at Seringapatam, the Governor General had judged it expedient and prudent to tranſmit eventual inſtructions to Lord Clive, applicable to the contingency of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's death, previouſly to the determination of the meaſures which might be rendered neceſſary to our ſafety by the detection of the faithleſs and hoſtile conduct of his Highneſs. Lord Clive was alſo enabled to receive inſtructions from the Governor General, applicable to the contingency of the Nabob's death, ſubſequently to the determination of the ſyſtem of policy to be purſued for the future ſecurity of our intereſts in the Carnatic.

7. Theſe Diſpatches were entruſted by the Governor General, together with his Excellency's verbal inſtructions, to Mr. Webbe, who arrived at Fort St George previouſly to the diſſolution of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Although the important

portant measures connected with the execution of the Governor General's orders, rendered Lord Clive extremely anxious to demand, at the earliest practicable period of time, an adequate security for the British interests against the hostile councils of his Highness, yet the extreme debility of Omdut ul Omrah appeared, upon the affidavit of his Highness's physician, to be such as to deter Lord Clive from communicating to his Highness the arrival of the Governor General's Dispatches. The subsequent death of Omdut ul Omrah, which happened on the 15th ult. frustrated the intention of Lord Clive to open a negociation with his Highness according to the instructions of the Governor General. No. 11. *continued.*

8. On the demise of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Lord Clive deputed Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Close to open a Conference with the principal Officers of the late Government, for the purpose of demanding from the successor of Omdut ul Omrah the security required by the instructions of the Governor General.

9. The manner in which those Conferences were conducted, is described in a Report of the Deputies; and the result of them was a declaration by Ally Hussain (the reputed Son, and the Heir appointed by the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah) of his final resolution not to acquiesce in Lord Clive's demand of security to the extent considered by the Governor General, and by his Lordship, to be indispensably necessary to the security of the British interests. See No. 4. p. 6.

10. During these Conferences with the persons appointed by Omdut ul Omrah to assist the councils of his Highness's reputed Son, the Deputies nominated by Lord Clive endeavoured to impress on the minds of those Khans the nature of the proofs established on the written and oral testimony taken at Seringapatam; and no means of assurance, argument, or persuasion were omitted, which could tend to convince those persons of the existence of the Governor General's orders, founded on the instructions of your Honourable Committee, and of Lord Clive's serious determination to carry those orders into effect, to the extent of obtaining an adequate security for the rights and interests of the Company in the Carnatic. Under the circumstances of the recent death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and of the indeterminate state of the affairs of his Highness, some degree of delay was inseparable from these negociations; but we have no doubt that your Committee will consider the inconveniences arising from that delay, to be compensated by the generosity of affording to the Family of Omdut ul Omrah, in this spirit of temperance and moderation, sufficient leisure to appreciate the serious effects of this alternative choice on its immediate interest. The Khans appointed to act on the part of Ally Hussain having persisted to refuse to the Deputies the security required by the Governor General, Lord Clive judged it to be his Lordship's duty, previously to the adoption of the measures dependant on that refusal, to obtain, if possible, a knowledge of the genuine sentiments of Ally Hussain himself on this important proposition. Lord Clive accordingly held two personal interviews with the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah, at which none of the Officers or Advisers of the late Government were present, the place at which these interviews were held being within the encampment of the British troops. The mode of this Meeting was attended with the further advantage of affording to Ally Hussain immediate security and protection in the event of his desiring to relieve himself from the desperate and infatuated councils of his Advisers. At these personal interviews, the nature of the rights acquired by the British Government was explained to Ally Hussain; the determination to exercise those rights was stated; and the consequences of a refusal on his part to afford, in an amicable manner, the security required by the British Government, were announced in the most serious and formal manner by Lord Clive to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah. In reply to this communication, Ally Hussain distinctly and formally stated his resolution to adhere to the councils of the Khans appointed to assist, and to refuse, with a perfect knowledge of the consequences of that refusal, to accede to the demand for the establishment of an adequate security for the interests and rights of the Company in the Carnatic.

11. In consequence of the resistance, unexpectedly opposed by Ally Hussain to this reasonable demand, it remained for Lord Clive to apply the instructions and authority conveyed to his Lordship by the Governor General to the actual state of circumstances. In proceeding to exercise the rights of the British Government, which the conduct of Ally Hussain had compelled his Lordship to assert, Lord Clive still judged it to be consistent with the sentiments of national magnanimity and generosity, that the British Government should refrain from the exercise of the Company's power, and from the absolute humiliation of the Family of Mahomed Ally, if an adequate security could be obtained through the channel of an amicable

No. 11. *continued.* adjuſtment. Under the impreſſion of theſe ſentiments, Lord Clive directed his attention to the claims and to the ſituation of the prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder. This Prince is the only Son by a formal marriage of the late Ameer ul Omrah, who was the ſecond Son of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and is the immediate great Grandſon, by both his parents, of the Nabob Ameer ud Deen Khan, the founder of the Family. The rights of Omdut ul Omrah, founded on the Treaty of 1792, having been vitiated by that Prince's violation of the Alliances, and of the ſtipulations of that inſtrument, the hereditary claims of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally deſcended to the ſecond branch of the Family, repreſented by the prince Azeem ul Dowlah, the Son of Ameer ul Omrah, who was the ſecond Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

12. As ſoon as the reſtraint impoſed by the Family of Omdut ul Omrah on the perſon of the prince Azeem ul Dowlah could be removed, Lord Clive directed the Deputies, Mr. Webbe and Lieut. Col. Cloſe, to open a communication with that Prince, for the purpoſe of reviving the Alliance between his anceſtors and the Company, and of eſtabliſhing the rights and intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic on a permanent baſis of ſecurity. The grounds of the reaſoning in which this determination was founded, are ſtated in a ſeparate Diſpatch from Lord Clive to the Governor General, to which we refer your Honourable Committee.

See No 10.

13. The prince Azeem ul Dowlah having been informed by the Deputies, of the foundation on which the right of the Britiſh Government to demand an adequate ſecurity was ſupported, and of the nature of the ſecurity required, ſignified his acknowledgment of that right, and his willingneſs to afford, in the event of his elevation to the Muſnud of his anceſtors, the ſecurity demanded by the authority of the Governor General. The Deputies accordingly proceeded to frame a written engagement on theſe principles, which was executed by the prince Azeem ul Dowlah.

14. In conformity to this arrangement we have acknowledged Azeem ul Dowlah to be Nabob of the Carnatic, and refer your Committee to the detailed grounds of this meaſure to a declaration, which has been tranſmitted to the Governor General in Council, to the Governor in Council at Bombay, to the Governor of Ceylon, and to the Reſidents at Hydrabad and Poonah; for this purpoſe we alſo refer the Committee to the Treaty, which has been concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, Behauder.

See No 7.

Ibid.

15. The mode of providing for the ſupport of the dignity of his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, is conformable to the principles on which the Alliance between his Highneſs's Family and the Company has been revived and eſtabliſhed. By theſe means the intereſts of his Highneſs will become united with thoſe of the Company in the general proſperity of the Carnatic; and while the actual ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts, provided by the preſent arrangement, remains undiminiſhed, the mode of ſupplying a fund for the expences of the Family in the manner ſuitable to its rank, and to the dignity of the Britiſh Government, by the allotment of a proportion of the Public Revenues for that purpoſe, is entirely relieved from the degrading name and appearance of a ſtipendiary maintenance.

16. In conformity to the plan deſcribed in the Governor General's Letter of the 24th April 1799, to the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for including in the Treaty at that time propoſed to his Highneſs, a complete adjuſtment of all the affairs of his Highneſs, and of his Highneſs's anceſtors, which yet remain unadjuſted with the Company, Lord Clive deemed it to be his duty to ſtipulate an entire adjuſtment of the debts due by the Family of the Nabob to the Company. His Highneſs having aſſented to this demand, a clauſe has accordingly been introduced into the Treaty, by which the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah acknowledges on his own part, and on that of his anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, the debt commonly called the Cavalry Loan, and the debt ariſing from the conſolidated debt of 1777, paid by the Company to the private creditors of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, to be juſt debts due to the Company, together with the intereſt ariſing thereon. His Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah farther binds himſelf to acknowledge, as a juſt debt due to the Company, the amount which may be pronounced by the Governor General in Council, to be the juſt and fair balance of the unadjuſted Accounts between his Family and the Company, according to the engagement by which the Nabob Mahomed Ally bound himſelf to abide by the deciſion of the Governor General in Council, when his Highneſs referred thoſe Accounts to the determination of the Supreme Government.

17. It will be obvious to your Honourable Committee, that the intention of Lord Clive,

Clive, in ſtipulating this Article of the Treaty, was directed to ſecure to the Company the appropriation of the ſum of ſix lacks and twenty-one thouſand pagodas, unincumbered by any deductions, to the diſcharge of the public debt due to the Company, as ſoon as the Conſolidated Debt of 1777 ſhall have been liquidated, under the exiſting engagements with the conditions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally. No. 11. *continued.*

18. The object of ſecuring this ſum, for the liquidation of the debt due to the Company, did not appear leſs important to Lord Clive, than the expediency of providing that, under any circumſtances which may occur, a more adequate proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic ſhould be applied to the military defence of thoſe valuable poſſeſſions, than can now be appropriated to that purpoſe. The calamitous impoveriſhment of every ſource of wealth and population, of which the cauſes have been repeatedly ſtated to your Honourable Committee, leaves no immediate expectation that the Net Revenues of the Carnatic will exceed the ſum of nineteen lacks of ſtar pagodas. This fund, after allotting a ſufficient ſum for the ſupport of the expences of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the maintenance of the principal officers, miniſters, dependants, and family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and for the payment of the amount appropriated to the liquidation of the conſolidated debt of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, will afford a ſum probably not exceeding nine lacks of pagodas for the defrayment of the charges of defending theſe extenſive territories.

19. That ſum exceeds, by a very ſmall amount, the proportion of the Revenue which the province of Tanjore contributes to the general exigencies of the ſtate, and bears a very inadequate proportion, either to the expence of defending the Carnatic, or to the rate of aſſeſſment levied for the public protection in every other part of the territories ſubject to this Preſidency. The preſent deduction of ſix from fifteen lacks of pagodas, is therefore ſo diſproportioned to the preſent Revenues of the Carnatic, that we can indulge no very ſanguine hope of an immediate augmentation of our pecuniary reſources from the adminiſtration of the Civil Government of the Carnatic. The progreſſive decline of the Revenues of the Carnatic may be conſidered to have approached that ſtage, at which your Committee have been prepared to expect the entire failure of the Nabob's Government, and, under the exiſting engagements, the augmentation of our reſources muſt be proportioned to the gradual reſtoration of the wealth and proſperity of the Country; every conſideration, therefore, of the actual expence of protecting the extenſive provinces of the Carnatic, every view of the indiſpenſable neceſſity of maintaining an adequate military force for the defence of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in the peninſula of India, and every motive of attention to the alarming preſſure on the finances of this Preſidency, required Lord Clive to eſtabliſh, by the preſent Treaty, the beſt poſſible ſecurity for a more adequate application, in future, of the Public Revenues of the Carnatic to the exigencies of the Public Service.

20. We feel great pleaſure in congratulating your Honourable Committee on the completion of an arrangement, which has at length ſecured the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic on the ſolid baſis of territorial poſſeſſion; and which is, at the ſame time, calculated to confirm the reputation of our national magnanimity, generoſity, and moderation. We have no doubt, that your Honourable Committee will concur in our ſentiments, that the negociation, which has terminated in the accompliſhment of theſe important objects, has been conducted in a manner conſiſtent with the liberal policy of the Nation, unbiaſſed by the adventitious advantage which might have been derived from the early excitement of a competition, founded on the variety of adverſe intereſts dependent on the determination of the Britiſh Councils.

We have the honour to inform you, that, in conformity to the terms of the Treaty, the inſtallation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah was completed on the 31ſt ult. accompanied with every demonſtration of public reſpect, ſupported by every poſſible degree of ſplendour, and confirmed under the obſervance of the moſt formal procedure. We have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

Honourable Sirs,

Your faithful humble Servants,

(Signed) *Clive.*
T. Stuart
Wm. Petrie,
E. W. Fallofield.

Fort St. George,
8d Auguſt 18c

No. 11. *continued.*

Extract of a Letter from Marquis Wellesley, to the Secret Committee.

Dated Moonghyr, 28th Sept. 1801.

The principal documents respecting the final settlement of the Carnatic, have already been forwarded to you from Fort St. George; I have the honour to annex to this Dispatch copies of such documents*, relating to that subject, as are now at this Presidency. The Georgiana will touch at Madras, in order to take duplicates of the papers already transmitted to your Honourable Committee from that Presidency, with such farther advices, respecting the state of the Carnatic, as the Right honourable the Governor in Council may be prepared to transmit to Europe. The Mornington Packet will convey to you a Review, which I am now preparing, of the circumstances which have led to the late arrangements in the Carnatic; in the meanwhile the Dispatches from Fort St. George, will have sufficiently apprized your Honourable Committee of the principles which governed my conduct in my instructions to Lord Clive, and in the ratification of the Treaty concluded by his Lordship with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

* The documents here referred to, form an Appendix to this Dispatch, and a List (A.) is enclosed.

Extract of a Secret Letter from Fort St. George, dated 1st October 1801.

Par. 1. On the third of August last we had the honour of communicating to you, by the Whim Packet, the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the progress of the transactions which had terminated in the elevation of the prince Azeem ul Doulah Behauder to the rank of the Nabob Soubadar of the Carnatic, and in the establishment of the rights and interests of the Company in the Carnatic, on the solid foundation of territorial security. Duplicates of that Dispatch having been transmitted by the overland conveyance, and subsequently by the extra ship Bridgewater, we trust that your Honourable Committee will have received the earliest intelligence of those important events.

2. We have since had the honour to receive the determination of his Excellency the Most noble the Governor General in Council, on the subject of the Treaty concluded by us with his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; and we have the satisfaction of informing the Committee, that the Governor General in Council has expressed his Excellency's entire approbation of the conduct of this Government, during the progress of the various events which have terminated so highly advantageous to the interests of the Honourable Company.

3. The reputed Son of his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having met the just and moderate propositions, founded on the instructions of the Governor General, for the security of the British interests in the Carnatic, by a deliberate refusal to enter into any engagements, absolutely necessary to that indispensable object, his Excellency considered the general spirit of the instructions conveyed to Lord Clive at different times, under the various changes which have taken place in the situation of affairs, entirely to warrant this Government in offering to the Son of the late Ameer ul Omrah the same terms which had been offered to the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah; and the establishment of the acknowledged Heir of the Ameer ul Omrah in the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, was therefore, in the judgment of the Governor General, a measure of moderation and wisdom.

4. Under these circumstances, his Excellency in Council has been pleased to express his entire approbation of the general spirit and stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

5. The Governor in Council accordingly ratified the Treaty executed at Fort St. George, but being desirous of introducing some improvements of importance into that Treaty, the Governor General stated his opinion of the proposed modification, subjecting the adoption or rejection of it, without farther reference, to the discretion of this Government.

6. The Governor General having deemed it to be necessary that a change of the terms of the Preamble, and of the first Article of the Treaty, should be introduced, for the purpose of specifying more distinctly, that the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah owed his elevation, not to any hereditary pretensions, but to the liberality and generosity of the British Government; a copy of the Treaty, so modified and ratified by his Excellency in Council, was transmitted to us. The Governor General in Council having also deemed it to be expedient, that explanatory Articles of Charge to be permanently deducted from the Revenue, previously to the allotment of the Nabob's proportion, for the purpose of relieving the Company from the appropriation of the Jaghires in land, and of substituting pecuniary stipends for the support

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of the Families of the Nabob Mahomed Alli and of the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah, and for the purpoſe of limiting the income of the Nabob, on account of his proportion of the Revenue, to an ultimate ſum, his Excellency in Council tranſmitted to us inſtructions for framing additional Articles, in conformity to the ſuggeſtions of the Governor General. No. 11. *continued.*

7. Lord Clive had great ſatisfaction in remarking the peculiar delicacy obſerved by the Governor General in propoſing thoſe modifications, and the confidence which his Excellency repoſed in this Government, by committing to the exerciſe of its diſcretion the eventual adoption of the improvements conſidered by his Excellency to be requiſite to the final arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic.

8. In the mode adopted by the Governor General for conveying his Excellency's obſervations and inſtructions, Lord Clive had ſincere pleaſure in receiving the moſt flattering teſtimony of the ſucceſs which has attended his Lordſhip's anxious and uniform endeavours to cultivate the confidence of the ſupreme Government, by a zealous and cordial co-operation in the ſyſtem of meaſures adopted by the Governor General with reſpect to this Government; and Lord Clive took that opportunity to aſſure his Excellency of the unfeigned ſatisfaction which he felt on this occaſion, and which he will feel on all occaſions, in carrying into execution thoſe arrangements which his Excellency may judge moſt conducive to the honour and proſperity of the Empire in India.

9. We have the honour of informing the Committee, that the reference to the hereditary pretenſions of Azeem ul Doulah, as ſtated in the Preamble and firſt Article of the Treaty, was entirely voluntary on the part of Lord Clive, and that throughout the late negociations, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſtated his conviction that the right of his Highneſs's family, founded on its connection with the Company, had been annihilated, and that his Highneſs conſidered the cauſes of his own elevation to have flowed from the generoſity and moderation of the Britiſh Government. Lord Clive was therefore relieved from the ſuppoſed difficulties ſtated in the Governor General's Diſpatch, in propoſing to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the modification of the Preamble, and of the firſt Article of the Treaty executed at Fort St. George.

10. In conformity to the principles repeatedly declared by his Highneſs, the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah received this propoſition with the utmoſt degree of chearfulneſs, and relinquiſhed all claim to the acknowledgments of his hereditary pretenſions, without expreſſing any diffidence or alarm with reſpect to the intention of the propoſed modification. The modified Treaty, tranſmitted by the Governor General, has accordingly been executed by us, and formally delivered to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

11. In obedience to the further inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, with reſpect to the explanatory Articles, we have executed and interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſeparate Articles, to be annexed to the Treaty, and we have tranſmitted a copy of thoſe Articles for the purpoſe of being ratified by the Governor General in Council.

12. In fixing the ultimate amount of the Nabob's income, we have been guided by the Governor General's ſeparate diſpatches to Lord Clive; and your Committee will obſerve, that the principle of calculation adopted by us will limit his Highneſs's proportion to about three lacks of pagodas, under the moſt beneficial arrangements now adopted for the adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

13. We have the honour to inform the Committee, that the ratified Treaty, with the explanatory Articles, was interchanged with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, on the 16th ultimo, under every circumſtance of public reſpect ſuited to the importance of the occaſion.

14. We entertain a juſt ſenſe of the honour which the Governor General in Council has conferred on us, by the expreſſion of his Excellency's public thanks on the occaſion of executing this Treaty; and we have aſſured his Excellency, that we conſider the manner in which his ſentiments have been conveyed to us, highly honourable to the adminiſtration of the affairs of this Government.

15. Reflecting on the progreſs and termination of this tranſaction, Lord Clive deemed it his duty to beſtow that tribute of praiſe which is due to Mr. Webbe and to Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe. His Lordſhip conſidered himſelf fortunate, that circumſtances permitted him to employ the ſervices of thoſe Gentlemen, according to the wiſhes of the Governor General, in the oral examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, and that he ſhould be enabled, at a ſubſequent period of time, to avail himſelf of the ſame ſervices in the conduct of the late negociation.

No. 11. *continued.*

16. Lord Clive has no doubt that the Governor General and the Honourable Committee, will concur in the importance which his Lordſhip attaches to the conſiſtent form preſerved by thoſe means, in the progreſs of the tranſaction, and to the peculiar advantage derived from the employment of European Gentlemen of honour, eminently qualified by their knowledge of Eaſtern manners and languages, to conduct an affair of ſo much delicacy.

17. Lord Clive knew that it was unneceſſary for his Lordſhip to direct the attention of the Governor General to the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Webbe; but his Lordſhip felt it to be no leſs an act of juſtice, than of perſonal ſatisfaction, to expreſs to his Excellency in Council his Lordſhip's high ſenſe and approbation of the temper, judgment, and ability manifeſted by thoſe Gentlemen in the accompliſhment of an arrangement, by which the Government, acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council, has been enabled to adjuſt the affairs of the Carnatic in a manner ſo honourable and advantageous to the Company and the Nation.

18. Lord Clive having, in concert with his Highneſs the Nabob, and in conformity to the inſtructions of his Excellency the Governor General in Council, framed an arrangement for the ſupport of the Families of the Nabobs Mahommed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and for the maintenance of the principal Officers of the late Government, has communicated to us the plan propoſed by his Lordſhip; in which we entirely concur.

19. We have the honour of tranſmitting a copy of Lord Clive's ſeparate Minute for the information of the Committee; who will have the ſatisfaction of obſerving, that the total amount of the pecuniary ſtipends, penſions, and eſtabliſhments, is leſs than the ſum provided by the Treaty of 1792, for the Family Jagheers of the late Nabobs; and that the ſtated principle of diſtinction, while it ſecures a liberal ſupport to every branch of the Family, will neceſſarily produce a gradual diminution of the total expence to be incurred by the Company.

From Marquis Welleſley to the Secret Committee; dated 21ſt October 1801.

To the Honourable the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

Par. 1.—At the moment of cloſing my Letters intended for the preſent Diſpatch overland, I received a Letter from the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, under date the 22d ultimo, notifying the final concluſion and exchange of engagements between the Honourable Company and his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, in conformity to the directions contained in the orders of the Governor General in Council to the Government of Fort St. George, under date the 18th of Auguſt (a copy of which accompanied my Diſpatch (D.), dated the 28th September, by the Georgiana Packet) and encloſing for my ratification two explanatory Articles, framed according to the inſtructions of the 18th Auguſt; which Articles had been executed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council and his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

2. Being abſent from the Preſidency, of Fort William, on my progreſs towards the Upper Provinces, I have this day ratified the explanatory Articles of the Treaty of the Carnatic.

3. By the Georgiana Packet, I have had the honour to tranſmit, for the information of your Honourable Committee, a copy of the Treaty of the Carnatic, as it was originally concluded between the Government of Fort St. George and his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, together with all the documents connected with the ſubject of this important arrangement.

4. By thoſe Diſpatches your Honourable Committee will be apprized of the ſtate of the negociations with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah at the period of time when thoſe documents were tranſmitted. Your Honourable Committee will certainly receive a communication of the reſult of the late negociation with his Highneſs, from the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by the ſhips under diſpatch from that Preſidency, together with copies of his Lordſhip's addreſs to this Government of the 22d ultimo, and of the explanatory Articles which accompanied it.

5. With the view, however, to afford your Honourable Committee the earlieſt information of the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, as well as to multiply the

the channels of intelligence upon this important ſubject, I deem it expedient to tranſmit by the preſent Diſpatch overland the following Documents:— No. 11. *continued.*

Copy of a Letter from the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 31ſt July 1801:

Copy of the Treaty concluded with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, tranſmitted in the foregoing:

Copy of a Letter from the Governor General in Council, dated the 18th Auguſt: Memorandum of the propoſed modification of the Treaty with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah:

Copy of a Letter from the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, dated 22d September:

Copy of the Explanatory Articles encloſed in the foregoing.

6. I requeſt your Honourable Committee to accept my congratulations on the concluſion of an arrangement, which, while it is highly creditable to the juſtice and moderation of the Britiſh character, has happily eſtabliſhed the rights and intereſts of the Honourable Company in the Carnatic upon the ſecure and permanent foundations of territorial poſſeſſion, of excluſive Civil and Military Government, and of undivided influence and power.—It is a great ſatisfaction to have ultimately accompliſhed an object, long and anxiouſly deſired by the Honourable Company, and earneſtly recommended by the Court of Directors to my ſpecial attention, when I had the honour to receive the charge of this Government. Your Honourable Committee is apprized of the early ſolicitude which I manifeſted for the accompliſhment of this important meaſure, upon my firſt arrival at Madras in the month of April 1798, as well as of the repeated attempts which I made on various occaſions in the years 1798 and 1799, to effect the ſame ſalutary arrangement; the ſucceſſive failure of theſe attempts, combined with the reflections ariſing from the equally unpropitious reſult of every preceding propoſition of a ſimilar nature, have enhanced in my mind the pleaſure of witneſſing the concluſion of the late Treaty. The intimate connexion of this happy event, with the ſucceſs of your arms in Myſore, forms a peculiar and intereſting feature of the whole tranſaction; nor can your Honourable Committee fail to remark, that the poſſeſſion of the Records of the Houſe of Hyder Alli, in diſcloſing to your Government the whole ſyſtem of the policy of your enemies in India, is the ſource from which we have derived that information which has enabled us to complete the ſettlement of the Carnatic.

7. The introduction into the Carnatic of the wiſe and benevolent ſyſtem of Government, to which theſe Provinces are indebted for their preſent happineſs and proſperity, will be the next object of my anxiety and care. The union of all local authorities, and the extinction of every principle of conflicting power, will preclude the operation of thoſe cauſes of diſcord and counteraction, which muſt ever have impeded the progreſs of good Government in the Carnatic, while the adminiſtration of affairs continued in the hands of the Nabob.

8. I conſider it to be a moſt grateful part of my duty to expreſs to your Honourable Committee the high ſenſe which I entertain of the zeal, judgment, and temper, which has diſtinguiſhed the conduct of Lord Clive, and of the Government of Fort St. George, during the whole courſe of thoſe important tranſactions, and arduous negociations, which have terminated in a manner ſo advantageous to the intereſts of the Honourable Company in India.

9. To his Lordſhip's judicious exerciſe of the powers veſted in him by my authority for the ſettlement of the affairs of the Carnatic, is principally to be aſcribed the ſucceſs of thoſe meaſures which the treachery and ingratitude of their late Highneſſes the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, compelled me to adopt for the preſervation of the rights and intereſts of the Honourable Company in that Country.

10. Juſtice to the merits of Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to Government at Fort St. George, and of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, late Reſident in Myſore, requires me to expreſs to your Honourable Committee my cordial and grateful approbation of the important ſervices rendered by thoſe Gentlemen to the Public, during the courſe of the late tranſactions and negociations at Fort St. George. The aſſiſtance which Lord Clive has derived from the zeal, talents, and knowledge of Mr. Webbe and of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, contributed in an eſſential degree to the ſucceſs of his Lordſhip's meaſures for the arrangement of affairs in the Carnatic.

11. The diſcretion manifeſted by thoſe Gentlemen in the conduct of the examination of Gholaum Alli and Alli Rezza, inſtituted by the Government of Fort St. George

No. 11. *continued.*

St. George under my orders of the 7th April 1800, under circumſtances of peculiar delicacy and difficulty, deſerves the higheſt applauſe.

12. I acknowledge with gratitude the aſſiſtance which I received from the abilities and local knowledge of Mr. Webbe, whom I directed to attend me at Fort William, for the purpoſe of aiding me in framing the ſyſtem of meaſures to be adopted for the future adminiſtration of affairs in the Carnatic, in conſequence of the detected treachery of their late Highneſſes the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

13. The eminent ſervices of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, have already attracted the diſtinguiſhed notice of the Honourable Company.

14. The obligations of public duty, and the moſt indiſpenſable rules of juſtice, concur to demand from me a recorded teſtimony in favour of the indefatigable activity, of powerful abilities, and proved integrity of Mr. Webbe, who adds to thoſe qualities a moſt accurate knowledge of the Oriental languages, and an intimate acquaintance with every branch of your affairs in the Peninſula.

15. In confirming the honourable teſtimony afforded by the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, in his Lordſhip's Addreſs to this Government, under date the 22d ultimo, to the public merits and ſervices of Mr. Webbe and Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe, on the important occaſion which attracted his Lordſhip's approbation, I conſider it to be incumbent on me to ſolicit the ſpecial attention of your Honourable Committee, and of the Court of Directors, to the unremitting exertions of Mr. Webbe in the ſervice of the Honourable Company, ſince the commencement of the late war in Myſore; being ſatisfied, through the regular public channels of information, as well as by my perſonal obſervation, that the laborious induſtry of that Gentleman has been employed in the moſt diſintereſted zeal, and with great ſucceſs, to render himſelf an uſeful inſtrument, under the Government of Fort St. George, of promoting the intereſts of the Honourable Company, of ſecuring the integrity and vigour of the adminiſtration of Government, of improving the condition of our native ſubjects in the Peninſula, and of augmenting the reputation and honour of the Britiſh name in every part of the extenſive dominions ſubject to the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

16. By the next Diſpatch I hope to be able to tranſmit to your Honourable Committee a detailed review of the cauſes, and a proſpect of the probable conſequences, of the ſettlement of the Carnatic.

I have the honour to be, Honourable Sirs, with the greateſt reſpect,

Your moſt obedient and faithful Servant,

Patna, 21ſt Oct. 1801. } (Signed) *Welleſley.*

No. 12.

Copy of ORDERS publiſhed to the Settlement of Fort St. George, dated 31ſt July 1801, relative to the Treaty between the Company and Azeem ul Dowlah.

Revenue Department.

PROCLAMATION.

1. WHEREAS the object of the connexion ſubſiſting between the Honourable Company and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, was intended to cement the Union and Alliance between the Contracting Parties, and to eſtabliſh, on a ſolid foundation, the ſecurity and rights of the ſaid Contracting Parties in the Territories of the Carnatic: And whereas the ſeveral engagements concluded for that purpoſe, have failed to anſwer the intention of the Contracting Parties, whereby the form of Government throughout the Provinces of the Carnatic has been ſubjected to changes injurious to eſtabliſhed opinions, to general confidence, and to permanent proſperity: And whereas the Munſub of the Soubadarry of the Territories of Arcot having become vacant, his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Shewkul Jung Sepah, Salar Anwerodeen Khan Behauder, has ſucceeded by the hereditary rights of his Father, and by the full acknowledgment of the Honourable Company, to the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Munſub:—Wherefore his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob Azeem

Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, and the ſaid Company, being deſirous of correcting ſuch errors as have been heretofore introduced into the Government of the Carnatic, and of ſupplying the defects of all former engagements between the ſaid Contracting Parties; and being alſo anxious to give full vigour and efficiency to the Government of the Carnatic, with a view to fix the rights of the People, and the intereſts of the State, on a broad and ſtable foundation, have mutually, and of their own accord, agreed, by a Treaty bearing date the 31ſt July 1801, that all former proviſions for ſecuring a partial or temporary interference on the part of the Honourable Company in the Government, or in the adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, ſhall be entirely annulled; and that in lieu thereof a permanent ſyſtem for the collection of the Revenue, and for the adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the ſole and undivided authority of the Honourable Company, ſhall be eſtabliſhed throughout every Village, Purgunnah, and Province, of the entire Territories of the Carnatic. No. 12. *continued.*

2. Now Proclamation is hereby accordingly made to all Zemindars, Jaggeerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of every deſcription of the Carnatic, that the Honourable Company have, by the Treaty abovementioned, acquired a perfect right to aſcertain, determine, and eſtabliſh rights of property, to fix a reaſonable aſſeſſment upon the ſeveral Purgunnahs and Villages of the Carnatic, and to ſecure a fixed and permanent Revenue, to be collected and accounted for by ſuch Officers as ſhall from time to time be appointed for that purpoſe by the ſaid Company. And it is further publiſhed and declared, that the ſaid Company have alſo acquired a perfect right to eſtabliſh Courts for the due adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature, under the ſole authority of the ſaid Company, which ſaid Courts ſhall be conducted by Officers to be appointed from time to time by the ſaid Company, under ſuch ordinances and regulations as ſhall from time to time be enacted and publiſhed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

3. And whereas his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder has diveſted himſelf, by the Treaty abovementioned, of all controul, authority, or interference in the collection of the Revenue, or in the adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature: Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are hereby required to take notice of the ſame accordingly. And it is hereby farther proclaimed and declared, that the engagement now entered into between the Contracting Parties for the purpoſes abovementioned, are unconditional, and liable to no change whatever. Therefore the ſaid Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are required to take notice, that the right and power of fixing and collecting the Revenue, as well as of adminiſtering Civil and Criminal Judicature throughout the Provinces, Purgunnahs, and Villages of the Carnatic, are veſted in the ſaid Company alone, as long as the Sun and Moon ſhall endure.

4. Wherefore all Zemindars, Jageerdars, Talookdars, Polygars, Cavilgars, Officers, and Inhabitants of the Carnatic, are ſeverally and collectively required, by virtue of the rights and powers acquired to the ſaid Company by compact with the preſent lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, to yield due obedience to ſuch Officers as may be appointed, and to ſuch Ordinances or Laws as may be enacted by the ſaid Company alone, for the Adminiſtration and Government of the Territories of the Carnatic, and in all time to come.

5. Although the Right honourable the Governor in Council truſts that the experience which the Inhabitants of the Carnatic have already had, will have rendered it unneceſſary for his Lordſhip to explain the general principles of moderation, juſtice, protection, and ſecurity, which form the characteriſtic features of the Britiſh Government; yet his Lordſhip, in accepting the ſacred truſt transferred to the Company by the preſent engagements, invites the People of the Carnatic to a ready and chearful obedience to the authority of the Company, in a confident aſſurance of enjoying, under the protection of public and defined laws, every juſt and aſcertained civil right, with a free exerciſe of the religious inſtitutions and domeſtic uſages of their Anceſtors.

By Order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Governm^t.

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1801.

(A true copy.)

Jno Hodgson,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

No. 13.

INFORMATION ſubmitted to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in obedience to ſeveral Orders, dated 11th June 1802:

Stating Reaſons why the ſame have not been fully complied with.

THE Papers required by the 3d Order, are preſumed to be contained in the Documents numbered 1 and 2.

The Paper required by the 4th Order, is contained in Paper No. 4, page 11; and that required by the 5th Order, in the ſame Document, page 13.

The Atteſtation of the Mahomedan Lawyers, and of the Families of the Nabobs Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 6th Order, have not been tranſmitted to the Court of Directors by the Government of Fort St. George; nor has the Correſpondence required by the 8th Order, or the Proceedings and Minutes required by the 13th Order, or the ſeparate Minutes required by the 15th, or the Proceedings required by the 16th, been yet received.

The Company have not any Record in England of the Will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 20th Order.

No. 14.

Copy of the AFFIDAVIT of the Phyſician of the late Nabob of Arcot, on the State of his Highneſs's Health; dated 22d June 1801.

MAURICE FITZGERALD, Eſquire, Phyſician to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, having been apprized by the Right honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, of his Lordſhip's deſire to communicate to the Nabob of the Carnatic the arrival of a Diſpatch from the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, involving conſiderations of great importance relative to the affairs of the Carnatic, and of the Government of Fort St. George; and the ſaid Mr. Fitzgerald being farther informed, that it is the intention of Lord Clive to ſolicit the Nabob's appointment of an early period of time for the conſideration of the object of that Diſpatch, unleſs the Medical Gentlemen attending his Highneſs's perſon ſhould be of opinion that ſuch a communication would be attended with conſequences injurious to the ſtate of his Highneſs's health: Declares upon oath, That although from the actual ſtate of his Highneſs's illneſs, he the ſaid M. Fitzgerald cannot take upon himſelf to ſwear, that the communication of Lord Clive's intentions above deſcribed would produce effects immediately dangerous to the exiſtence of the Nabob; yet, as a profeſſional man, he can have no doubt, and accordingly declares on oath, his belief that the knowledge of the arrival of Diſpatches from the Governor General, ſeriouſly affecting the intereſts of the Carnatic, would tend to aggravate and inflame the dangerous ſymptoms which now threaten his Highneſs's life.

(Signed) *M. Fitzgerald.*

Sworn before me at Fort St. George, this 22d June 1801. } (Signed) *Clive.*

Witneſſes preſent,

(Signed) { *A. Grant.* / *M. Wilks.*

No. 15.

Copy of the EXAMINATION of certain Perſons, taken before Meſſrs. WEBBE and CLOSE, at Vellore and Seringapatam, in the month of May 1800, by order of Marquis WELLESLEY.

Vellore, 3d May 1800.

ALLY REZZA having been required by Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to attend the Commiſſioners, is accordingly introduced, and is informed of the orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, and of his Lordſhip's authority committed to the Commiſſioners, for the purpoſe of conducting an enquiry into certain tranſactions of great importance, connected with intereſts of the Honourable Company.

Previouſly to the commencement of his examination, the following introductory explanation having been tranſlated into the Perſian language, is read, and explained to Ally Rezza.

"The conſideration which the Engliſh Company has ſhewn to the Family of Tippoo Sultaun, and to the dependants of his Government, muſt have manifeſted to all deſcriptions of perſons the liberality and moderation by which it has been always guided; and it muſt be equally evident, that having conſulted the claims of humanity, as well as the dignity of its own character, in this diſtinguiſhed manner, the Engliſh Government would meet, with the utmoſt degree of regret and concern, any neceſſity which ſhould compel it to modify the arrangements which have been made for the comfort and happineſs of the dependants of the late Tippo Sultaun.

"It is however not inconſiſtent with this magnanimity, that the Britiſh Government ſhould exact from thoſe who have accepted its bounty, the duties of attachment and truth, in all matters connected with its intereſts; and it requires no explanation to ſhew, that as the Britiſh Government has the generoſity to forgive, ſo, if neceſſary, it poſſeſſes the power to puniſh thoſe who may wilfully depart from the duties which they owe to it.

"It is known to you, that after the fall of Seringapatam the whole of the records and papers, public, ſecret, and confidential, of the Government of Tippoo Sultaun, fell into the hands of the Conquerors; and, conſidering the cauſes which produced the neceſſity of the late war, it will be obvious to you, that the Engliſh Government has been inquiſitive to diſcover the arrangements and councils, by which it was the intention of the late Sultaun to have effected his purpoſes of enmity againſt us.

"This enquiry has naturally led to the diſcovery of much important matter, and many original documents, plain as well as in cypher, relative to the meaſures and intentions of the late Sultaun. Some of theſe meaſures require the explanation, which it is known to be in your power to give: the Engliſh Government has therefore appointed us to be Commiſſioners for receiving this information; and it will be your duty, as well as your very near intereſt, reflecting on what is already ſtated, to give a faithful and juſt explanation.

"From the treatment which you have already experienced, it will be evident to you that the Britiſh Government places too juſt a value on the obſervance of fidelity, to impute to the Servants of the late Sultaun any blame for being the channel of executing his orders or meaſures. According to the eſtabliſhed practice of the law of nations; according to the principles of juſtice and reaſon, Servants are not held to be reſponſible for executing the orders of their Sovereigns, as far as they may be conſiſtent with the public law, by which the intercourſe between independant States is regulated; you may therefore rely on a liberal conſtruction of your conduct by the Britiſh Government; and it is not the intention of that Government to deprive you of any of the works of the public bounty which you now enjoy, unleſs by prevarication, or any treacherous attempt to conceal the truth, you ſhould render yourſelf unworthy of the continuance of its favour.

"From the manner in which this enquiry has originated, as well as from the means adopted for carrying it into effect, you will perceive that it is matter full of importance and gravity; it will therefore be expedient for you to deliver your ſentiments and explanations, with the degree of conſideration and reſpect which is becoming the occaſion."

Ally

No. 15. *continued.* Ally Rezza acknowledges that he comprehends and feels the force and meaning of the foregoing exhortation, and having himſelf peruſed it in the Perſian language, profeſſes his entire readineſs and deſire to anſwer all queſtions, and to give all information which may be required, to the beſt of his power and knowledge.

The Commiſſioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

The Papers marked (Nos. 14 and 15,) in the correſpondence tranſmitted from Bengal, having been produced and read to the Witneſs, are immediately recognized by him.

Queſtion. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the ſecret meeting which you held with him in the Garden, ſubſequently to the 23d July 1793?—Anſwer. Omdut ul Omrah informed the Vakeels, of the probable rupture between the French and the Engliſh, and of the conſequent attack on Pondicherry; he ſtated, that Tippoo Sultaun had a Vakeel, Ram Row, at that place; that the keeping a Vakeel at that time might give offence; and that therefore the Nabob Walajah, from his attachment to the Faith, made this communication to prevent any indiſpoſition between Tippoo Sultaun and the Company; that theſe ſentiments were communicated from a regard to the welfare of Tippoo Sultaun.

He recommended, that after the departure of the hoſtages, the Sultaun ſhould appoint an ambaſſador at Madras, which would be attended with the beſt conſequences, and ſtated that this was not communicated from any partiality to the Engliſh, but from good wiſhes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What were the particular expreſſions of his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to writing, but to defer the communication of them until your return to the preſence of your Maſter?—A. Having repeated the ſubſtance of his anſwer to the preceding queſtion, Ally Rezza was about to explain the expreſſion of the "Affair known," which is mentioned in the laſt paragraph of Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) but was interrupted.

Q. What anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the ſaid communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what channel was that anſwer tranſmitted?—A. The Sultaun replied, that the Vakeels were perſons of ability and information, and would conduct their affairs for the benefit of the Sircar.

The Vakeels communicated the meſſage after their arrival in the Preſence, that no immediate obſervation was made upon it; that nine days after they fell under the diſpleaſure of the Sultaun, and that the intercourſe between them and the Sultaun was in conſequence diſcontinued.

The only ſubſequent communication was on the ſubject of a Letter from Bengal, relative to the releaſe of the Engliſh priſoners, and to the war between England and France. Tippoo Sultaun, notwithſtanding the contents, fully directed him (Ally Rezza) to prepare an anſwer, and ſend it to the Preſence, that it might be diſpatched.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun return any anſwer to the Letters, Nos. 14 and 15?—A. Yes. He directed us to enquire into the particulars of the affair, to repreſent them after our arrival, when he would act according to propriety.

Q. Have you any recollection of receiving from Tippoo Sultaun, a Letter directing you to commit to writing, and to tranſmit to the Preſence, the communications of Omdut ul Omrah?—A. No. He wrote nothing more than the above.

He (Ally Rezza) ſays, that at the departure of the Vakeels, Omdut ul Omrah made three obeiſances; and directed them to aſſure the Sultaun of his (Omdut ul Omrah's) regard, and to adviſe him not to break with the Engliſh; that he ſhould not conſider this communication to be a deviation from the principles of their Religion, but that the true Iſlam conſiſted in preſerving unity with the Engliſh.

[The Paper (No. 13,) is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect this Letter?—A. Yes; and he wrote beſides to the above effect.

Q. State the nature and object of the agreement, which was eſtabliſhed through you, between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Sultaun?—A. At the time of the departure of Lord Cornwallis, his Lordſhip deſired me to proceed to Seringapatam, and to communicate to the Sultaun much matter of advice, containing obſervations on the ſtate of hoſtility, which had been protracted for a long time, from the early

deſcen

No. 15. *continued.*

deſcent of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic, and the action of Colonel Baillie: that Lord Cornwallis wiſhed the Sultaun to preſerve the relations of peace and friendſhip; and deſired that Ally Rezza ſhould proceed from Madras to Seringapatam, to repreſent verbally and fully the ſubject of this diſcourſe.

That at the ſame time the Nabob Wallajah alſo made ſimilar obſervations, with profeſſions of his friendly diſpoſition towards the Sultaun.

On his arrival at Seringapatam, he (Ally Rezza) repreſented the whole of this diſcourſe, and, according to the orders of the Sultaun, committed it to writin which was delivered to him (the Sultaun): that Tippoo Sultaun wrote an anſwer to Lord Cornwallis, profeſſing his diſpoſition and wiſh to preſerve peace and friendſhip; that the Letter was very full on this point, and was accompanied by preſents to Lord Cornwallis, Governor Oakeley, Mr. Cherry, &c.

He (Tippoo Sultaun) alſo ſent Letters to the Nabob Wallajah certainly; but the witneſs does not recollect whether any were ſent to Omdut ul Omrah.

Q. In the preceding queſtion, you were deſired to explain the nature of the agreement eſtabliſhed between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah; in your anſwer you have not done ſo?—A. The agreement was to preſerve the friendſhip eſtabliſhed between the two Durbars, the Engliſh and Tippoo Sultaun, as well as the intercourſe of civility and attention.

Beſides this the Nabob Wallajah, at the time of taking leave, preſented Khelats, &c.; and Omdut ul Omrah delivered a Khelat into the hands of Sir Charles Oakeley, to be given to the Vakeels of the Sultaun; which was accordingly done. Omdut ul Omrah told them that it recommended the preſervation of friendſhip, peace, and attention. A copy of this Letter was delivered to the Vakeels, which they opened at Connitoor*; and were ſurpriſed to find, that it contained nothing more than the ordinary expreſſions of friendſhip, and a liſt of the preſents. The Letter was delivered to the Sultaun.

* Two ſtages from Madras.

The Nabob informed the Vakeels, that it was his Highneſs's wiſh to grant a Jagheer for the private expences of the Princes, as well as of the Vakeels: they replied, that it was contrary to the cuſtoms of their Government to receive thoſe Jagheers; but that they ſhould repreſent this wiſh of his Highneſs, on their arrival at Seringapatam.

Q. Did you, according to the Sultaun's orders, commit to writing the matter of a ſecret nature, which was communicated to you by Omdut ul Omrah?—A. I complied with the orders in the Sultaun's Letter.

Q. In what manner?—A. By writing to the Sultaun the particulars of the profeſſions of regard, which had been communicated by Omdut ul Omrah.

Q. Having again referred to Nos. 14 and 15, and 13, the Witneſs is aſked what anſwer he gave the Sultaun?—A. That he had been enjoined at his departure to poſtpone the communication until his arrival at Seringapatam, and that he would accordingly repreſent it in the Preſence.

Q. Why did Omdut ul Omrah defer this communication till your departure? And why did he exact an oath of ſecrecy on the communication of this regard and friendſhip for the Sultaun?—A. Perhaps from apprehenſions that this intercourſe ſhould be known, and give diſpleaſure to the Engliſh.

Q. Did he exact a formal oath?—A. No; he conjured us.

Q. It appears that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah ſtated, in the preſence of Engliſh Gentlemen, their regard and friendſhip for Tippoo Sultaun: why ſhould they be ſo anxious to conceal it in the private meeting?—A. He repeats the ſame anſwer, and can give no other explanation.

[The Paper, No. 14, is again produced and read.]

Q. Reconcile the formality of the proceeding deſcribed at the Moſque, with the mere profeſſions of friendſhip?—A. He acknowledges that the formality may be conſidered preparatory to more important matter; but nothing paſſed except profeſſions of regard, the propriety of keeping up a friendly intercourſe, and an offer of ſettling ſome Munſubs on themſelves, which they declined in a ſuitable manner.

Q. During your reſidence at Madras, did you underſtand that there was any reſtraint on the intercourſe of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah with the

No. 15. —continued.

Hoſtages, or with the Vakeels?—A. There was no reſtraint, they had but four or five meetings, which were with Major Doveton's previous knowledge.

Q. Did Major Doveton know of the meeting at the Moſque?—A. No; the Vakeels told him that they were going to the Moſque for the Fatihah. In regard to the meeting at the Garden, they informed him that they were going to arrange their effects for the journey.

Q. As you found at the firſt meeting with Omdut ul Omrah at the Moſque, that he had nothing to communicate but profeſſions of friendſhip, why did the Vakeels depart from their eſtabliſhed cuſtom by concealing from Major Doveton the intended meeting at the Garden?—A. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah intimated a wiſh of ſeeing them privately, they thought that the preſence of Major Doveton would be embarraſſing to his Highneſs. At my departure from Seringapatam on my return to Madras, Tippoo Sultaun communicated to me his deſire of forming a connexion by marriage between his own Family and that of the Nabob Wallajah. This meſſage I delivered by the Sultaun's orders to Gholam Ally Khan; and on our meeting at the Garden a ſecond time I withdrew; a converſation took place between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan. From him I afterwards underſtood that the agitation of the affair was ſuſpended, until the entire completion of the Treaty of Seringapatam, and the releaſe of the Hoſtages, in order that the diſpoſition of the Sultaun might be well aſcertained at the diſtance of ſome time; that in the meanwhile there was neither a poſitive deſire nor indiſpoſition expreſſed by the Nabob Wallajah for this connexion.

The propoſal was firſt made from the Sultaun; and as it paſſed in the lifetime of the Nabob Wallajah, I conclude that the anſwer of Omdut ul Omrah was with his knowledge. After the return of the Vakeels to Seringapatam, they fell under the diſpleaſure of the Sultaun; and I underſtood that Gholam Ally Sudder and Poonial were deputed to Gholam Ally Khan, to aſcertain what progreſs had been made in the affair of the connexion, wiſhing at the ſame time that Gholam Ally Khan ſhould give a Letter on that ſubject to Omdut ul Omrah. This Letter he ſuppoſes to have been granted, but does not know.

Q. Did any orders paſs from the Sultaun on the ſubject of the marriage before your return to Seringapatam from Madras?—A. No. This queſtion was not agitated before. On my arvival at Seringapatam, Tippoo Sultaun enquired of me the particulars relative to the children of Wallajah.

Ally Rezza, of himſelf ſtates, That the Nabob Wallajah communicated in the moſt earneſt manner, taking God to witneſs, his entreaty to the Sultaun, that he ſhould refrain from breaking with the Engliſh, and that he ſhould adhere to the friendſhip eſtabliſhed between them.

Q. The propoſal of marriage having been made in the firſt inſtance on the part of the Sultaun, it was certainly evidence of his wiſh to cultivate a good underſtanding with the Nabob Wallajah's Family. It is extraordinary therefore that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, on making a ſimple propoſition of friendſhip, ſhould doubt the Sultaun's acquieſcence, and ſhould on that doubt poſtpone the final communication of his ſentiments until the anſwer of the Sultaun ſhould be received?—A. He (Ally Rezza) acknowledges that the propoſition for the marriage was an indication of entire and cordial friendſhip. But although he underſtood from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah was diſpoſed to this connexion, he yet learned from others that the caſe was different; he therefore conjectures that the Nabob ſhewed a deſire of ſimple friendſhip, without reference to the marriage.

Q. When the Nabob Wallajah made his propoſition of ſimple friendſhip, requiring an anſwer, how did it happen that the Vakeels, who were in poſſeſſion of the Sultaun's orders to effect a much more intimate connexion, did not ſatisfy the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the diſpoſition of the Sultaun, without farther reference to Seringapatam?—A. A propoſition of marriage being of a very delicate nature among Muſſulmans, and confined in this inſtance to Gholam Alli Khan only, it was not proper for both Vakeels to interfere on this ſubject; the converſation was entirely confined between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Alli Khan at the Garden; when they took leave at parting, Ally Rezza ſtates of himſelf, that after the Vakeels had arrived at the Mount (on thir final return to Seringapatam) Omdut ul Omrah came to the Mount, and had a ſeparate converſation with Gholam Ally Khan, which he ſuppoſes to have related to the propoſition of the marriage.

Q. We

Q. Were you, or were you not, on terms of confidential communication with Gholam Ally Khan, relative to the progreſs of this affair of the marriage?—A. I was; and heard from Gholam Ally Khan, that the Nabob Wallajah had conſented, although I underſtood from other quarters that this was not the caſe. No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Both Vakeels being (as is ſtated in your anſwer) in confidential communication relative to the point of the marriage; how did it happen that they did not take on themſelves to ſatisfy the doubts expreſſed by the Nabob Wallajah, in order to promote the wiſhes of the Sultaun; there being no impediment to a proper communication either between the Vakeels themſelves, or between Gholam Ally Khan and Omdut ul Omrah?—A. Having obſerved the doubts of the Nabob with reſpect to the diſpoſition of the Sultaun, I took occaſion to ſuggeſt to Gholam Ally Khan, at the time of the meeting at the Tomb, the expediency of ſatisfying the doubts of Omdut ul Omrah, by pointing out the poſitive proof of the Sultaun's diſpoſition evinced in his propoſal of marriage. I then retired with Kadir Nawas Khan, and underſtood from Gholam Ally Khan, after the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah went away, that he (Gholam Ally Khan) had made a communication to his Highneſs to that effect, and that his Highneſs had acquieſced. The witneſs repeats that he had heard from others, that the Nabob Wallajah was averſe to this connexion.

Q. As the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah acquieſced in the arguments of Gholam Ally Khan, why did it become neceſſary to apply for a further declaration of the Sultaun's diſpoſition, on the propoſition of ſimple friendſhip?—A. I conceive that there are two different queſtions, one of the marriage, the other of ſimple friendſhip, and the Vakeels thought it neceſſary to addreſs the Sultaun on that point.

Q. In the Paper (No. 14.) the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah is ſtated to communicate his wiſh of diſcovering a matter of ſecrecy, and accordingly a ſecret meeting was contrived for that purpoſe. By your foregoing anſwers, the reſult of this propoſition is nothing more than a ſimple propoſition of friendſhip, connected with a doubt of its being received by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

At the very ſame time that this doubt is ſtated, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, is ſaid to have been reminded of the proof of the Sultaun's diſpoſition, contained in his propoſal of marriage, and (according to Gholam Ally Khan) to have acquieſced in the arguments.

It is extraordinary that Omdut ul Omrah ſhould require ſo much ſecrecy in declaring his wiſh of cultivating the friendſhip of Tippoo Sultaun; and it is inconſiſtent with reaſon that he ſhould doubt this proof of the Sultaun's diſpoſition at the moment of his endeavouring to diſcover it. This explanation of Omdut ul Omrah's propoſition cannot be therefore reconciled with the explanation which has been given; for as the reſpective propoſitions of marriage, and of ſimple friendſhip, did not depend on each other, either the doubt of Omdut ul Omrah muſt have been without foundation, or the neceſſity of farther reference to the Sultaun under the appearance of ſecrecy, muſt refer to other matter?

Mem.—The foregoing queſtion is explained and ſtated in every point of view to Ally Rezza, with a ſerious warning to conſider it, and to declare the truth.

A. He acknowledges the inconſiſtency, but takes God to witneſs, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that nothing paſſed at the Moſque with his knowledge, ſave the communication between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan, on the ſubject of the marriage, the declaration of Omdut ul Omrah's deſire of cultivating Tippoo Sultaun's friendſhip, and his offer for eſtabliſhing Jagheers and Munſubs for the Princes and the Vakeels.

Q. You have ſtated, that on peruſing the copy of the Letter delivered to you through the means of Sir Charles Oakeley, you were ſurprized to find that it contained nothing but expreſſions of civility, and a liſt of preſents. What did you expect the Letter to contain?—A. I expected that the Letter would relate to the propoſition of marriage, or friendſhip, or to the Jagheers or Munſubs.

Q. What do you mean by the expreſſion in No. 14, "to redeem the time paſt?"—A. That the injuries of enmity would be replaced by the benefits of friendſhip. The Letter in figure cypher is now produced, and Ally Rezza acknowledges it to have been written by him.

Q. Was any other cypher uſed in the correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun?—A. I do not recollect any other.

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. When was the cypher delivered to you?—A. When I was returning from Seringapatam to Madras.

Q. For what purpoſe was it given to you?—A. For the purpoſe of writing intelligence and other matters of a ſecret nature.

The witneſs ſtates, that he once received a Letter in cypher in Tippoo's own hand-writing, which could not be explained, and was referred back to him.

He alſo ſtates, that the Sultaun was at the time extremely intereſted in the ſtate of French affairs; and was deſirous of obtaining information reſpecting them by every poſſible means; and he told the Vakeels ſo, upbraiding them for not having tranſmitted intelligence.

Q. Explain the affair referred to in the laſt paragraph of No. 15; and ſtate how Omdut ul Omrah became the means of laying the foundation of it?—A. It refers to the propoſition of marriage; and Ally Rezza explains, that it was the wiſh of Tippoo Sultaun to obtain a Daughter either of Wallajah, or of Omdut ul Omrah, for Sultaun Moyen ul Deen

The affair was communicated to Omdut ul Omrah, and he was made the farther inſtrument of communication to the Nabob Wallajah.

Ally Rezza ſtates of his own accord, during this part of the examination, that he took occaſion of ſtating to General Harris (he believes through Captain Macleod) at Seringapatam, the anxiety which had been expreſſed by Lord Cornwallis, the Nabob Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah, that Tippoo ſhould refrain from the infraction of the Treaty, and ſhould be induced to preſerve friendſhip and cordiality with the Engliſh, as the only means by which the fortunes of his Houſe could be ſupported; and that he (Ally Rezza) had explained theſe ſentiments to Tippoo Sultaun in vain.

[The Paper, No. 16, is produced and read.]

Q. Was Omdut ul Omrah preſent at the ceremony deſcribed in this Letter?—A. No; the younger Sons of Wallajah were preſent.

Q. What was the object of this ceremony?—A. He explains, that it was a practice of Tippoo Sultaun's to adminiſter oaths to his Servants, Dependants, and Officers of his Government, on the points ſtated in the Paper, and that the order was received by the Vakeels for ſwearing thoſe at Madras, which was accordingly done in the manner deſcribed.

Q. Was it not to engage the congregation preſent to aſſiſt the Khodadad Sirkar, and to throw off their allegiance to the Britiſh Government?—A. The oaths were adminiſtered only to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar. The diſcourſe was addreſſed to all the Muſſulmans preſent; and it is obvious, from the Letter itſelf, that the intention was to attach the Muſſulmans to Tippoo Sultaun, and to reprove them for adhering to thoſe of a different perſuaſion. He (Ally Rezza) adds, that he diveſts himſelf of all difficulty in making this confeſſion, ſince it is the object of the preſent enquiry to obtain the truth.

Q. Did the Nabob's Sons, who were preſent, join in the prayer, that the Khodadad Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious?—A. The prayer for victory and triumph refers entirely to the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar.

Q. Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehenſive in fulfilling his orders reſpecting this ceremony?—A. Becauſe the ceremony was to be performed in the territories of a Foreign Power, and becauſe the nature of the oath adminiſtered to the Servants was adminiſtered to thoſe of a different perſuaſion.

Q. Was the obligation and engagement taken on that day in the Moſques from the Servants of Tippoo Sultaun only; or was it a general union among thoſe profeſſing the Mahomedan Faith, reſident at Madras?—A. No perſon but the Servants of the Khodadad Sirkar received the oath.

Q. When did you leave Madras for Seringapatam?—A. On the 22d Jaffer 1209 Hagry *.

* A miſtake, this anſwer is to September 1794. *N. B. E.*

Q. How often did you go to Seringapatam?—A. Once during the reſidence of the Princes at Madras.

Q. When did you return to M[illegible]s?—A. I was abſent nearly three months, and returned about the 18 or 19 of Jemrady ul Ovol.

[The

[The Paper, No. 7, is produced.] No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Who was meant by the term Well-wiſher of Mankind?—A. The Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why was he diſtinguiſhed by that name?—A. In conſequence of a deſire expreſſed by the Nabob Wallajah to be diſtinguiſhed by that epithet, in order to ſhew that he was not confined to any party, but well-diſpoſed to all mankind.

Q. What are the points which could not be committed to paper, and could only be communicated in perſon?—A. To recapitulate, according to Lord Cornwallis's directions, the courſe of hoſtile tranſaction which had taken place from early times between the two States; to inſiſt on the detenſion of the priſoners by Tippoo Sultaun, and his cruelty towards them; to inculcate the neceſſity of a reform in his ſentiments towards the Britiſh Nation, and to lay the foundation of permanent friendſhip, to be farther confirmed in Europe.

Theſe propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis were confirmed by the advice of the Nabob Wallajah, founded on his long experience and age.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the paſſage "At this time the friendſhip and goodwill of both the Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auſpices?"—A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Why could not theſe points be committed to writing at Madras, ſince they were committed to writing after your arrival at Seringapatam?—A. The time of paying the kiſts had paſſed; and the priſoners were ſtill detained; it was with the intention therefore of uſing my perſonal influence with the Sultaun in theſe points, ſince all writing had proved vain.

Ally Rezza ſtates from himſelf, that about this time he had received a Letter from Tippoo Sultaun, mentioning that no priſoners remained in his dominions; that this communication was in conſequence made to the Britiſh Government, but that in one month three priſoners made their eſcape and arrived.

Q. Where were you in the months of Mehurreon and Suffer 1209?—A. In Seringapatam.

Q. Were you at that time in the habit of attending the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun?—A. It was ſtopped. No.

Q. Were you in the habit of correſponding with the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final return to Seringapatam?—A. No; there was intercourſe between theſe Nabobs and Tippoo Sultaun by means of Letters, and of Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan.

Q. Were any other perſons employed beſides thoſe two perſons as Vakeels at Madras?—A. I was under confinement; but believe not.

Q. Did you at any time receive Letters from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your departure to Seringapatam?—A. None.

Q. Did you receive any verbal meſſages?—A. None; I was confined.

Q. Do you know whether the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah uſed any cypher in writing to Tippoo Sultaun?—A. I do not; I only recollect two Letters from the Nabob Wallajah, and one to him from Tippoo Sultaun.

[The Paper, No. 6, is produced.]

Q. Did you ever ſee this Paper?—A. I have; it was inſtituted by Wallajah for purpoſes of ſecret communication, and the original, I believe, was written in pencil by Kadir Nawas Khan, or ſome perſon about the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. You ſtated that you knew but of one cypher, and you acknowledge to have ſeen this ſecond cypher now produced?—A. It is very true; but although this Paper was intended for purpoſes of ſecret communication, it was of a different deſcription from what I meant by the Cypher. To my knowledge this Paper was not brought into uſe, it having been intended for uſe after the departure of the hoſtages, in caſe of neceſſity.

Q. Did you carry this Paper with you to Seringapatam, when you went with Lord Cornwallis's propoſitions?—A. Yes, I did.

Q. From whom did you receive it; and to whom did you deliver it after your arrival at Seringapatam?—A. It was delivered to Gholam Ally Khan by Kadir

No. 15. *continued.*

Nawas Khan, and to me, at my departure, by Gholam Ally Khan, who told me that it had been compoſed for communication between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that a copy ſhould be given to Tippoo, and the original brought back to Madras. Tippoo Sultaun however kept the original paper.

Q. It appears that pains were taken to procure private meetings with the Vakeels at Madras by Omdut ul Omrah, and it appears that two cyphers were eſtabliſhed for the purpoſe of ſecret communications. It is therefore very extraordinary that ſo much trouble ſhould have been taken to conceal matters, which, if accompliſhed or known, muſt have tended to increaſe the friendſhip between Tippoo and the Britiſh Nation?—A. I acknowledge another inconſiſtency between the means uſed and the purpoſes already ſtated, and that ſuch an inconſiſtency does afford ground for ſuſpicion. With reſpect to the ſecond Paper, I do not know of its having been brought into uſe; and I call God to witneſs, that I am ready to meet any extremity which the Engliſh Government may chooſe to inflict, if any point was agitated with my knowledge, beſides thoſe already ſtated. Ally Rezza adds, by way of explanation, that the real cypher (in figures) was intended for communication of intelligence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun, and not to be uſed between the two Durbars. He (Ally Rezza) once took occaſion to enquire of Gholam Ally Khan what was the reaſon of this attention to the obſervance of ſecrecy in affairs which were apparently innocent. Gholam Ally Khan ſaid, that a certain delicacy of concealment (Hijalee) was to be obſerved in the affair of the marriage.

Q. You have ſtated, that when you received from Gholam Ally Khan the cypher (No. 6.) you conſidered it to be for purpoſes of ſecret communication. What was your idea of the nature of the intended ſecret communications?—A. I concluded it to be for the purpoſe of concealing the mention of any affair whatever; whether relating to the Engliſh, or the Nizam, or the Mahrattas, or any other point referred to in the Paper.

Q. A Paper of this nature is generally prepared for ſome particular purpoſe; for what particular purpoſe do you believe this Paper (No. 6.) to have been prepared?

Mem.—Great pains have been taken to explain the above Queſtion, Ally Rezza, after fully comprehending the purport, and after due conſideration, ſtates:

A. That he conceived the Paper (No. 6.) to have been prepared for uſe, in caſe of any neceſſity whatever, but that it was not intended for any particular purpoſe.

Q. It appears that all intercourſe had been ſuſpended for a long time between the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun, and that of the Nabob Wallajah; that a communication was opened on the concluſion of Peace, under great ſuſpicions and doubts on the part of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, with reſpect to the diſpoſition of Tippoo Sultaun; and although that intercourſe is ſtated to be merely for a friendly communication between the two Durbars, yet the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah put into the hands of Tippoo Sultaun a confidential Paper, calculated to conduct hidden correſpondence of a general political nature?—A. I acknowledge, that to an indifferent perſon there are ſtrong grounds to ſuſpect, that more was intended than appears; but I repeat, that I do not know of any particular object for which the Paper (No. 6.) was prepared.

He (Ally Rezza) adds, that it was delivered by Kadir Nawas Khan to Gholam Ally Khan, between whom ſome communications paſſed, of which he (Ally Rezza) had no knowledge.

Mem.—The foregoing Anſwer being judged inadequate to the weight of the Queſtion which it follows, the Commiſſioners think it neceſſary to explain this deficiency in the fulleſt manner, to refer Ally Rezza to the diſtinct explanations contained in the Preamble, and to attract his ſerious attention to the difficulty of this paſſage in the examination.

With a full ſenſe of this ſerious exhortation, Ally Rezza repeats, that he has ſtated every thing within his knowledge, on the points ſtated in the Examination; that the inconſiſtencies pointed out are obvious, but that he is unable to give a further explanation of them.

Q. Do you attach any other meaning to the expreſſion of "the affair known of" except that of the propoſed marriage?—A. None whatever. If I had, I would have mentioned it.

Mem.—Here Ally Rezza [illegible]ſted how much it would be adverſe to his intereſts, and contrary to the devotion he owes to the Company, to withhold any part of the truth. The fac ſimile of the indorſement on the cypher (No. 6.) is produced.

Q. Do

No. 13. *continued.*

Q. Do you know this hand-writing?—A. I do not.

Q. Where were you in the month of Zawkry, of the year Shaud 1223, A. M.?—A. Under diſpleaſure at Seringapatam.

Q. Were you in the habit of being in any degree conſulted by Tippoo Sultaun?—A. I was not conſulted; Tippoo Sultaun inſtructed Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghaus Khan to ſay, in the event of Omdut ul Omrah making any enquiry for Ally Rezza or Gholam Ally Khan, that they attended the Durbar as uſual.

Q. What was the object of that deputation?—A. I do not know; I was in confinement.

Q. Did you ſend any letters or meſſages by thoſe Ambaſſadors to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?—A. None.

Q. Did you receive any letter or verbal meſſage by them from Omdut ul Omrah?—A. None.

Q. Did you receive any letters from Kadir Nawas Khan?—A. None; I had no intercourſe.

Q. What were the couplets which Tippoo Sultaun ſent to you ſoon after your arrival at Madras?—A. I have no recollection of them, the Papers (Nos. 2 and 3) are produced.

Q. What are the couplets of which you acknowledge the receipt?—A. Ally Rezza repeats the following couplet, which was intended, he ſays, to explain or ſerve as a key to the cypher in figures, *viz.*

Q. What is "the writing you know of" mentioned in the Letter?—A. The couplets explaining the cypher.

Q. You ſtated that the cypher in figures (the ſpecimen of which is produced) was brought to Madras at the time of your return to that place from Seringapatam?—A. It was firſt delivered to me at that time.

Q. If ſo, it is impoſſible that the couplets can refer to the cypher, becauſe by dates they appear to have been ſent from Seringapatam before your departure from Madras with Lord Cornwallis's propoſitions?—A. Ally Rezza aſcribes this to ſome miſtake of his memory, but makes no change in the matter of fact with reſpect to the cypher.

[The Paper, No. 5, is produced.]

Q. What were the expreſſions of friendſhip which Tippoo Sultaun ſtates you to have heard from his mouth?—A. I never heard any expreſſions of friendſhip from his mouth, and conſider the expreſſion to be nothing more than form.

[The Papers, Nos. 1 and 4, are produced.]

Q. It is ſtated that the Nabob Wallajah diſſuaded Lord Cornwallis from the War. Did you hear the Nabob ſay ſo?—A. The Nabob Wallajah did addreſs himſelf particularly to me, and did uſe thoſe expreſſions.

Q. Did you believe the Nabob Wallajah ſincere in thoſe expreſſions?—A. I did not. There was no ſincerity on either part in thoſe expreſſions.

Q. Although you do not believe any ſincerity to have been intended by the Nabob Wallajah, in his expreſſions of friendſhip towards Tippoo Sultaun, do you give any credit to his profeſſions of interference founded on his attachment to the Religion of Mahomet?—A. The whole is compliment. How is it poſſible that the Nabob Wallajah could forget the indignities ſuſtained by his own Family, at the hands of Tippoo Sultaun, when Abouel Wab Khan was confined, and his Daughter and Grand-daughter taken into the Mahal? And if there was any ſincerity in theſe expreſſions of friendſhip, why was not the chain preſerved after the departure of the Princes from Madras?

Q. Is the warmth of the expreſſions in this Letter (No. 4.) conſiſtent with the general forms of civility?—A. In the Weſtern World, people are correct and limited in expreſſing themſelves, but the people of India exaggerate extravagantly their expreſſions of regard. I regard the whole of the expreſſions in this Letter (No. 4.) to be exaggerated.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually make uſe of theſe expreſſions?—A. It was

No. 15. *continued.*

cuſtomary for the Vakeels to heighten the expreſſions of regard which fell from Lord Cornwallis, or the Nabob Wallajah, or any other perſon, for the purpoſe of conciliating the mind of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually uſe the expreſſion, "That the Sultaun was the only Pillar of the Faith; and that with reſpect to himſelf, the ſtate of affairs here (meaning at Madras) was well known?"—A. The expreſſion is certainly heightened; but the Nabob Wallajah did allude to the difference of circumſtances between himſelf and the Sultaun, with reſpect to power and independence, ſo as to form a ſufficient foundation for the repreſentation of the Vakeels.

Mem.—It being now eleven o'clock, and impoſſible to conclude the examination of Ally Rezza this night, great pains are taken by the Commiſſioners to impreſs on him, in the moſt earneſt manner, the abſolute neceſſity of obſerving the ſtricteſt ſecrecy on the ſubject of this enquiry. It is further explained to him, that the knowledge of the circumſtances of the enquiry being confined to the Commiſſioners and himſelf, any diſcloſure of the proceedings muſt certainly be traced to him, and as certainly followed by the privation of his penſion.

Ally Rezza ſtated, in a very impreſſive manner, the duties which he owed to the Company; and urged, as a confirmation of his own deſire to adhere to thoſe duties, the intimate connection of his perſonal intereſts, which could in no manner be ſo well ſecured to him, as under the liberal protection and proviſion which he now enjoys from the Company.

Vellore, 4th May 1800.

Ally Rezza again attends the Commiſſioners, and, previous to his examination, he requeſts permiſſion to ſtate two points, which did not occur to him in the examination of yeſterday.

The firſt was, that at the departure of the Vakeels from Madras, they had been charged with ſome rich preſents and jewels, by the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, for Tippoo Sultaun, which were accordingly delivered to him.

The ſecond was, that the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah had expreſſed a ſtrong deſire of obtaining an eſtabliſhment of land within the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun.

The oſtenſible object was, the greater convenience of ſending Preſents and Pilgrims to Mecca from ſome place on the Malabar Coaſt, than from any part of the Carnatic; and the Nabobs were in conſequence deſirous of obtaining an interchange of diſtricts for this purpoſe.

The Commiſſioners proceed to the Examination of Ally Rezza.

Q. Did you ever ſend to Tippoo Sultaun a deſcription of the works of Fort St. George?—A. I did.

Q. By what means did you become acquainted with the deſcription of them?—A. I made the beſt deſcription I was able, from my own obſervation, and from the information of a Maiſtey Carpenter, ſent for that purpoſe from Seringapatam by Tippoo Sultaun.

Tippoo Sultaun was deſirous of building a Fort on the model of Fort St. George, and alſo an Arſenal, of which the Maiſtey took a drawing.

Q. Was the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah privy to this order?—A. No; the order was kept ſecret.

Q. Did you ever receive any intelligence from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah of a ſecret nature?—A. The Vakeels received intelligence of the death of the King of France, with advice from Wallajah to withdraw Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeel from Pondicherry.

Q. Did the Nabob explain his intention in giving this intelligence?—A. The Nabob explained, that his motive for doing ſo aroſe from good wiſhes towards Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. In your firſt viſit to the Nabob Wallajah, he appears to have made a propoſal for the eſtabliſhment of union and harmony between his Highneſs and Tippoo Sultaun. Soon after he enquired whether any anſwer had been received at a ſubſequent period; Omdut ul Omrah enquired whether you had full powers, and poſtponed the communication of his ſentiments until the final departure of the Vakeels. He then did not make the communication until he had exacted the moſt ſolemn adjuration

ration of ſecrecy. What did you ſuppoſe to be the cauſes of this anxiety and caution, and what did you expect to be the reſult of this preparation?—A. I certainly expected that ſome affair of importance to Tippoo Sultaun, and of a ſecret nature, would in conſequence be communicated; but I had no fixed idea of what that affair would be. No. 15. *continued.*

[The Paper, No. 11, is produced.]

Q. What do you ſuppoſe to have been the intention of Omdut ul Omrah's propoſitions of friendſhip deſcribed in this Letter?—A. The eſtabliſhment of cordiality.

Q. Conſidering the long eſtabliſhed rivalry and enmity between the two Families, ſomething more than mere cordiality appears to be imputable to the anxiety of Omdut ul Omrah?—A. The proſecution of the former Wars had been attended with great detriment to both parties, and he (Ally Rezza) conceives that Omdut ul Omrah's motive was to repair thoſe loſſes by the preſervation of Peace.

Q. From the general warmth of the expreſſion in the correſpondence of Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah, do you ſuppoſe that it was the intention to extend the union and harmony of thoſe Princes, to a means for the general advancement of the Mahomedan cauſe?—A. I do not believe that their views were extended to any object of that kind.

Q. It appears from many paſſages in the correſpondence, as well as from the proceedings at the Jaurnah Moſque, that prayers were offered for the triumph and victory of Tippoo Sultaun; if thoſe prayers had been ſucceſsful, there is no reaſon to believe, from the former conduct and enmity of Tippoo Sultaun, that his victory would have been attended with any temporal advantage to the Nabob Wallajah's Family?—A. Of courſe the ſucceſs of thoſe prayers would have been extremely diſadvantageous to the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. Then the object of Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in offering thoſe prayers, muſt have been extended to the general ſucceſs of the Mahomedan intereſts?—A. It was the language of the tongue, and not of the heart.

Q. Is not that language ſtronger than that uſed in the ordinary intercourſe between Princes?—A. It certainly has the appearance of exaggeration, but to my knowledge it did not extend beyond civility.

[The Paper, No. 12, is produced.]

Q. What is meant by the expreſſion?— "It is certain that no aſſiſtance will be offered from thence?"—A. That the Sultaun, attending to the circumſtances ſtated in the Letter, would not certainly aſſiſt the French.

Q. Was there any communication between the Vakeel Ram Row at Pondicherry, and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah?—A. None.

Ally Rezza ſtates, that at the time of the equipment againſt Pondicherry, Sir G. Oakley acquainted the Vakeels in a private manner, that Pondicherry would certainly fall into the hands of the Engliſh, and that if Tippoo ſhould offer the French aſſiſtance, it would as certainly be attended with injurious conſequences to him.

[The Papers, Nos. 8 and 9, are produced.]

Q. Conſider the particular points inſiſted on in theſe Letters, and explain the object of them?—A. It is well known that the object of the Sultaun was to unite all Muſſulmans for the purpoſe of extirpating the Engliſh; or of falling in the attempt; and the frequent repetition of oaths to his Servants and Army was directed ſolely to that object.

Q. This intention of the Sultaun's being well known, is it not reaſonable to conclude, that the frequent alluſions of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, to the intereſt taken by the Sultaun in the Mahomedan cauſe, may be referred to the ſame intention, and included under the ſame conſideration?—A. I think not; but that they were expreſſions of civility. On one occaſion the Nabob Wallajah ſtated that the Sultaun ſhould conſider the connexion with the Engliſh to be the proper object of his religious care.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan the only perſon of rank through whom communications between the Vakeels and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah paſſed?—A. Yes.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with "the affair known?"—A. He was.

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. Was it intended to have kept the marriage, if it had taken place, ſecret from the Engliſh?—A. It was intended to have been effected with the knowledge of the Britiſh Government. I brought preſents for the purpoſe, which were to have been delivered in caſe of ſucceſs; and otherwiſe to be returned to Seringapatam, which was accordingly done.

Q. Was Kadir Nawas Khan acquainted with the uſe of the cypher, No. 6?—A. He was; he gave it to Gholaum Ally.

Q. Do you recollect the particular phraſes uſed by Omdut ul Omrah, in communicating his ultimate meſſage previouſly to your leaving Madras?—A. I do not; but am certain that nothing more paſſed with my knowledge than what I have ſtated.

Q. You are acquainted, that your Report on the Works of Madras, and your Exhortations to the Muſſulmans at the Jaumah Moſque, have come to the knowledge of the Britiſh Government: you muſt be ſenſible alſo, that in the one caſe you had taken advantage of the confidence repoſed in you by the Britiſh Government, as an hoſtage, to betray its intereſts under the maſk of friendſhip; and that, in the ſecond caſe, you have preached the language of rebellion in the capital of the Company's dominions.

In both inſtances you can have no doubt that you have acted contrary to the Laws of Nations, and are therefore liable to the reſentment of the Britiſh Government.

The principles on which the Britiſh Government acts, in reference to theſe points, were explained to you at the commencement of this examination; and as you will juſtly have forfeited all claim to its favour, if, on the examination of other perſons, you ſhould be proven to have deviated from, or to have ſuppreſſed the truth, which is the object of this enquiry; it is earneſtly recommended to you by the Commiſſioners to trace the whole ſubject in your mind, and to correct any errors which you may have committed, while it is yet not too late.

Mem.—The foregoing Queſtion, being of a very ſerious nature to Ally Rezza, is tranſlated and committed to writing; and Ally Rezza, after full conſideration, delivers the following anſwer, written by himſelf in the Perſian language.

Anſwer. The truth is, that in giving this information I was under the orders of my Maſter. He gave me particular injunctions to procure information on theſe points, and alſo ſent a Carpenter in order to examine the Works. In this caſe it was not in my diſcretion to act contrary to thoſe orders; I therefore made known whatever I had obſerved. According to the rights of Peace, this conduct was improper in a perſon entruſted: being without reſource, I acted in conformity to the orders of my Maſter.

In reſpect to the exhortation, I acted under ſimilar circumſtances.

Although theſe acts, in a foreign territory, were improper, yet I was without reſource, and acted accordingly.

With regard to the recommendation of the Commiſſioners to trace the ſubject of the enquiry in my mind, in order to correct any errors which may have occurred, or any omiſſions of the truth, the caſe is this: the tranſactions are of long ſtanding; in every caſe in which I have been queſtioned, have anſwered to the beſt of my remembrance; if any thing farther ſhould occur to me, I will repreſent it without any deviation.

It is for conſideration, whether a perſon like me, enjoying ſuch favour from the Company, would, by concealing any matters in his knowledge, wilfully expoſe himſelf to injury.

It will never be, that I ſhall conceal from the Company any thing of a ſecret nature in my knowledge: In every point in which I have been queſtioned, I have repreſented whatever I knew; and I repeat, that if any new matter ſhall ariſe in the enquiry, I ſhall be ready to give information to the extent of my ability.

The injunctions on the ſubject of ſecrecy having been repeated to Ally Rezza, his examination is cloſed; and the Commiſſioners think it their duty to ſtate, that throughout the examination of Ally Rezza they have obſerved (as far as depends on exterior manner) a ready diſpoſition on his part to give the fulleſt information; and that although great inconſiſtencies appear in the courſe of the enquiry, the Commiſſioners did not diſcover any wilful prevarication, or outward endeavour, to ſuppreſs the truth.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
By Cloſe.

(A true copy.)
(Signed) *M. Wilks,* Milʳ Secretary.
(A true copy.) *N. B. Edmonſtone,* Secʳ.

No. 15. *continued.*

Seringapatam, 9th May 1800.

Gholaum Ali Khaun attends the Commiſſioners, by the directions of the Honourable Colonel Welleſley, and they proceed to take his examination; Colonel Welleſley being preſent.

The introductory Paper of Explanation, tranſlated into the Perſian language, and prefixed to the examination of Ally Rezza, is read and minutely explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, who acknowledges himſelf to underſtand the meaning and extent of the Paper, and profeſſes himſelf at the ſame time ready to anſwer any queſtions that may be propoſed to him.

See before P. 67.

The Papers (Nos. 14 and 15,) of the Correſpondence are produced, and Gholaum Ally Khaun acknowledges the contents of them.

Q. What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the ſecret meeting which you held with him in the Garden, ſubſequently to the 23d of July 1793?—A. I recommended to Lord Cornwallis, that before his Lordſhip's departure, ſome means ſhould be taken to eſtabliſh harmony and cordiality between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and of the Nabob Wallajah; and the beſt means which occurred to me of doing ſo, was that of reciprocal marriages in the two Families; and this affair is the ground of the two Letters, (Nos. 14 and 15.)

Q. What were the particular expreſſions of attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to writing, but to defer the communication of them until your return to the preſence of your Maſter?—A. That the enmity between the Families of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Wallajah had been removed by the interference of Lord Cornwallis; and that unity had been eſtabliſhed between them. The whole ſubſtance of the diſcourſe however referred to the object already explained.

Q. What anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what channel was that anſwer tranſmitted?—A. The anſwer was, that on the arrival of the Vakeels this communication would be made known, and taken into conſideration.

Q. In what manner did the affair of the propoſed connexion riſe? And how was it conducted?—A. The object of our Miſſion was to attend the Hoſtages until the completion of the Treaty. Tippoo Sultaun, finding that there was a diſpoſition on the part of the Nabob Wallajah to eſtabliſh cordiality and harmony between the two Families, thought that the beſt means of effecting it would be by marriage; and therefore directed the Vakeels to make a propoſition to that effect.

Mem.—It is explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, that this enquiry is of great importance, and that it will be neceſſary for him to recollect, in order that his anſwers may be conſiſtent.

Anſwer. Gholaum Ally Khaun then ſtates, that the agitation of the affair of the connexion firſt originated with the Nabob Wallajah.

Mem.—This anſwer being ſo inconſiſtent with the fact, as it appears from the correſpondence and from the other teſtimonies; the caution is repeated; And,

A. He ſtill adheres to the laſt explanation.—Gholaum Alli adds, that Tippoo Sultaun, on receiving this communication, conſidered it to be an affair of great delicacy, and not to be conducted by writing. He therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Preſence, and returned by him a meſſage, with conſiderable preſents.

Q. You have ſtated, that the Nabob Wallajah was the firſt agitator of this affair. In your Letter (No. 15.) you ſtate, that you have made Omdut ul Omrah the foundation of the affair. Explain the inconſiſtency?—A. It is true that the Nabob was the firſt agitator of it, but in a diſguiſed manner; and therefore Omdut ul Omrah was made the inſtrument of communication.

Q. What was the object and intention of Ally Rezza's journey from Madras to Seringapatam, during the reſidence of the Hoſtages at Madras?—A. The Sultaun conſidered the affair to be of great importance, not to be committed to writing; he therefore ordered Ally Rezza to attend the Preſence on that point.

[The Paper, No. 7, of the Correſpondence, is produced and read.]

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. It is ſtated in this Letter, that the affair cannot be committed to writing; and that therefore *you* (the Vakeels) conſidered the departure of Ally Rezza to be particularly neceſſary?—A. The departure of Ally Rezza was conſidered particularly neceſſary, "in conformity to the orders of the Preſence."

Gholaum Alli ſtates, of his own accord, that after the death of the Nabob Wallajah, he (Gholaum Alli) wrote to Omdut ul Omrah, renewing the negociation by order of Tippoo Sultaun, which Letter was ſent to Madras by Mahomed Ghyauſs of Cuddapah. The anſwer was not brought to him, but he has ſince underſtood from Ghyauſs, that Omdut ul Omrah had ſaid in reply, that the Princeſſes were the Daughters of the late Nabob Wallajah, and his property; with which Omdut ul Omrah was not at liberty to interfere.

Q. The propoſal having originated with the Nabob Wallajah, and Tippoo Sultaun having ſhewn his diſpoſition to agree, by ſending Ally Rezza with preſents for the occaſion; how did it happen that the affair failed of accompliſhment, both being willing?—A. The Nabob Wallajah conſidered Lord Cornwallis's leave to be neceſſary, but which was not obtained. This was the cauſe of the impediment.

Q. Was the firſt propoſal, on the part of the Nabob Wallajah, communicated to the Vakeels, with the knowledge of Lord Cornwallis?—A. The Nabob ſaid ten times, in the preſence of the whole Durbar, that it was proper to eſtabliſh ſuch a connection, and that, for his part, he would conſent to and effect it, if his Lordſhip would have no objection.

[The Paper, No. 6, is produced, and an immediate change was obſerved, as well in the countenance as in the manner of Gholaum Ally Khaun.]

Q. Did you ever ſee this Paper?—A. I never ſaw it before this day, and do not know the intention of it.

[The Paper, No. 7, is again produced.]

Q. Who is meant by the term, "The Well-wiſher of Mankind?"—A. Wallajah.

Q. Why did you call him the Well-wiſher of Mankind?—A. The Nabob told me to uſe that phraſe, and not his own name, Wallajah.

[The Paper, No. 8, is produced.]

Q. Who is meant in this Letter by the term, "Well-wiſher of Mankind?"—A. The Nabob Wallajah, who was always diſtinguiſhed by that name in Tippoo Sultaun's Letters.

Q. Who was meant by the term, "The Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip?"—A. Ally Rezza.

Q. Was that a title conferred on him?—A. It was a mode of addreſs fixed for him.

Q. By whom?—A. The author of the Letter. Gholaum Ally ſtates, of his own accord, that formerly Tippoo Sultaun diſtinguiſhed the Nabob by the name of Wallajah, and latterly by that of Well-wiſher of Mankind."

He adds alſo, that the Paper (No. 6,) contains certain figurative terms, eſtabliſhed in the Dar-al Inſha, or Secretary's Department.

Q. At what time was it eſtabliſhed?—A. I do not know.

Q. You ſay that it was eſtabliſhed for the conduct of buſineſs in the Dar-al Inſha. On what occaſion?—A. I did not attend the Durbar for five years, and I ſuppoſe it to have been invented for that purpoſe.

Q. What is meant by this paſſage in No 8, viz. "I am perfectly ſatisfied, that "you will ſhew that kindneſs, which is becoming your exalted perſon, towards "* *Hearts* your Gueſts."—A. The children.

* Refer to the Perſian Letter.

Mem.—It is neceſſary here for the Commiſſioners to explain, that the witneſs at once gave the above anſwer; but, on recollection, he endeavoured to refer the term "Hearts" to its literal meaning in the compoſition of this paſſage, by explaining that Tippoo Sultaun meant his Hearts, (which was the ſame as Heart, *i. e.* the plural for the ſingular) ſhould be the Gueſt of the Nabob Wallajah, and that Wallajah ſhould beſtow his affection on it.

It being evident to the Commiſſioners that the witneſs is wilfully prevaricating on this point, from a remarkable change of manner and countenance; it is judged proper to repeat the injunctions contained in the preamble to this enquiry, and that paper in the Perſian language is again read to him, and minutely explained.

Gholaum

Gholaum Ally Khan again repeats, that he perfectly underſtands the Paper, and acknowledges himſelf liable to the penalty eventually or conditionally denounced. No. 15. *continued.*

Q. You have ſtated that the Nabob Wallajah expreſſed his deſire of being diſtinguiſhed by the name of "Well-wiſher of Mankind." Recollect yourſelf, and deſcribe the particulars reſpecting the communication of that deſire?—A. At the time of Ally Rezza's departure from Madras to Seringapatam, the Nabob Wallajah expreſſed his deſire to both the Vakeels, that the names of "Well-wiſher of Mankind" and not of Wallajah, ſhould be uſed whenever it became neceſſary to mention his name.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah deſire that his name might be uſed only in Tippoo Sultaun's Letters, or did he deſire that it ſhould alſo be uſed in the Letters of the Vakeels?—A. The Vakeels being both preſent when Ally Rezza took leave, the Nabob Wallajah ſaid, that he was become an old man; that he was a Fakir; that he had now nothing to do with the title of Wallajah, and directed the Vakeels to tell Tippoo Sultaun, that he wiſhed to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of "The Well-wiſher of Mankind."

Q. Did you receive the expreſſion of Wallajah's deſire from his own mouth, or through the medium of another perſon?—A. From Wallajah's own mouth.

Q. In what place did he communicate this deſire?—A. In the Fort, when the Nabob Wallajah came laſt to give leave to Ally Rezza.

Q. Who were preſent beſides yourſelf and Ally Rezza?—A. No perſon.

Q. Did the Nabob retire to a place of ſecrecy, as only three perſons were preſent?—A. I was ſitting in my chair,* and the Nabob and Ally Rezza came cloſe to make the communication to me.

* He is lame and cannot move.

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah expreſs any wiſh that any other perſons or things ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by ſimilar fictious titles?—A. No; only with reſpect to himſelf.

Q. When was the title of "Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip" firſt conferred on Ally Rezza?—A. It appears, from the correſpondence of Tippoo Sultaun, Ally Rezza was formerly diſtinguiſhed by another title, which I forget; but on Ally Rezza's return to Seringapatam, he requeſted that his title might be increaſed. This was done.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun communicate to you this increaſe of Ally Rezza's title?—A. No.

Q. As no communication was made to you of the increaſe of Ally Rezza's titles, how was it poſſible for you, or for the Nabob Mohammed Ally, to know who was meant by the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip?—A. Becauſe Ally Rezza was himſelf the bearer of the Letter.

Q. At what time did Ally Rezza return from Seringapatam to Madras?—A. I do not recollect; but believe that I can aſcertain the point, from a memorandum of the preparation made by me to receive Ally Rezza.

Q. Both Vakeels being preſent at Madras, did it ever happen that one of them wrote ſeparate addreſſes to Tippoo Sultaun?—A. When both were preſent, they wrote jointly.

Q. The explanation which you have given of the expreſſion "*Hearts*," &c. being ſo conſtrained, as to render the paſſage almoſt void of meaning; how do you reconcile the abſurdity of this paſſage, according to your conſtruction, with the uſual ſtyle of Tippoo Sultaun's Letters, which is evident and reaſonable?—A. I explain it thus; viz. "Our heart is in fact, or truly, [for] your houſe, and [for] your little ones. In this manner [for this reaſon] there is the fulleſt confidence, that kindneſs becoming exalted [great] characters, will be put in practice."

Q. Do you think that Tippoo Sultaun would have written a paſſage ſo abſolutely deſtitute of meaning?—A. He has written it.

Mem.—After a full diſcuſſion of this conſtruction, it is ſtated to the Witneſs, that the inconſiſtencies and abſurdities of his explanation have eſtabliſhed a belief, that he is endeavouring to conceal the true meaning, which it remains for him either to remove, or to be anſwerable on his reſponſibility to the Company.

No. 15. *continued.*

Q. On this queſtion being firſt put to you, you gave a direct anſwer, which was intelligible; but on conſideration, you have ſubſtituted an anſwer which is not to be underſtood?—A. It is true, I may have ſaid ſo.

The Paper No. 6, is put into the hands of Gholaum Alli Khaun again, and he is aſked, in the moſt ſerious manner;

Q. Did you ever ſee this Paper, or not? Or did you ever hear of its being brought into uſe?—A. I now ſee that Omdut ul Omrah's name is at the bottom of the Paper. After the death of his Father, Omdut ul Omrah ſent it to Tippoo Sultaun, to be uſed in their correſpondence.

Q. How do you know this?—A. Becauſe it is endorſed by one of the Moonſhees of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What connection is there between the endorſement and the period you have deſcribed? And on what grounds have you fixed the period at the death of Wallajah?—A. [It is impoſſible to obtain any anſwer; but he ſays, that] it came in the cover of a Letter, which muſt have been dated.—I am reſponſible for this fact.

Q. It has been explained to you, that the Engliſh Government is in poſſeſſion of the Records and ſecret Papers of the late Tippoo Sultaun; and, conſequently, that they have ample means of examining all perſons who appear to have had any ſhare in the tranſaction of his affairs; conſider well, and anſwer this queſtion on your reſponſibility to the Company:—Did you, or did you not, receive this (No. 6,) written in pencil, from Omdut ul Omrah?—A. No; I did not.

After further heſitation, Gholaum Ally ſays, if he ſent it, he may have ſent it by means of Ally Rezza.

Q. If he ſent it at the time of the death of the Nabob Wallajah (as you have ſtated), how could he have ſent it by means of Ally Rezza?—A. I ſpoke from conjecture.

Mem.—It appears from the whole of Gholaum Ally Khaun's anſwers, that he is wilfully prevaricating, and that no explanation can be obtained from him. As he appears, therefore, to be callous to the manifeſt falſehoods in his teſtimony, the Commiſſioners deem it unneceſſary to purſue this part of the examination further.

Q. Was there any cypher in uſe in your correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun?—A. If there was, it was lodged with Ally Rezza, and I underſtand that ſuch a Paper was given to him on his return to Madras.

After further heſitation, Gholaum Ally ſtates, that Ally Rezza deſired him to take a copy of the cypher, which he declined, ſaying, that he was not a perſon to be engaged in thoſe affairs.

Q. Was it ever uſed by Ally Rezza?—A. He never told me of his having done ſo.

Q. Did you ever hear that it was brought into uſe?—A. Never, never.

Q. Did Ally Rezza ever communicate to you that he had uſed it?—A. One thing is true, that Tippoo Sultaun did write a Letter in cypher to Ally Rezza.

Q. Did it ever happen, that both Vakeels being preſent at Madras, they correſponded ſeparately with Tippoo Sultaun?—A. No.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever ſend any Letter ſeparately to either Vakeel, when both Vakeels were preſent at Madras?—A. No.

Q. Did the Letter above-mentioned in cypher come to Ally Rezza alone, or addreſſed to both Vakeels?—A. Ally Rezza told me that he had received the cyphered Letter, but I declined having any concern with it.

Q. Was you not conſidered to be the principal Vakeel?—A. Ally Rezza had charge of the expences, and I was entruſted with political negociation.

Q. Was it uſual for Tippoo Sultaun to write in cypher on the ſubject of your expences at Madras?—A. I know that he wrote one Letter in cypher.

Q. Did Tippoo Sultaun ever communicate to you any circumſtance whatever by means of a cyphered Letter?—A. No.

Q. Did he ever communicate any circumſtance in cypher to Ally Rezza?—A. No; no Letter was received. He ſhewed me one Letter.

Q. Did

Q. Did you ever hear that Ally Rezza had, on any occaſion whatever, written to Tippoo Sultaun by means of a cyphered Letter?—A. I did not know of it: I never heard of it; and never was told of it. No. 15. *continued.*

Q. What were the orders of Tippoo Sultaun for conducting your correſpondence?—A. He gave us no orders; none whatever.

Q. Did you ever hear that Tippoo Sultaun had ordered an oath of fidelity to be adminiſtered to his ſervants, at the Moſque in Madras?—A. Yes; orders came for that purpoſe, which were executed by Ally Rezza.

Gholaum Ally Khaun having earneſtly requeſted permiſſion to retire, leave is accordingly granted to him; it being evident, from his determination to prevaricate, that no farther uſeful matter can be obtained from his teſtimony.

Seringapatam, 11th May 1800.

Gholaum Ally Khaun again attends the Commiſſioners, agreeably to his appointment.

[The Paper, No. 7, in the Correſpondence, is produced.]

Q. What are the points which could not be committed to paper, and could only be communicated in perſon?—A. The communication of the friendſhip and harmony which was felt for Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. What Sirdars are meant in the paſſage, "At this time the friendſhip and "goodwill of both Sirdars is from God and the Royal Auſpices?"—A. Lord Cornwallis and the Nabob Wallajah.

Q. What appeared to you to be ſo extraordinary in the friendſhip and goodwill of both Sirdars, as to make you think and ſay that it could only have proceeded from God and the Auſpices of Tippoo Sultaun?—A. Formerly enmity was eſtabliſhed between the Two States; I therefore conſidered this diſpoſition now manifeſted to be a moſt fortunate occurrence.

Q. Why did you conſider what had paſſed between you and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, as an unlooked-for good?—A. Becauſe I found a better diſpoſition than I expected towards my Maſter.

Q. What was the ſubject alluded to in this Letter, in which Tippoo Sultaun was to deliberate maturely, and to bring fully home to his mind?—A. The harmony and friendſhip which is mentioned in the Letter.

Q. What was meant by the alluſion in this Letter to the changeableneſs of the times?—A. The inſtability of human affairs; I therefore meant to impreſs on the Sultaun's mind the neceſſity of forming uſeful friendſhips.

Q. What was the affair which you were deſirous Tippoo Sultaun ſhould agree to?—A. My object was to promote a diſpoſition on the part of the Sultaun to cultivate this friendſhip.

Q. How did you mean to apply the paſſage from the poet Hafiz? Who were the friends with whom Tippoo was to maintain cordiality? And who were the enemies with whom he was to diſſemble?—A. I meant to impreſs the policy of cultivating the friendſhip of the two Sirdars; and of keeping apart from the Mahrattas and the Nizam.

Q. Did you at any time receive Letters or Meſſages from the Nabobs Wallajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your final return to Seringapatam?—A. Soon after my return I was put under reſtraint, and I received no communication whatever, either by Letter or Meſſage from the Nabob Wallajah or from Omdut ul Omrah.

[The Paper, No. 17, of the Correſpondence, is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the Letter, of which this is a copy?—A. As it is an Anſwer to the Letter which was written under my Seal, by the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, I did not receive it.

Q. Did you receive any verbal Meſſage or Letter from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or from any perſon in his confidence, through the channel of the Ambaſſadors Mahomed Ghyaus and Mahomed Ghous?—A. None.

No. 15. *continued.*

[The Paper, N° 20, is produced.]

Q. Do you recollect to have received this Letter?—A. No.

Q. Was your Seal ſent for more than once by Tippoo Sultaun?—A. No.

Q. How many years are paſſed ſince the Sultaun ſent for your Seal?—A. I do not recollect; it is a conſiderable time, upwards of two years, as far as I can gueſs.

Q. You ſay that the Sultaun ſent for your Seal but once; two Letters have been produced from Omdut ul Omrah to you, after an interval of two years and a half, in each of which a Letter from you is acknowledged; one of them therefore muſt have been written by yourſelf?—A. The Sultaun kept my Seal for five days, and may have prepared different covers of Letters with it; I know nothing of the Letter myſelf.

Q. Did you at any time receive a Letter from Kadir Newaz Khaun?—A. I received one; it was a Letter of Recommendation.

Q. Reſpecting whom?—A. I do not recollect his name; he was a Gentleman deſtined for this quarter; I returned no anſwer.

Q. Did you receive any other Letter from Kadir Newaz Khaun?—A. No.

[The Paper, N° 21, in the Correſpondence, is produced.]

Q. Did you not receive from Kadir Newaz Khaun, ſome time in the month of Rajeb 1211 Higery, a Letter, of which this is a copy?—A. I did receive it.

Q. When?—A. I have no recollection of the time.

Q. It does not appear to be a recommendation of any Gentleman?—A. It is the only Letter I received; and it might have contained a ſeparate note of recommendation.

Q. By whom was it brought?—A. The Gentleman above-mentioned, about a year after my return from Madras.

Q. What were the contents of your Letter to Kadir Newauz Khaun, which is acknowledged in this Letter?—A. Informing him of my arrival, and communicating the expreſſions of friendſhip and good wiſhes towards the Sultaun.

Q. What was the nature of the intimations of Kadir Newauz Kaun's attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which had occaſioned Tippoo Sultaun to expreſs through you his ſatisfaction?—A. Nothing more than the deſire already expreſſed of eſtabliſhing and preſerving cordiality and friendſhip between the two Durbars.

Q. Through what channel were the ſaid intimations conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun?—A. I delivered the meſſage of Kadir Newauz Khaun, on my return to the Preſence, and acquainted him with the reception of it by the Sultaun. This is the anſwer to my Letter.

Q. What did Kadir Newauz Khaun mean by ſaying, that the ſyſtem of harmony and union between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requiſite degree of ſtability and firmneſs?—A. I explain, that being a man not very opulent, Kadir Newauz Khaun was deſirous of rendering his inſtrumentality in eſtabliſhing the friendſhip and cordiality uſeful to himſelf, by obtaining a preſent from Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. Did he obtain any?—A. None. The object of the connection was not accompliſhed.

Q. You muſt be ſenſible, that from the inconſiſtency of your anſwers, you have endeavoured to fruſtrate the object of this enquiry, and we have explained to you that this examination will be tranſmitted to our Superiors. We refer you, therefore, again to the ſerious exhortation which was given to you at the commencement of this enquiry; and, as the prevarication in your teſtimony is too obviouſly intended to conceal ſome matters connected with the enquiry, we recommend that you ſhould conſider the nature of the evidence you have given, leſt it ſhould ſubject you to the ſerious diſpleaſure of the Britiſh Government?

Mem.—The above queſtion having been verbally explained to Gholaum Ally Khaun, he is informed, that it will be tranſlated into the Perſian language, and

ſent

ſent to him in the morning (it being now very late); and that he will be required to ſubſcribe his own anſwer in the ſame language at the bottom of the queſtion. No. 15. *continued.*

Gholaum Alli Khaun accordingly withdraws.

Seringapatam, May 12th, 1800.

The queſtion recorded yeſterday, having been tranſlated into the Perſian language, is ſent to Gholaum Ally Khaun, by Colonel Cloſe's Moonſhee; and after a conſiderable interval, the following Note is received from Gholaum Ally himſelf.

" The Moonſhee is deſirous that I ſhould write at the bottom of the Paper ſent " to me. At one o'clock to-morrow I will wait on the Gentlemen, and communicate " ſomething. For the preſent, I requeſt that the Moonſhee may be recalled."

Seringapatam, May 14th, 1800.

In conformity to his note of the 12th inſtant, Gholaum Ally Khaun attends the Commiſſioners: and, after ſtating the reluctance which he felt for diſcloſing the ſecrets of his Maſter entruſted to him, delivers the following anſwer (written by his own Moonſhee) to the queſtion recorded in the proceedings of the 11th inſtant; viz.

" God and his Prophet know and witneſs, that whatever was known to me from " the beginning of the year 1207 to the year 1214 Higiry, has been explained, with- " out deviation or difference, before the Gentlemen of the Company."

Q. In your Note of the 12th inſtant, you ſtated, that you had ſomething to communicate. What is that ſomething?—A. It was my intention to mention, that on the departure of Ally Rezza from Madras, he was charged by the Nabob Wallajah with a ſword and a ſaddle of value as a preſent to Tippoo Sultaun.

It was alſo my intention to ſtate, that the ink was ſcarcely dry on the Treaty (of 1792), when Tippoo Sultaun ſent for his Vakeel from Pondicherry; I did not know what paſſed between them, but I explain the obſcurity of the paſſage in the Letter (No. 8.) by referring the word " *Hearts*," to Tippoo Sultaun himſelf, and the word " Khordegaum," to the French.

Q. There being the moſt rooted enmity between the French and the Nabob Wallajah, how could Tippoo Sultaun, in a letter of civility to the latter, denominate the former the children of his Highneſs?—A. It was an alluſion.

[The Paper, No. 10, of the Correſpondence, is produced.]

Q. Did the Nabob Wallajah actually communicate this intelligence to you? And did you tranſmit the meſſage without addition to Tippoo Sultaun?—A. I received the intelligence through the means of Kadir Newauz Khaun. On drafting the Letter, I ſhewed it to Kadir Newauz Khaun, and he having approved of it, it was diſpatched to the Preſence.

Q. What is the meaning of this paſſage, viz. " What in the judgment of this " Well-wiſher now appears expedient is this. In a ſhort time his Lordſhip will go " to Europe, and the Kiſts are in a courſe of payment. After his Lordſhip's de- " parture the liquidation of the Kiſts and other points, whatever may be his High- " neſs's (Tippoo's) pleaſure, will be right and proper. At preſent it is better to " be ſilent in every thing, becauſe at this time his Highneſs's honour would at all " events be called in queſtion. When another ſhall arrive from Europe, the im- " putation will in every event and in every meaſure fall upon him?"—A. The French,—the French,—the French,—a thouſand times the French.

Q. How could the agitation of the affairs here alluded to, before the departure of Lord Cornwallis, be attended with diſreputation to Tippoo Sultaun?—A. Becauſe Lord Cornwallis himſelf being a party to the Treaty, any deviation from it on the part of Tippoo Sultaun, at ſo early a period as during his Lordſhip's reſidence in India, would be particularly injurious to the character of Tippoo Sultaun.

Q. How could the departure of Lord Cornwallis remove any part of the diſreputation of violating the Treaty?—A. By the poſſibility of *their* being able to conciliate the new comer to *their* views.

Q. Do you mean to include the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah in this intended arrangement for conciliating the new comer?—A. I received the meſſage

No. 15. *continued.*

from Kadir Newauz Khaun on the part of the Nabob Wallajah, and therefore only include him in it.

Q. What anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to this propoſition?—A. An anſwer was received and delivered to the Nabob Wallajah, but the contents were not explained to me. The Sultaun informed us that he had received our Diſpatch, and incloſed a Letter for the Nabob Wallajah from himſelf, which was accordingly delivered.

Q. Was the Letter tranſmitted to the Nabob Wallajah by means of Kadir Newauz Khaun?—A. It was delivered to the Nabob Wallajah himſelf at one of his viſits to the Princes.

Q. The original meſſage from the Nabob Wallajah having been verbally communicated to the Vakeels, did his Highneſs make no mention to you of the purport of the anſwer which he had received from Tippoo Sultaun?—A. No; I made no enquiry on the ſubject.

Q. You have ſtated, that the whole of the affair alluded to in this Letter refers to the French; but the very ſubject of the Letter is founded on the too frequent communication between the Sultaun and the Government of Poonah. How do you reconcile this?—A. It is true, that the Letter refers principally to Poonah; but the Nabob Wallajah's caution was general, and included all.

Q. Do you underſtand, that in giving this advice the Nabob Wallajah communicated his intention to the Britiſh Government?—A. I have no knowledge on this point.

[The Letter in figured cypher is produced, and recognized by Gholaum Ali Khaun.]

Q. Did you tranſmit to the Sultaun the deſcription of the Works of Fort St. George, promiſed in this Letter?—A. No, we did not; who would permit us to obtain the information?

Q. The Britiſh Government is in poſſeſſion of a very long and detailed deſcription of the Works of Fort St. George, written during the reſidence of the Vakeels at Madras?—A. It may be, but I have no recollection of it. If ſuch a Letter was written, it will have fallen into the hands of the Britiſh Government.

Q. At what place did you take your laſt leave of Omdut ul Omrah?—A. At the Mount.

Q. As Omdut ul Omrah appears to have met the Vakeels at the Garden on the Plain for the purpoſe of delivering his laſt meſſage, why did he follow them to the Mount?—A. After our return from our meeting at the Garden, we received a meſſage from Kadir Newaz Khaun, that the Nabob would entertain us at the Mount, and accordingly Omdut ul Omrah came thither.

Q. Had you any particular converſation with Omdut ul Omrah on that occaſion?—A. No; none whatever.

Q. Had you any particular converſation at the Garden when you took leave of Omdut ul Omrah?—A. None; that meeting was five or ſix months previous to our actual departure.

Q. Was the affair which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to writing, communicated only to yourſelf, or to both the Vakeels?—A. To both.

Q. Was there at that meeting any converſation between yourſelf and Omdut ul Omrah unknown to any other perſon?—A. Yes: we converſed on the ſubject of the connection by marriage, and of the harmony of Tippoo Sultaun and the Engliſh, during which time Alli Rezza was on one ſide.

Q. Was there any ſeparate converſation between yourſelf and Omdut ul Omrah at the Tomb?—A. Yes, there was, on the ſubject of the connection.

Q. It appears that you held private converſations with Omdut ul Omrah at the Moſque, and in the Garden; recollect whether you had not alſo yourſelf a ſeparate converſation with him at the Mount?—A. None whatever.

Gholaum Alli Khaun retires.

(Signed) *J. Webb.*
B. Cloſe.

No. 16.

Copy of ſuch Parts of the CORRESPONDENCE diſcovered in the Palace at Seringapatam, and alluded to in the Letter from the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 3d Auguſt 1801, as are not included in the Appendix to the Declaration of the Governor of Fort St. George, dated 31ſt July 1801.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from Mohummud Oſmaun, Vakeel at Madras, to Hyder Ally Khan; dated 6th of Zykeed 1186, anſwering to the 30th January 1773.

"AGREEABLY to your orders, I had an audience of the Nabob, at which, after expreſſing in ſtrong terms the friendſhip that ſubſiſted between us, I requeſted the paſſport for the arms. Immediately on hearing theſe expreſſions of friendſhip, his Highneſs acquieſced in my demand of the paſſport, and taking me by the hand, led me to the top of the houſe, where there was a room, from whence the beautiful proſpect of the Sea, Fort St. George, &c. like a plain appearing to our view, he remarked what a beautiful ſpot it was, and added, May Almighty God ſoon produce a cauſe, from which the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun and I ſhall be enabled here to ſit and enjoy ourſelves together." He proceeded in theſe words, "The Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun, inattentive to the value of my friendſhip, has always conſidered me ſeparate from himſelf; whilſt I have ever conſidered us as one: I may ſay indeed that I look on his exiſtence as my own fleſh and ſkin, and it is incumbent upon him to do the ſame. It is neceſſary that a friendſhip ſhould ſubſiſt between us ſo firm, as that both our Countries alſo ſhould be one; that if any enemy (which God prevent) ſhould burn one of his villages, I ought to feel as if one of my own was conſumed; and were one of mine to be deſtroyed by the fire of an enemy, he ought to feel as if one of his were deſtroyed: Again he obſerved, Your Maſter may make many friends, and doubtleſs will, but ſuch a friend as I am he never can acquire; when friendſhip ſhall be eſtabliſhed between us, then it will be ſeen what the friendſhip of friends is. I am that friend who, if he (which God prevent), ſhould require the ſacrifice of my child, as a means of promoting his proſperity and dominion, would, looking upon this as the greateſt bleſſing in the world, moſt willingly deliver my offſpring up to him. It is my wiſh to eſtabliſh ſuch a friendſhip with your Maſter, that our children after us may be united in the bonds of affection and of love. Let us therefore, during this tranſitory life, be friendly and united, and render good offices to each other, ſince in the next no perſon can be connected with another; it is indeed ſingularly happy that Almighty God has been ſo bounteous to each, as that we want for nothing elſe than friendſhip and affection; it is incumbent upon us mutually to tranſmit to one another preſents and rarities, &c. which God has beſtowed on both, which, amongſt friends, is a ſource of ſatisfaction, a means of overawing others, and in every reſpect ſeemly. If therefore any thing in your Maſter's Country ſhould be wiſhed or required by me, let me take it without any apology; and in like manner ſhould he want any thing from mine, let him ſend for it without excuſe; this is the mode in which the Princes of former times diſplayed their friendſhip for each other, and in the preſent times it is the ſame." Your ſlave (Mohummud Oſmaun) upon hearing all theſe friendly expreſſions, made the two following remarks, "Almighty God has beſtowed upon your Highneſs (the Nabob) a general knowledge of every matter, and a clear underſtanding, my Maſter (Hyder Ally) contemplating by anticipation from his own great foreſight all that I have now heard, and wiſhing to promote a unity with you, addreſſed to you a Letter, wherefore did your Highneſs not write him in return?". He anſwered, "I am convinced that your Maſter wrote me that Letter of condolence in friendſhip; but while I cheriſhed in my mind his friendly ſentiments, I judged it unproſperous and improper, as a beginning of friendſhip, to reply to a Letter of condolence, and therefore failed to write to him; but ſhould he wiſh in future to maintain a correſpondence with me, I will look upon him, and addreſs him as a King." My ſecond obſervation was as follows: "Almighty God has made your Highneſs powerful and great. The Mahrattas you know to be evil-minded and

No. 16. *continued.*

wickedly diſpoſed; during three years they were at war with my Maſter, and overrun and deſtroyed his Country to the value of many crores. Notwithſtanding his repeated demands of aſſiſtance from you, with an offer of paying the expences of the troops, how did you continue inattentive to his wiſh, and an inactive ſpectator? It would appear then, that you were unwilling to have him for a neighbour (or a friend) and preferred the neighbourhood (or friendſhip) of the Mahrattas." He replied, "The ſentiments you expreſs are preciſely my own. May the Almighty deſtroy and root out the Mahrattas. It is with this object in view, that I am anxious to eſtabliſh an alliance with your Maſter, that in future whatever we may do may be concerted and engaged in with one heart and tongue, whether to make war or peace, becauſe hitherto he has not, in the firſt inſtance, made application to me, nor communicated with me, upon any ſubject. When he attacked the Europeans, and made peace with the Engliſh, who were my ſervants, it depended upon my conſent to conclude it. I was the Prince and Owner of the Country, and was at no great diſtance from the ſcene; but not a word, not a ſentence, not even a man, did he think proper to ſend to me. Hence I could not but conclude, that he wiſhed not to be in unity and friendſhip with me, and conſequently what ought I to have to do with his other wars and pacifications. Had your Maſter maintained friendſhip and correſpondence with me, and had I then neglected to fulfil my obligations, and remained an inactive ſpectator, theſe might be grounds for complaint: but let us totally forget the paſt, and if the Nabob Hyder Ally Khaun ſhould conceive that nothing or no advantage is to be gained from my friendſhip; let him reflect that the moſt trifling degree of its advantage is this; that if every year, whatever number of arms he may be able to purchaſe and carry away from this quarter, he may do ſo without moleſtation; it is no leſs a privilege than what he poſſeſſes in his own Country. In the preſent inſtance, when you applied for a paſſport to the Governor, you knew the anſwer he gave; he does not chuſe to comply with your requeſt. Upon a principle of foreſight, I conſider your Maſter's friendſhip as paramount to every thing; it is incumbent likewiſe on your Maſter to do the ſame by me, and continue firm in his friendſhip, for our two hearts are in reality one."

His Highneſs further added, that an odd incident had occurred, and told me, laughing at the ſame time, that when your Highneſs came down upon the Engliſh, he was in this very Garden where we were, and ſending anſwers to the Letters which he received; that the People told him, "To-day the Engliſh Gentlemen are em-" barking upon a pilgrimage." Here the converſation broke up, and his Highneſs deſired me to come to-morrow for the duſtuck.

P.S. In your former Letter to the Nabob, your addreſs was ſuch as to produce an obſervation from him, "That people in general write thus to their ſervants." It will be neceſſary therefore to conſider this in future, that no offence may be taken. His Highneſs gave me an Engliſh pocket-book, as a preſent for you, which I encloſe. If you ſend him ſomething handſome in exchange, I think it would be proper.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Tranſlator to the Government.

No. 17.

(Copy) MINUTE of Lord Clive, dated 29th September 1801, relative to the pecuniary Proviſion to be made for the Families of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c.

Minute of Lord Clive, in Council, 29th September 1801.

I HAVE the honour of communicating to the Board a Statement of the pecuniary proviſion which I propoſe to make for the Family of their late Highneſſes the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as well as for the principal Officers and Dependants of the late Government. This Statement has been prepared in communication with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. Reaſon therefore exiſts for believing that the proviſion now propoſed extends to every branch of the Family, and that the Company will be liable to no further expence for its ſupport.

It appears by the Accounts with which I have been furniſhed from the Durbar of the Nabob, that the appropriation of the Family Jagheers by the Nabob Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah has been extremely capricious; by theſe means many members of the Family have lived in the enjoyment of ſuperfluous abundance, while the greater part has with difficulty commanded the means of ſubſiſtence. This mode of appropriation has therefore afforded no guide for the allotment of the pecuniary ſtipends; and I have judged it moſt expedient to divide the Family and its connexions into ſeparate claſſes, according to the reſpective gradations of the different branches.

In propoſing half a lack of rupees for the ſupport of each of the legitimate Sons of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, I have allowed myſelf perhaps to exceed the bounds which a ſtrict interpretation of the ſituation of thoſe Princes might juſtify; but I have been unwilling to detract from the liberality by which the Britiſh Government has been guided throughout the recent tranſactions connected with this Family; and it did not appear to be conſiſtent with this plan of arrangement, that a leſs Income ſhould be allotted to the legitimate Sons of Mahomed Ally, than that appropriated to the ſupport of the elder Sons of the late Tippoo Sultaun. To the inferior branches of the Family I have allotted ſtipends, calculated in a relative proportion, according to the reſpective claſſes to which they have been referred.

Some oppreſſive exactions having been made by Huſſain ul Mulk (the ſecond ſurviving Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally) in his capacity of Foujdar of Trichinopoly, particularly in the Pagoda of Seringam, the means of recompenſing the ſufferers will hereafter be a ſubject of conſideration for the Governor in Council, but I ſhall conſider it indiſpenſably neceſſary to apply a great portion of the ſtipend of Huſſain ul Mulk to this purpoſe; for the ſame reaſon I ſhall propoſe to reimburſe the Company in the amount of the arrear paid to the troops of Sultan ul Niſſa Begum, the favourite Siſter of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, from the ſtipend allotted to that Princeſs.

The only deviation I have admitted from the principle of diſtributing the Family into claſſes, is in favour of Tudjul Omra, the eldeſt reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. The operation of that principle would have referred him to the claſs of Nekare Sons, and perhaps a ſtrict interpretation of his condition might be more conſiſtent with that principle, becauſe a deviation in his favour can only be founded on conſiderations connected with his former rank and expectations, and might therefore be liable to the imputation of encouraging hopes, which having been decidedly cut off it may be unwiſe to indulge. I am diſpoſed however, in the preſent ſtate of circumſtances, to conſider Ally Huſſein to be more an object of compaſſion than of danger, and I think that the propoſed ſtipend of R^{s} 24,000. per annum, affords ſufficient means of gratifying his wiſhes, without encroaching on the expediency of ſuppreſſing his pretenſions to the Government of the Carnatic.

The liſt of the Officers of the late Government is not extenſive, and the proviſion which I propoſe to make for them is liberal. Of the four principal Officers of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, introduced to the Deputies after the death of that Prince, I have included only Tucky Ally Khan; and I have allotted to him a ſtipend proportioned to his former rank in the Durbar. Nejeeb Khan (the other perſon named in the Will of Omdut ul Omrah) holds at preſent a Jagheer, which will

No. 17. *continued.*

hereafter come under the conſideration of the Board, and will afford, I have no doubt, ample means of maintaining that Khan. The part which Hadir Nawaz Khan has acted in the extraordinary negociations of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, has rendered it impoſſible to include him in the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic upon the preſent foundation; and with reſpect to Mr. Barret, it will be manifeſt, from the deſcription of that perſon contained in the report of the Deputies, that the ſame conſiderations do not apply to him, which apply to the Muſſulmen Gentlemen of rank and character in the ſervice of the late Government.

The three Princes connected with the Family of the Emperor at Delhi have, I underſtand, reſided in the neighbourhood of this Preſidency, and have been ſupported by the bounty of the late Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah during a long period of time; I have therefore judged it neceſſary, in framing the preſent arrangement, to ſecure to perſons of their deſcription the certain means of ſubſiſtence through the channel of the Company's Government.

Having concluded theſe arrangements with his Highneſs the Nabob, in conformity to the ſtipulations of the Treaty, I conſider it to be conſiſtent with the ſpirit of that inſtrument, to give every appearance of ſupport to the dignity and rank to his preſent Highneſs, and to reſtrain the ſpirit of hoſtility which has been avowed by many branches of the Family towards the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. While therefore I propoſe to ſecure to each branch of the Family the actual enjoyment of the penſion allotted to it, by rendering it payable at the Company's Treaſury to ſuch perſons as may be appointed to receive it, I judge it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary, to the preſervation of good order and harmony in the Family, that the receipts to be granted by the different members of it ſhould be previouſly ſubjected to the Nabob's inſpection, and that the payment of the penſions ſhall be ſuſpended unleſs ſuch receipts ſhall bear the ſeal and ſignature of his Highneſs.

I conſider it to be extremely deſirable that every precaution ſhall be uſed for ſecuring the happineſs and comfort of the Nabob on the foundation of the preſent arrangement; in order therefore to preſerve his Highneſs from the errors of his predeceſſors, to defend him from the machinations of intereſted perſons, to reſtrain his expences within the limit of his income, and to impreſs conſtantly on his mind the principles of his connection with the Britiſh Government, I judge it to be expedient that a perſon ſhould be appointed to attend his Highneſs's Durbar, and to hold a conſtant perſonal communication with him on the part of this Government. The general objects of this arrangement will be ſubject to the immediate ſuperintendance of the Government; and the duties of the ſubordinate Office, which I propoſe to create, will be directed to the maintenance of that intercourſe, to the timely communication of the intended meaſures of the Nabob, and to the eſtabliſhment of an immediate controul, under circumſtances contributing at the ſame time to the honour and reſpect due to his Highneſs's ſtation.

The nature of theſe duties is ſuch as to require the appointment of a Muſſulman of good character and underſtanding, rather than an European Gentleman. I have the beſt opinion of the fidelity of Gholaum Huſſain, the principal Moonſhy in the Perſian Office, and of his qualifications to diſcharge the duties of that ſtation with ſatisfaction to this Government and advantage to the Company. I propoſe accordingly to nominate Gholaum Huſſain to attend (under the immediate orders of the Governor) the Durbar of his Highneſs the Nabob, with a ſalary of one hundred pagodas per month, and with an allowance of fifty pagodas for equipage and ſervants. Theſe ſums of money, it is my intention to charge on the fund to be appropriated to the ſupport of the Family and dependants of the Nabob.

The Board will obſerve, by the Statements which I have the honour of communicating to it, that the amount of the propoſed pecuniary proviſion for the Family and Dependants of the Nabob, is leſs than the amount appropriable to that purpoſe, according to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792; and the nature of the preſent arrangement is calculated to ſecure a gradual diminution of this expenditure.

I propoſe that the payment of the ſtipends ſhall commence from the firſt day of October.

1. Statement of the pecuniary provision to be made for the surviving branches of the Families of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. No. 17. *continued.*

Family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

	Rupees.	
Three Sons by legitimate marriage; viz.		
Sief ul Mulk	50,000	
Huſſain ul Mulk	50,000	
Nuſſur ul Mulk	50,000	
		150,000
Three Daughters by legitimate marriage; viz.		
Sultaun ul Niſſa Begum	25,000	
Mullickil Niſſa Begum	25,000	
Omdut ul Niſſa Begum	25,000	
		75,000
Ten Sons by Nika; viz.		
Huſſain Nawaz Khan	10,000	
Serafraz Khan	10,000	
Abdul Hamud Kan	10,000	
Nuſſur Oollah Khan	10,000	
Gholum Mahomed Khan	10,000	
Iſmael Khan	10,000	
Huſſain Mahomed Khan	10,000	
Aboo Tuſab Khan	10,000	
Abdul Mahhood Khan	10,000	
Abdul Ghuffar Khan	10,000	
		100,000
Five Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Rieſul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Zub ul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Lal Mahal	5,000	
Khuttajah Begum	5,000	
Padſha Begum	5,000	
		25,000
Twelve Daughters by Nika; viz.		
Nejubul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Aziezul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Serojul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Afzul ul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Fachnul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Dowlut ul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Rizzia Begum	5,000	
Reheem ul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Fuzulut ul Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Raabia Begum	5,000	
Lutful Niſſa Begum	5,000	
Hafiza Begum	5,000	
		60,000
One Grandſon by Nika; viz.		
Abdul Boſil Khan		3,000
Inferior Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Purſun Buby	3,000	
Hudjaing Buby	1,200	
Aumunah Buby	1,200	
Kanullah Buby	1,200	
Four Circaſſians	4,200	
Muddary Begum	1,200	
		12,000
The Haram		8,400
Total		4,33,400

No. 17. *continued.*

2d Family of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

		Rupees.
The Begum Dolary Begum		25,000
Three Sons by Neka; viz.		
Tadjul Omrah	24,000	
Shab Sowar Jung	10,000	
Bakir Huſſain Khan	10,000	
		44,000
One Daughter by Neka; viz.		
Huſſa bul Niſſa		5,000
Four Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Guſſaty Begum	5,000	
Colſum Begum	5,000	
Chuloor Begum	5,000	
Mahatab	5,000	
		20,000
One inferior Concubine, recently admitted into the Mahal with her infant Son		2,400
The Haram		4,053
Total		1,00,453

3. The Family of Abdul Wahab Khan, the legitimate Brother of the Nabob Mahommed Ally; viz.

		Rupees.
Two Sons by legitimate marriages; viz.		
Dileer Jung	24,000	
Khan Jehan Khan	12,000	
		36,000
Four Sons by Neka; viz.		
Serafra Khan	3,000	
Needum Oollah	3,000	
Abdo Rezzakkhan	3,000	
Kurrein odeen Ahmeed	2,000	
		*8,000
One legitimate Wife, Lally Begum		6,000
Three Nekail Ladies; viz.		
Allah Rukky	2,000	
Muſtura Khanum	1,000	
Sulliah Bee	500	
		3,500
Five Daughters; viz.		
Kurrem ul Niſſa	2,000	
Rahmul ul Niſſa	2,000	
Ahmedy Begum	2,000	
Buddyul Begum	2,000	
Wugjyul Niſſa	2,000	
		10,000
The Family of Ectadar Khan, a Son by Neka		2,000
Total		65,500

* So in the original.

4. The Family of Maphooz Khan, the Brother of the Nabob Mahommed Ally by Nika.

		Rupees.
One Son Maphooz Khan		6,000
Three Daughters; viz.		
The Wife of Mahomed Merad	2,000	
D° of Mahomed Ally Khan	2,000	
Buby Saheb	1,200	
		5,200
Total		11,200

No. 17. *continued.*

	Rupees.
5. Separate Connections of the Nabob Mahommed Ally Abdul Kadir, the Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sifter	12,000
The Family of Jan Jehan Khan, Nephew of Mahomed Ally by his legitimate Sifter	5,000
The Family of Lewad Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally	5,000
The Family of Huſſain Ally Khan, a Nekail, Son of Mahomed Ally	5,000
The Family of Nejeeb Ollah Khan, a Nekail, Brother of Mahomed Ally	2,000
The Family of Budder ul Iſlam Khan, a Nekail Brother of D°	3,000
Total	32,000

6. Offices of the Government of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, not included in the proviſion made for the Family of his Highneſs	Rupees.
Mochtar Jung Foujdar of Tinnwelly	4,200
Ally Newaz Khan, Killadar of Arcot	4,200
Purky Ally Khan, one of the Miniſters at Madras	4,200
Meer Aſſud Ollah Khan	4,200
Kuttub Oodun Khan	4,200
Jowaher Ally Khan, Killadar of Rylaſgur	1,200
Scrafrag Ally Khan, Killadar of Terrioor	1,200
Bakir Gowar, Killadar of Chittoor	1,200
Ameen Ud Dun Ally Khan Behauder	2,400
Commandant Mahomed Ibrahim	1,200
Moonſhy Gholaum Huſſain	6,320
Total	34,520

7. Three Relations of the Emperor of Delhi, penſioned by the Nabob Mahomed Ally.	Rupees.	
Humacoin Bucht	6,000	
Ally Bucht	4,200	
His young Brother	1,200	
		11,400

RECAPITULATION.

	Rupees.
1. Family of the Nabob Mahomed Ally	4,33,400
2. D° D° Omdut ul Omrah	1,00,453
3. D° D° Abdul Wahab Khan	65,500
4. D° D° Maphooz Khan	11,200
5. Separate Connections	32,000
6. Officers of the late Government	34,520
7. Relations of the Emperor	11,400
Grand Total	6,98,473

(Signed) *Clive.*

A true Copy.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr of Govt.

No. 18.

Copy of a PAPER, purporting to be a Letter from Hussein Ally, the reputed Son of the late Nabob of Arcot, to James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnstone, Esquires.

From his Highness the Nawaub Wallajah, Omeer [illegible] ul Mulk, Moren ud Dowlah, Mahommed Ally Hussein Cawn, Bahodar Juffer Jung, &c. &c. &c. &c.

To James Stuart Hall and Samuel Johnstone, Esqrs.

WHEN I look around me, and perceive the many dangers which beset me, I am overwhelmed with difficulties; every object occasions new alarm, and my little experience in business, my unacquaintance with the world, and my great want of friends in a trial so serious, leaves me little able to encounter the difficulties which present themselves. Though a stranger in person, yet I would persuade myself that, in relation and character, I am not wholly unknown; nor will you forget the anxious solicitude with which my ever honoured and lamented Father recommended his only offspring to you, at your departure from these regions; a pious solicitude, which seemed to anticipate the awful and melancholy moment which has since ensued.

Apprised as I am of the esteem in which you was held by his late Highness the Nabob, of your unalterable concern for his true interests, and of your sincere friendship for his Family, I naturally turn to you in this embarrassment of my affairs; and most earnestly entreat the benefit of your advice and endeavours to extricate me from surrounding perils.

I have not trusted to a stranger's aid to make known these circumstances; which it is my first wish to be communicated to you: I will detail them to you with my own hand; I will trace the unhappy events which have happened, and the evils which they have introduced in their train; I will explain to you the sentiments to which they have given rise; the results to which they have already led; and the consequences which they may eventually occasion. These will not only direct your services, of which I consider myself secure, to proper objects, but will be the means, (for I am confident in the justice of my claims) of obtaining the redress which I am seeking. A true and faithful account of my situation, to whom it may be required to be made known, will be all sufficient to the success of my application.

In order that you may have a complete knowledge of all that has happened, it will be necessary to begin with circumstances apparently remote, though certainly not unimportant nor unconnected with the present situation of affairs: I shall therefore first acquaint you, that early in the month of June last his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic was seized with very dangerous symptoms, which continued, with little variation, for the space of several days, and were sufficient to alarm his Family and Friends for his Highness's safety and life: it pleased the Almighty to allow his Highness an interval of a few days of quiet and tranquillity, to arrange and settle the particulars of his House, and to provide for the succession to his Dominions; and so serene and untroubled a moment of freedom from bodily pain and infirmity did his Highness enjoy, that his Family and Servants had a most reasonable hope that he might be able to overcome the violence of the attacks. After a few days, however, the disease returned with an increase of violence, and disappointed all the expectations and prayers which had been kindly conceived and fervently offered up for his Highness's recovery: tears will not allow me to describe with exactness the scene which followed: you will in a word learn, that his Highness lay on the extreme bed of sickness, awaiting the summons from an eventful life with a dignified patience and resignation, affording a striking lesson, never to be forgotten, of the vanity of sublunary greatness; and in this painful and agonizing state he continued until the 15th of the succeeding month, when his spirit and soul forsook him, in their way to a higher glory and more perfect happiness.

On the 5th July, about ten days previous to the melancholy event which I have last mentioned, a large body of troops, consisting of European and Native Infantry and Cavalry to the number of 800 men, with a proportionable number of Artillery, supplied with requisite stores and field equipage of every denomination, were sent by Government under the command of Colonel M'Neil (one of the Company's Officers) to take possession of the Garden and Palace of Chepauk, under the pretence of defending them against any insult or violence, which the decease of his

Highness

Highneſs the Nabob might poſſibly produce; a meaſure which had been adviſed and adopted without any communication either with his Highneſs or his Miniſters, until the very moment of its execution, when Major Grant, the Town Major of Fort St. George, was ſent to the ſick chamber of his Highneſs, to acquaint him with the inſtant approach of the troops, and to explain to him the reaſons which had determined that extraordinary act of Government. No. 18. *continued.*

It will not be neceſſary for me to attempt a relation of the various emotions, under the conflict and agony of contending paſſions, which this ſudden and unſeaſonable communication unfortunately excited; you will be able to form ſome conjecture at them, if you advert to the ſituation and condition of his Highneſs at that moment, and to the hand which executed the meaſure. Whether from this or ſome other cauſe, I am too deeply and dearly intereſted to dare to form an opinion, his Highneſs's diſorder augmented daily in violence, and ended in the unfortunate way which I have before been obliged to ſtate.

The Troops, notwithſtanding the repreſentations and laſt entreaties of his Highneſs, ſurrounded his Highneſs's apartments, and the inmoſt receſſes of his Palace at the time of his demiſe; and although but one mind manifeſted itſelf amongſt his Highneſs's relations, and the Miniſters of his affairs; although the moſt uninterrupted order and regularity every where appeared, and a ſpirit of loyalty, I am proud to ſay it, univerſally ſhewed itſelf to his Highneſs's ſucceſſor; yet the Military Force ſtill kept its poſition under the ſame inſtructions, and ſeemingly with a view to dictate the order and terms of the ſucceſſion.

Under theſe unhappy circumſtances, did an old and honourable Ally draw his extreme breath. In this degrading ſituation, did his unoffending ſucceſſor begin the cares of his Government and Dominion.

Decent attentions had ſcarcely been paid to the inanimate form of his Highneſs to prepare it for its ſhroud, when Mr. Webbe, the Secretary of Government, and Colonel Cloſe, the Reſident of Myſore, were ſent to the Palace under the inſtructions, as they repreſented, of the Right honourable the Governor. His Highneſs departed this life at about a quarter paſt ten, and at a quarter paſt one of the ſame day, I was adviſed of the approach of the Commiſſioners of Government: I am thus circumſtantial in my detail, as I cannot but conceive, that it will tend to ſhew the features of the policy which was intended to be adopted in the beginning, and which has eventually terminated in the utter ſubverſion of every thing like right and juſtice.

Though ſecure from the poſition of the force about the Palace of every acceſs to it, and of the knowledge of every act which might paſs within it, yet at the ſacred hour of ſorrow, and into the chamber of hallowed affliction, did theſe cold Commiſſioners obtrude themſelves, not with the tender offers of friendſhip or condolence, but with offers of indignity and inſult.

It would not be believed, unleſs ſolemnly aſſerted, and I do aſſure you, on the honour and faith of a Prince unuſed to any ſubterfuge or compromiſe, that at this melancholy juncture, I was drawn by peremptory meſſages from the ſide of the great deceaſed, to anſwer to the countleſs interrogatories of Commiſſioners inſtructed to examine me: I hope I ſhall not ſuffer in the eyes and contemplation of good men, in yielding to importunities ſo unworthy of myſelf and them, which nothing leſs than the peace and tranquillity of my Family, and the fear of pollutions, which I cannot bring myſelf to think of, could poſſibly have led to; but they are paſt, and I will endeavour to be calm.

Attended by ſeveral of my principal Officers, I went to the apartment where the Commiſſioners were waiting, when I was immediately accoſted by one of them with an enquiry as to the diſpoſition which his Highneſs had made of his affairs: I anſwered with calmneſs, but not without a ſenſibility natural to my favoured ſituation (from the bounty of my royal predeceſſor) that ſuch diſpoſition was clear, ſhort, and unequivocal, and was contained in a written Paper, which had been executed in quadruplicate, the ſeveral parts of which had been ſent many days previous to his Highneſs's demiſe, to their ſeveral deſtinations; one of them had been forwarded to His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, one to the Court of Directors, one to the Governor General, and the remaining part was firſt delivered to his Highneſs's chief Miniſter, and had by him, ſince the deceaſe of his Highneſs, been delivered into my poſſeſſion, where it then remained.

The Commiſſioners requeſted to ſee the Papers to which I had immediately alluded, when one of my Officers, ſtruck with the impropriety of the requeſt at ſuch a ſeaſon, could not reſtrain himſelf from obſerving, that the preſent moment

No. 18. *continued.*

was devoted, as well by feeling as cuſtom, to the indulgence of grief; and he truſted that they would not again advert to the Paper, or to circumſtances to which it had relation, but would ſuffer the intervals allowed to humane and religious conſiderations, not to be moleſted with worldly cares or reflections; that after three days, his Highneſs would be happy to produce the Will, and conſult with them on the objects connected with it, ſo far as they related to the Company. But the Commiſſioners would not hear this conſiderate ſuggeſtion, but inſiſted, with a firmneſs, to which I was unuſed, on the immediate production of the Paper.

Fearing that ſome poſſible doubts might have been entertained, as to the reality of the Paper, if it had not been produced at the time when demanded, I gave it to their hands with as little reluctance as the occaſion could permit; they examined it in my preſence, and in the preſence of my Officers, with a particular and ſcrupulous care, obſerving, when it was returned to me, "that his Highneſs had appointed me "to the entire dominion and government of the Carnatic, and, with very ſmall ex-"ceptions, to the poſſeſſion of all his property; but that in contemplation of my "youth, had placed me under the guardianſhip of two of the Noblemen, or Cawns, "about his Highneſs's perſon, who were to fill the Office of Regents, until I ſhould "arrive at my nineteenth year." I inſtantly obſerved to them, "that I had been "long ſenſible of this diſpoſition of his Highneſs's affairs; that I was well aware "and greatly thankful for the kind and tender precaution of his Highneſs, in com-"mitting my inexperience into ſuch able and worthy hands; that I well knew and "highly reſpected them, and was ready in all things to abide by their council and "advice;" and concluded with remarking, "that ſince his Highneſs had ſo diſpoſed "of me, and had ſo conſigned the buſineſs of the Government, it were unneceſſary "that I ſhould be conſulted further at a moment ſo inauſpicious. The Regents, "I was ſure, had not leſs inclination to meet and forward the deſire of the Com-"pany, than what I now felt, and ſhould ever continue to feel, being the firſt and "earlieſt impreſſion I had received, and would, I hoped, be the laſt that would re-"main with me." On this I was preparing to depart, when the Commiſſioners deſired that I would yet remain, having ſomething important to communicate to me, and which they begged to deliver in private, or, at leaſt, in the preſence only of the Regents and myſelf. On this my Officers and Servants were inſtructed to withdraw, when the Commiſſioners proceeded in the manner in which I ſhall now ſuccinctly and clearly relate.

On the immediate departure of my principal Servants, the Officers of Government produced a Letter, repreſented by them to have been written by the Marquis Welleſley, and intended for his late Highneſs the Nabob; which accuſed my Royal Grandfather, and my much revered Father, of an improper and unjuſtifiable correſpondence with the Sultaun of Myſore, and concluded with demanding an immediate ſurrender of all the Country of the Carnatic for an alledged breach of Treaty. After the reading of this correſpondence, they remarked that the Territory of his Highneſs had been forfeited to the Company by the Act which had been ſtated in the Letter, and that of conſequence he had no manner of right to diſpoſe of it by Will; yet to ſhew that the Company had every diſpoſition to ſerve and protect the Son, whom his Highneſs had ſo favoured, they were fully inclined to make a very liberal proviſion for him, on condition of his previous ſurrender of all the Dominions which had been nominally willed to him. The Regents being preſent, were as much moved as myſelf at the extraordinary communication which had been juſt made to us; and although we were fully convinced that no unauthorized correſpondence had ever taken place between his late Highneſs or his Predeceſſor, with the Sultaun of Myſore, yet we were ſo much agitated and afflicted at the ſerious manner in which the charge was preferred, as not to be able to afford a cool and diſpaſſionate anſwer. After ſtating our internal impreſſions, that neither of the reſpected Perſonages to whom alluſion had been made, could have ever been engaged in a clandeſtine communication with any Foreign Power in enmity with the Britiſh intereſts, and our great mortification at the propoſal which had been offered, as founded on that ſuppoſed fact, we begged for a few days conſideration of the terms which had been ſuggeſted; which was conceded to us after ſome diſcuſſion.

Every enquiry was made in the interval to aſcertain the correſpondence which had at any time taken place of the nature already mentioned, when no veſtige could be traced which could throw the ſlighteſt ſtigma on the venerable names which had been implicated in ſo unfortunate a charge.

The only correſpondence which had ever occurred between the Parties in queſtion, and which could have given riſe to the ſuſpicion entertained by the Company, hap-

pened

pened at the inſtance of the Earl Cornwallis, after the termination of the War ſo ſucceſsfully conducted by his Lordſhip againſt the late Sultaun, and related to a family connexion, which, from well known circumſtances, never took place. This correſpondence naturally produced mutual communication of courteſy on ſeveral domeſtic events, which concerned either of the Parties perſonally as occaſion happened, but nothing that could affect any intereſts connected with national or public conſiderations. No. 18. *continued.*

The Regents, at the Conference on the next evening, being confirmed in their firſt impreſſions of the rectitude of his late Highneſs's conduct in the particulars referred to, ſtated in perſpicuous terms, the ſteps which they had purſued to inveſtigate into the truth of the accuſation which had been alledged to have been contained in the Letter of the Marquis Welleſley; and that they had found on a full inveſtigation, that there was not the ſmalleſt foundation for the charge which had been urged; but on the contrary, that the only correſpondence which had occurred between his Highneſs and the late Sultaun, had been carried on with the knowledge and conſent of the executive local Government, and had been forwarded officially by them; and in proof of this aſſertion, referred the Commiſſioners to their own immediate Records.

The Regents then expreſſed their concern that the matter of this accuſation had not been made known, and enquired into, in the lifetime of his late Highneſs, when it might have been fairly and candidly explained and anſwered. This circumſtance alone led them to hope, that the Company did not ſeriouſly believe that correſpondence of ſuch a deſcription had in reality happened, though they might have felt themſelves authorized in requeſting an explanation concerning it; and, under this conviction, they could not but conclude the terms propoſed to them at their laſt conference would be given up, as they were applicable to a ſituation of things which did not exiſt.

The Regents next profeſſed themſelves moſt ready to receive any propoſals, which might ſerve to promote a good underſtanding in reſpect to the exiſting engagements, or might render them more convenient to either of the ſubſcribing parties, though they were not ſenſible how they could be improved, at the ſame time they were apprehenſive that a new arrangement might give riſe to diſcuſſions which had been long ſet at reſt by the ſubſiſting Treaty.

The Commiſſioners ſtill ſtood on their firſt ground, and inſiſted, in peremptory language, on the propoſal which they had before made. Seeing there was no poſſibility of diverting them entirely from this object, the Regents conſidered of an expedient, which, in their expectation, might have induced the Commiſſioners to have forgone their propoſal, at leaſt in the extent in which it had been moved, being well aware, from an intimate knowledge of his late Highneſs's affairs, that the preceding Governors of Fort St. George had looked for poſſeſſion of the Tinnevelly, and ſome of the adjacent Countries, as more convenient to their affairs, and ſenſible, that the preſent Government, from the nature of the propoſal made, had ſimilar views, though in a more extended ſhape; they determined, under the peculiar circumſtance in which they ſtood, to meet their deſires, in as much as they could, conſiſtent with their own honour and the intereſts which they had been given in charge; and with this intention, they propoſed to deliver into the hands of the Company (for their entire management and controul) the whole of the Tinnevelly and Madura Provinces to the Southward, and Ongole and Palnaud to the North, on the condition that the Prince of the Carnatic ſhould be allowed in his periodical Kiſts the Amount Rent of ſuch Diſtricts, agreeable to the Schedule No. 2, annexed to the Treaty of 1792; being a yearly Sum equal to the full amount of the Subſidy claimable by the Company by virtue of ſuch Treaty.

To the propoſal of the Regents, the Officers of Government gave a ſhort reply: "That it would not in any way do; and that nothing ſhort of the demand which had been made could be accepted or conſidered."—In conſequence of this diſpoſition on the part of the Commiſſioners, the Regents requeſted a farther time to reflect, and were indulged to the next day.

I ſhall not trouble you with the particulars of the next or the ſucceeding meeting on the day following, for you will find them circumſtantially related in the Journal of the Regents, which I have directed to be forwarded with this. You will readily anticipate, that although the Regents have been diſpoſed to have rendered up more of the Countries (which really was the caſe) on a like condition with thoſe already tendered by them, they could not unworthily bring themſelves to make an unqualified and unconditional ſurrender of thoſe rights, which it was their duty to protect and guard. The meetings therefore, to which I have laſt requeſted your attention, paſſed without effect.

No. 18. *Continued.*

Seeing that the Regents were inflexible in their duty, and conceiving, from my want of knowledge in public concerns, that I might possibly be rendered an instrument (as I cannot but consider) to my own undoing; the Commissioners, at the last Conference, and towards the conclusion of it, sent a note to Lord Clive, who thereupon appeared at the Palace; but, instead of going to the apartment where negociations had hitherto been carried on, his Lordship went to the Tent of Colonel M'Neil, in charge of the Troops about the Gardens, and immediately requested my attendance on him.

I cheerfully complied with his Lordship's request, and went to the Tent: his Lordship then accosted me with seeming kindness, and begged "I would well consider the Company's proffered terms, which, if then neglected, would evade my "acceptance for ever; that they were now offered for the last time; that a liberal "allowance should be made out of the collections (but which his Lordship did not "particularize) if I would listen favourably to his proposals, but that if I did not "incline to them, that I should be reduced from the grandeur which awaited me, "into an humble and private station." I observed to his Lordship, "that I was "not acquainted with matters of so high concern; that I was indeed an utter "stranger to business; that my Royal Predecessor had wisely committed me to "the care and attention of others, and had recommended my conformity to their "advice; that, in respect to my Father's Will, and to the persons to whom my "affairs were trusted, I could not think of answering, of myself, the important "propositions made to me; but from regard to his Lordship's character, and to the "interests which he represented, I was inclined not only to give my ready attention "to what his Lordship communicated, but would advise the Regents, if it "were compatible with their honour, and my own safety, to overlook any formal "difficulty which might stand in the way of the acquiescence; for this purpose "I would beg leave to acquaint them with what had passed, and would "appoint an early day when his Lordship should have my answer." His Lordship observed, "that he would wait on me the next day at the same place, and took "his leave."

In consulting with the Regents, and the Cawns and Omrahs of my Empire, before whom the whole of what had passed at the preceding Conferences was laid, I was fully advised of the dangers to which my affairs and Family might be exposed by the acceptance of terms so disrespectable and so vague, an advice which I had no reason to suspect of prejudice or infidelity, and by which, after the most mature consideration, I was determined to govern my conduct: accordingly, when the Governor came the next evening, I acquainted him ingenuously, "that I could not "accede to the offer, which he had yesterday the goodness to make me; that I had "every personal good wish for the prosperity of the Company, and for the real "and substantial interests of the British Nation, which I had been taught to ad-"mire from my earliest years; but that I could not sacrifice my own and my Fami-"ly's rights for any supposed benefit to the Company, or any provisional good which "I was given to expect; besides the mode of surrender dictated, and the ground "on which it professed to be founded, was such that I could not adopt it, with-"out rendering a credit to suggestions highly dishonourable to those whom, by "duty and religion, I was bound to honour and revere: I had already shewn "an inclination to attend to the Company's requisitions, in so far as they could "be attended to, and was much induced by my own sentiments to extend the "proposal which had been made on my behalf, even to a greater latitude, on the "principle of the footing on which it had been made. My motives, therefore "for the non-acceptance of his Lordships offers could admit of no doubt, that "I had the highest personal consideration for his Lordship, and would hope that "the frank and explicit answer which I had now given him, would not occasion "offence."

While I was delivering what I had to say, a number of Troopers rode around the Tent with drawn swords, and an unusual guard of Sepoys were posted at the door, who traversed constantly to and fro; and a certain degree of confusion seemed to reign around; I endeavoured, nevertheless, to preserve a coolness and consistency of demeanour so requisite for the occasion, and have to thank Heaven, that my reason and fortitude was not to be shaken by a circumstance calculated to move them, and which, from after practices, I am sorry to add, that I cannot but imagine was contrived with that view.

After I had concluded what I had to answer, his Lordship replied, "That I was "extremely badly advised; that I had sacrificed my best interests to specious ap-

"pearances,

appearances, and that I ſhould rue the rejection of his propoſal; that it was the very laſt time that he ſhould addreſs me on the ſubject," and with a few words of form he departed the Tent. No. 18. continued.

I have taken ſome pains to acquaint you with the foregoing circumſtances, as well by myſelf, as by the more detailed account of the Regents, as they tend to ſhew the true grounds of the diſagreement which exiſted between me and the Government, and which have been made the pretence of diſpoſſeſſing me of a throne, to which by perſonal right, as well as by the will of my Royal Predeceſſor, I was lawfully and indiſputably entitled.

From the detail of which you are in poſſeſſion, you will readily perceive the policy on which the Madras Government have acted; that they had an ambitious deſign, from the beginning, of poſſeſſing themſelves of the whole Dominions of the Carnatic; a deſign, which the circumſtances of the times ſeemed peculiarly to favour: apprehenſive, however, of the opinions of the European and Aſiatic world, they determined on arriving at their ends by means the leaſt alarming and ſuſpicious. They therefore firſt betook themſelves to him, whom they well knew, if he could be brought to conſent, could give not only effect but legality to their unbounded views; but they ſoon experienced, from the wiſe precautions of his Predeceſſor, that he was not left a ready inſtrument to their purpoſes, though not indiſpoſed in ſentiment to accept any reaſonable terms; and judging from the latter circumſtances (which ſhewed a pliancy of character) that he might yet be made, what the Government deſired to ſee him, they endeavoured by promiſes, allurements, and threats, to mould him to their wiſhes; but ſeeing in the event, that all their ſtratagems failed, while their ambition remained unabated, they reſort to other expedients that ſeemed to promiſe, if not a more honourable, at leaſt a more ſucceſsful iſſue. Their ambition ſtill exhibited its original mixed character, it poſſeſſed not any of that daring, open, and dazzling quality, which leads the world to overlook the means, in the ſplendour of the event, but a lofty and towering mind, with a diminutive and half-aſſured ſpirit, which affects, but can never perfect, a great or admirable atchievement.

Diſappointed in their firſt expectation, the Government ſought to accompliſh their object, by the inſtrumentality of the next immediate Prince to the Muſnud of the Carnatic; and, unmindful of the order of ſucceſſion, and of the diſpoſition of his late Highneſs, did not ſcruple to open negociations with him for filling the imperial ſeat. But I ſhall not trouble you at any length, on the many ſubterfuges uſed on this occaſion, or of the meaſures adopted, through an oblique medium, of obtaining their originally intended end.

On the 23d July, about eight days after the demiſe of his late Highneſs, the Commiſſioners of Government, whom I have had ſo often occaſion to mention, ſent for Huſſain ul Dowlah, (Son of the Ameer and Nephew of his late Highneſs) to the Tent of Colonel M'Neil, and there entered into a Conference with him for ſome hours. They repeated their viſits every day, at ſome times bringing with them large ſupplies of money, until the inſtant, when the Ameer's Son was removed with great ceremony, and under a ſtrong eſcort of the Company's Cavalry, to a houſe provided for him by the Government, at which place a Treaty was deviſed and executed; alienating, as I am told, the whole Territories and Countries of the Carnatic, to the poſſeſſion of the Company.

During the time, even when theſe tranſactions were paſſing, ſeveral repreſentations were made to me through Colonel M'Neil, of the favourable diſpoſition of the Government to me, and of the advantages which would be loſt by my refuſing to meet their wiſhes; that he was well aſſured, that the Ameer Son would readily accept any terms, which the Government ſhould graciouſly grant to him. But as I had delivered my ſentiments publicly to the Officers of Government, and at open Conferences, I declined to hear any private propoſals, and ſo informed the Colonel; obſerving at the time, that I implicitly believed whatever he told me reſpecting the Ameer's Son, for I well knew that he would receive what the Company would be pleaſed to give him, in lieu of the Territories of the Carnatic; for he would be receiving every thing, when he had nothing in reality to return.

I need not acquaint you (for it is a common conſequence of the policy I have been deſcribing) that every means were uſed to ſpread diſſentions in the Family, and provoke counter claims, in order to give the Government a colour for interference; and notwithſtanding the variety of contending intereſts, which this ſtratagem put in motion, I am happy to ſay, that a ſenſe of juſtice finally prevailed, and that there was but one opinion as to the ſucceſſion, which ought to be conſulted;

No. 18. *continued.*

and but one ſentiment of the conduct of Government, as to the meaſures adopted by them.

And thinking that the united ſenſe of the Family, and of the moſt learned Mahommedan Lawyers, might have had a weight and influence, I encloſed two written inſtruments to the Government, declarative of their opinions and ſentiments on the act which Government were about to ſanction. Copies of which Papers are encloſed for your further information.

And hearing ſhortly after that Government intended to place the Ameer's Son on the Muſnud at all events, and at all conſequences, I requeſted the Regents in a public Letter (a copy of which accompanies) to addreſs the Right honourable the Governor in Council on the ſubject of my affairs, recapitulating what had paſſed at the Conferences with me and them, profeſſing our joint wiſhes to form ſuch an Alliance with the Company as might enſure our mutual intereſts, and begging that they would open a negociation with us in writing, and in a direct way, which they had always previouſly declined, and we would endeavour to ſatisfy their expectations as far as our means would allow. But to the addreſs of the Regents, the Government did not return an anſwer.

Being informed on the 29th, that a public notification had been made through the different ſtreets of Madras, that the Ameer's Son would be placed on the Muſnud on the 31ſt inſtant, under the influence of Government, I immediately addreſſed the Governor, with the advice of the Regents, on the ſuggeſted meaſure, and propoſed to accept the terms which had been at firſt offered; a meaſure which my mind revolted at, but ſeemed to be demanded by the trying exigencies of the moment, and I felt confident within myſelf that if my offer had been accepted, that the liberality of the Britiſh Nation would have never held me bound by conditions which had been ſo compulſorily impoſed on me, or would have ameliorated a ſituation that had been produced by means which neither honour or juſtice could bear to contemplate. My addreſs was wholly and totally diſregarded.

I cannot repeat the ſcene which followed, that inſulted every noble feeling and outraged every right: I have endeavoured, under the mortifying events which have happened, and the variety of ſenſations which have poſſeſſed me, to acquaint you of the unhappy ſituation in which I find myſelf expoſed, and I am afraid that I have ill ſucceeded; I need not endeavour to impreſs you with the horrors of the ſituation to which I feel myſelf reduced; you have but to picture to yourſelves the height of human grandeur, and the ſad and miſerable reverſe of it; the higheſt and loweſt condition of which humanity is capable; but even the meaneſt ſubject of the very worſt Government poſſeſſes a bleſſing which my fortune and fate forbid. He owns the gratifying ſenſation of knowing himſelf ſafe amidſt the ſociety of his fellows, while I, alas! have no friendly or kindly ſociality, none of thoſe relations and ties which are made to ſecure the comforts and happineſs of life; an unit, as it were, in the ſum of the people of the Carnatic: I am delivered into the hands of an enemy, who has but one act to execute to finiſh his career.

If I fail of your active ſervices, your zealous and ſtrenuous ſupport, there is but one ſhort ſtep to inevitable deſtruction; let me entreat and implore, that you take the immediate time to ſeek the removal of ills which are about to overwhelm me, from the diſtance which intervenes, from my ignorance of the fit and proper means of remedy, and from my ſenſibility of the injuries with which I am ſeverely galled: I know not what courſe to try: in your judgment, experience, and cooler determination, I confide and reſt.

It is my buſineſs to inſtruct you with a complete information of my ſtate, the amendment of it muſt be your better care, and more fortunate atchievement; you have prudence, courage, and ability, and with thoſe no circumſtances or cauſe unattainable are loſt.

I have furniſhed you with a detail of particulars, and with all the documents which it may be neceſſary eventually to uſe; you will eaſily perceive that my firſt object is to obtain what is right at the hand of Government by all practicable means, but they failing, we muſt afterwards reſort to the juſtice and ſentiments of the people.

You will firſt betake yourſelves to the Sovereign, the very beſt of Kings and Men, and preſent my humble addreſſes; and then to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, who has always evinced a very particular and friendly regard for the intereſts of my Family. It will be unneceſſary to ſtate any thing to them further than what is mentioned in my Letters. Theſe high and auguſt perſonages will want no inducement to lend their utmoſt aid to repel oppreſſion, ſo flagrant and ſo indefenſible as in my unhappy caſe.

To

No. 18. *continued.*

To the Preſident of the Board of Controul, and the Court of Directors, whom you will next accoſt, you will uſe all the information and means herein afforded, to explain and enforce my claims, and avail yourſelves of the co-relative aſſiſtance which is requiſite in a cauſe leſs honourable and juſt. For I know you will have to combat with a legion of bad paſſions, and a hoſt of hoſtile intereſts. I almoſt ſhudder for the event.

Your laſt reference will naturally be to the Houſe of Commons, when the Petition of his late Highneſs's brother, which alſo accompanies, will afford you no inconſiderable ſtrength, and to this I hope you will be enabled to add the numerous liſt of Creditors of his late Highneſs the Nabob and his illuſtrious Predeceſſor, who are intereſted in no ſecondary degree in the ſucceſs of my application; it being my determined reſolution to do them ample juſtice in the allowances and conſolidation of their claims, in the event of my reſtoration to the dignities of my Fathers.

This you may juſtly inform them was the only obſtacle to my accepting, in the firſt inſtance, the offers and advances of Government, which, if accepted, would have proved an eternal barrier to the recovery of their reſpective credits; for it would have been no difficult matter to have ſtipulated for a clear Revenue, which would have ſatisfied individual ſplendour, and every perſonal conſideration. But feeling, I hope honourable, for the character of thoſe who have preceded me in the ties with which they were bounden, and the neceſſary obligations of the Sovereignty, I diſdained to make any compromiſe which I could not reconcile to their memories, and to the opinions of mankind. I have ſuffered a temporary loſs, which I cannot ſay but I feel with great grief and concern, but certainly with leſs emotion, than I ſhould regret a departure from thoſe principles which have been religiouſly inſtilled in me. That the loſs may not be more than temporary, I rely moſt firmly on your advice and activity; and that as our cauſe is juſt, the Almighty will it to be proſperous! What need I ſay more?

1.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Pursuant to their Orders of 16th December 1802,

FROM THE

East India Company,

REGARDING THE

AFFAIRS of the CARNATIC.

Ordered to be printed 10th Auguſt 1803;
and to be reprinted 26th February 1807.

LIST OF PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Purſuant to their Orders of the 16th December 1802.

1.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS from the Governor General in Council to the Governor of Fort St. George, dated the 26th March 1800; together with all Minutes, Letters, or Proceedings, which gave riſe to the ſaid Inſtructions, or aroſe out of them, or have relation to them :—

Contained in Volume I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

2.—Copy of the Governor General's LETTER to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated the 24th April 1799; together with all Minutes, Letters, or Proceedings, of the Governor General in Council, or the Governor of Fort St. George, which gave riſe to the ſaid Letter, or aroſe thereout, or have relation to it.

3.—Copy of the DECLARATION tranſmitted by the Governor General to the Governor of Fort St. George, noticed in the 18th Paragraph of Lord Clive's Letter to the Governor General, dated 27th July :—

Contained in Volume I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

4.—Copies of LETTERS, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Governor General, and the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, as have relation to the Attempts made by the Governor General to obtain poſſeſſion of the Carnatic in April 1798, and in 1798 and 1799; alluded to in the 6th Paragraph of the Governor General's Letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 21ſt October 1801.

5.—Copy of the ORDERS from the Governor General to Lord Clive, dated 7th April 1800, alluded to in the 11th Paragraph of the ſame Letter; together with Letters, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Governor General, or Governor of Fort St. George, which have relation thereto :—

Contained in Volume I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

6 & 7.—Copies of LETTERS, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, as have any relation to the Nabob of the Carnatic, from the Year 1798 until the lateſt Period.

8.—Copies of LETTERS, Minutes, and Proceedings, of the Court of Directors, as have any relation to the Nabob of the Carnatic, from the Year 1794 until the lateſt Period.

9.—Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Government of Fort St. George and the Court of Directors, from the Year 1771 to the Year 1774, on the Subject of a propoſed Negociation between the Nabob of the Carnatic and Hyder.

10.—Copy

10.—Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Government of Fort St. George, during the ſame Period, on the ſame Subject.

11.—Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Governor General of Bengal, and the Government of Fort St. George, and the Court of Directors, from the Month of May 1799; regarding Letters and Papers found at Seringapatam, and objected to by their Highneſſes Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah as a Breach of Treaty; and regarding every other Matter relative to the Carnatic and the Government thereof, and to their Highneſſes the Nabobs beforementioned:—

Contained in the accompanying Four Volumes regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

12.—Copies of the ORDERS and INSTRUCTIONS of the Court of Directors to the Governor General of Bengal, and the Government of Madras, from the Year 1794 to Auguſt 1801; regarding Meaſures to be purſued in order to obtain poſſeſſion of the Carnatic, and reſpecting the Government of the Carnatic and its Dependencies, and regarding the Nabob thereof.

13.—Copies of LETTERS addreſſed and received from Tippoo by the Nabobs Mahomed Alli and Omdut ul Omrah, from the Commencement of the Year 1792; as ſent to the Government of Fort St. George by their Highneſſes, in their reſpective Lifetimes:—And alſo,

14.—Copy of the TREATY between Tippoo Sultan and the Company, executed in 1792.

15 & 16.—Copies of CORRESPONDENCE with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, regarding the Payment of his Kiſts, from the Years 1798 to 1801; including the Information required in the 16th Order.

The Papers required by the 17th Order, are contained in thoſe already preſented to and printed by the Order of the Houſe of Commons, (21ſt & 23d *June* 1802.) Folios 9, &c. and 65.

18.—Copy of the INSTRUCTIONS and the Arrangement ſent by the Governor General to the Governor of Madras, as mentioned in the Letter of the Governor General to the Nabob of Arcot, dated 28th May 1801:

Contained in Volume I. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

19.—A Copy of the DEMANDS made by the Governor of Madras, "of an "adequate Security for the Britiſh Intereſts in the Carnatic of Tage ul "Omrah," as mentioned in the Letter of the Government of Madras to the Governor General, dated 31ſt July 1801:

Contained in Folio 8, &c^a. of the above-mentioned Papers, already preſented to and printed by the Order of the Houſe of Commons.

20.—A Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Princes and Princeſſes of the Families of Mahomed Ali and Omdut ul Omrah, and the Governor General, and the Governor and Government of Madras, from the 31ſt July 1801, to the lateſt poſſible Period:—

Contained in Volume II, regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

21.—A Copy of the CORRESPONDENCE between the Governor General, the Governor of Fort St. George, and Court of Directors, on the Subject of the Death of Tage ul Omrah, the Son and Succeſſor of Omdut ul Omrah:—

Contained in Volume II. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

23.—Copy

23.—Copy of the "IMPROVEMENTS of the Governor General," in the Treaty with Azem ul Dowlah; as mentioned in the 6th Paragraph of the Secret Letter from Fort St. George, dated 1st October 1801:—

Vide Letter from Bengal to Madras, dated 18th Auguſt 1801; Memorandum of propoſed Alterations; and the Treaty as modified by the Governor General in Council; all contained in Volume I. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

24.—Copy of the PROCEEDINGS of the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, from the Period of Mr. Webbe's return from Bengal, with the Inſtructions and Directions of the Governor General relative to the Carnatic, to the 15th July 1801, and the Minutes of the individual Members of Council relative thereto:—

Contained in the above-mentioned Papers already printed by the Order of the Houſe of Commons; and in Volume I. regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

25.—Information ſubmitted to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in obedience to their Orders of 16th December 1802, ſtating Reaſons why they have not been fully complied with.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
10th Auguſt 1803.

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Extracts of Revenue Letters from Fort St. George—from Lord Clive to the Court of Directors—Comparative Statement of the Expense of managing the Revenues of the Carnatic—Extracts of the Reports of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George—of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue:——Between October 1801 and January 1803.

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CONTAINS

Extracts of the Political Letters from Fort St. George, between October 1798 and March 1801; and the above Correspondence, from January 1798 to June 1801.

VOLUME I.

Nos 1, 3, 5, 11, 18, 20, 21, 23, & 24.

ORDERS of the Honourable House of Commons, 16*th December* 1802

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, regarding the Affairs of the Carnatic.

From the Governor General in Council to the Secret Committee; dated 23d April 1800.

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c. Vol. 1.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1. WE have the honour to transmit, for the information of your Committee, a copy of a separate dispatch from the Right honourable the Governor General to the Right honourable the Governor of Fort St. George; dated the 7th instant.

2. This dispatch, although bearing only the signature of the Governor General, and, for the reasons assigned in it, addressed individually to Lord Clive, was written with our knowledge and entire concurrence.

3. The Governor General proposes hereafter to take a full review of the important and extraordinary transaction which forms the subject of the dispatch now enclosed.

4. In the mean while these documents will sufficiently disclose to your Honourable Committee the Grounds of his Lordship's instructions to Lord Clive.

5. The strength of the Evidence afforded by these papers of the perfidious conduct and dangerous views of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, when combined with a due consideration of our actual situation, required that the Governor General should give a provisional authority to Lord Clive to assume the Civil and Military administration of his Highness's territories.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient and faithful Servants
(Signed) *Mornington.*
A. Clarke.
P. Speke.
W. Cowper.

Fort William.
April 23d 1800.

(A.) with Enclosures (b. c. d. e. & f.)

From the Governor General to Lord Clive; dated 7th April 1800.

(Official) N° 13.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

(Secret.)

My Lord,

(A.) Para. 1.—I HAVE the honour to transmit to your Lordship, copies, in Persian, of various Extracts from Letters, and other Papers, found in the Palace of Seringapatam. The Persian documents are accompanied by translations in English, and the Persian copies, as well as the translations, are attested by the Persian Translator of this Government, whose Report to me on the contents of these important papers is also enclosed. A list of all these papers, and of the other documents which accompany this letter, is annexed to this dispatch.

2. The embarrassments opposed by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Officers to the collection and movement of our supplies, during the last war with Tippoo Sultaun, repeatedly called for my interposition during my residence at Fort St. George, and induced considerable doubts in my mind of His Highness's fidelity to the fundamental principles of his engagements with the Company. In the last Council which I had the honour to hold at Fort St. George, previous to my departure from that Presidency, your Lordship may recollect that I stated my suspicions, that both the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah had been engaged in a secret correspondence with Tippoo Sultaun, since the Peace of 1792. Those suspicions were founded on a cursory view of the documents composing the series of papers now transmitted to your Lordship. The subject has since engaged my most serious attention; several of the most important of these papers have recently reached my hands, and a deliberate consideration of the evidence resulting from the whole of these documents has not only confirmed, in the most unquestionable manner, my suspicions of the existence of a secret correspondence between the personages already named, but satisfied my judgment, that its object, on the part of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdút ul Omrah, and especially of the latter, was of the most hostile tendency to the British interests.

3. The report of the Persian Translator on the nature of these papers is drawn with so much ability, and so accurately detailed, that I do not judge it necessary at present to enter into a more particular comment upon them; I shall hereafter, however, review the whole subject. The object of the present Letter is solely to convey to your Lordship my instructions with regard to the measures necessary to effect a more full discovery of all the circumstances of this extraordinary tranfaction, as well as to secure the British interests in the Carnatic against any possible consequences to be apprehended from the disaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, during the interval of the requisite enquiry into his conduct.

4. The proofs arising from the papers would certainly be sufficient to justify the British Government in depriving that faithless and ungrateful Prince of all means of rendering any part of the resources of the territories, which he holds under the protection of the Company, subservient to the further violation of his engagements, and to the prosecution of his desperate purposes of treachery and ingratitude. But it will be more consistent with the character of the British Government to regulate its proceedings by a regard to its own dignity, and systematic moderation, than by the standard of His Highness's crimes. It is therefore my intention to proceed to a deliberate enquiry, founded on such further documents as we may be able to obtain at Seringapatam, as well as on the oral testimony of the principal persons concerned

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in this correſpondence. This enquiry muſt be concluded previous to the adoption of thoſe arrangements, which, I am perſuaded, muſt be the ultimate conſequence of a juſt inveſtigation of this tranſaction.

5. With theſe ſentiments, I requeſt your Lordſhip to loſe no time, after the receipt of this diſpatch, in examining the ſeveral witneſſes, of whom a liſt is annexed; and in directing Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe to make ſuch further enquiries as he can proſecute, and to furniſh your Lordſhip with ſuch written and oral teſtimony as he may be enabled to obtain at Seringapatam.

6. I have annexed to this diſpatch a memorandum, which may ſerve to aſſiſt your Lordſhip in the conduct of the intended enquiry. I refer you to that paper, as containing a ſummary view of my ideas with regard to the mode of regulating the examination of the ſeveral witneſſes. I cannot, however, relinquiſh this part of the ſubject, without recommending to your Lordſhip's moſt particular attention the neceſſity of enquiring, with the utmoſt degree of accuracy, into the conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, ſubſequently to the date of the letter N° 21, received at Seringapatam on * the 8th of January 1797, and to trace his correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun down to the period of our preparations for the laſt war, throughout the ſeaſon of thoſe preparations, and throughout the campaign which enſued.

* N. B. This date ſhould be 1796.

7. I am perſuaded, that your Lordſhip, and all the public Officers employed under your orders in the conduct of this examination, will advert to the great importance of obſerving the ſtricteſt ſecrecy until the period of its final cloſe, and of the arrival of my inſtructions, founded on your Lordſhip's report to me of the evidence collected by you.

8. I requeſt you to forward the reſult of your enquiries to me by an expreſs veſſel (to be engaged immediately for this purpoſe) and in duplicate overland, in order that my ultimate inſtructions may be tranſmitted to you with the leaſt poſſible delay.

9. The reſult of the enquiry directed by this diſpatch will probably render it my duty to deprive the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, under ſuch modifications and regulations as may be deemed expedient to ſecure the ſafety of our intereſts in that valuable poſſeſſion, with the leaſt practicable degree of preſſure on his Highneſs's feelings. If this diſpatch had contained a poſitive inſtruction to your Lordſhip to aſſume the Government of the Carnatic without delay, I apprehend that the neceſſary preparation for carrying that meaſure into effect muſt have occupied a more conſiderable ſpace of time than will now be required for the propoſed enquiry, and for the communication of my Judgment upon it. Although it is my wiſh to delay the actual aſſumption of his Highneſs's Government until that enquiry ſhall be completed, I deem it neceſſary to authorize your Lordſhip to proceed immediately to make every arrangement preparatory to that meaſure, which now appears to have become inevitable. In addition to theſe powers, my confidence in your Lordſhip's diſcretion, and my ſenſe of the extreme peril to which the diſaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may eventually expoſe the Carnatic, induce me to furniſh your Lordſhip with a general authority of aſſuming his Highneſs's Civil and Military Government, and of taking any ſuch further ſteps as the exigency of circumſtances on the ſpot may appear to require. In ſuch a poſture of affairs, it is impoſſible to frame any rule from which the preſſure of the moment might not demand a departure; I ſhall therefore content myſelf with apprizing your Lordſhip of my *anxious deſire to avoid* the extremity of aſſuming the Government of the Carnatic, *previous* to the completion of the enquiry, and to the arrival of my final inſtructions after the reſult of that enquiry ſhall have been communicated to me. I cannot foreſee any event of leſs importance than the ſtrong probability of an hoſtile invaſion, or of internal commotion, either in the Carnatic or in Myſoor, which could render it neceſſary for your Lordſhip to aſſume the country without previous reference to me; you will, however, underſtand the intention of this diſpatch to be, to give you a diſcretionary power of acting according to your deliberate view of the neceſſity of the caſe before you.

10. Your Lordſhip will concur with me in opinion, that the diſcloſure made by the annexed documents of the diſaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, ſuperſedes the neceſſity of any further conſideration of the ſtate of the Company's connexion with

Vol. I. that Prince, under the orders lately conveyed by the Honourable Court of Directors to your Lordſhip in Council. While thoſe orders were under my conſideration, a combination of fortunate circumſtances revealed that correſpondence, which at once furniſhes an explanation of the perverſe ſpirit of his Highneſs's Councils ſince his acceſſion to the Maſnud, and demands the explanation of the ſole effectual remedy for the evils which thoſe Councils have brought upon his people.

11. Although the accompanying papers, as well as the preſent inſtructions to your Lordſhip, have been read and approved in the Secret Department by the Governor General in Council at Fort William, I have deemed it expedient to tranſmit this diſpatch to your Lordſhip in the preſent form, inſtead of addreſſing it to your Lordſhip in Council.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Mornington.*

Fort William,
April 7th 1800.

By the Right honourable
the Governor General.
(Signed) *W. Kirkpatrick,*
Secy to Govt.

A true Copy.
J. Webbe,
Chf Secy to Govt.

(b.) in (A.)

Letter N° 13.—Official; dated 7th April 1800.

Copies of Perſian Documents marked (a.) and numbered from 1 to 21 inclusive.

Tranſlations of the above Perſian Documents marked (b.) and numbered from 1 to 21 inclusive.

The Report of the Perſian Tranſlator, upon the contents of the above documents marked, (e.)

A Liſt of the Packet marked (d.)

A Liſt of Witneſſes to be examined under the inſtructions contained in this Diſpatch, marked (e.)

A Memorandum relative to the conduct of the examination marked (f.)

(A true Copy)
(Signed) *J. Webb.*
Chief Secy to Govt.

[*The ſucceeding Enclosures in the letter from the Bengal Government to the Secret Committee, dated 23d April 1800, have already been preſented to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons, and will be found in the Papers ordered to be printed on the 21ſt and 23d of June 1802; folios 44 to 64.*]

(c.) in (A.)

Further Enclosures in the Secret Letter from Bengal of the 23d April 1800.

Mr. Edmonſtone's Report, 6th April 1800.

Among the Records of the late Tippoo Sultaun's Government, diſcovered in the Palace at Seringapatam, has been found a very voluminous correſpondence between the Sultaun and his Vakeels Ghoolam Alli Khan and Alli Rezza Khaun, who accompanied the hoſtages delivered by Tippoo Sultaun at the termination of the War in 1792, to Madras; from this correſpondence a number of papers have been ſelected, of which a tendency to fix a charge upon his late Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, of a breach of the alliance ſubſiſting between his Highneſs and the Honourable Company

pany's, implicate the preſent Nabob Omdut ul Omrah as a party therein, and to eſtabliſh a ſimilar charge againſt the latter, after his acceſſion to the Muſnud.

From the contents of thoſe papers, the following facts may be collected:

1. That the late Nabob Wallajah maintained a ſecret intercourſe and correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun, through the medium of the Deputies Gholaum Alli Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun above mentioned, for the purpoſe of forming a connection with Tippoo Sultaun, ſubverſive of the alliance ſubſiſting between his Highneſs and the honourable Company, and directly adverſe to the Britiſh Intereſts in India.

2. That the Nabob eſtabliſhed ſuch connection, and proceeded to act under it, by communicating certain articles of intelligence of a nature calculated to betray the intereſts of the Honourable Company, and to favour the ſiniſter deſigns of Tippoo Sultaun againſt them.

3. That the preſent Nabob of the Carnatic, Omdut ul Omrah, was a principal channel of communication between his father and the Vakeels, for maintaining the ſecret intercourſe before mentioned; that he cordially united, both on his Father's account and on his own, in promoting the objects of it: And,

4. That the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, after his acceſſion to the Muſnud, continued to maintain a ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, in the ſame ſpirit which he manifeſted in his intercourſe with the Vakeels of that Prince during the life time of his father.

The firſt indication of the Nabob Wallajah's diſpoſition to connect himſelf with Tippoo Sultaun, by the ties of political intereſt, appears in a letter, dated in June 1792, from the Vakeels Gholaum Ally Khaun and Alli Rezza Khaun to Tippoo Sultaun, in which they give an account of what paſſed between the Nabob, the Princes, and themſelves, at an interview which took place ſoon after their arrival at Madras. After the warmeſt expreſſions of attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob is repreſented to have reprobated the preceding war, as having been undertaken by the Allied Powers for the ſubverſion of the Mahomedan Religion. He is repreſented to have ſtated, that "he uſed (pending the war) night and day to pray for the Sultaun's proſperity, "becauſe the confederacy of the three Allies was for the ſubverſion of the Mahom-"medan Religion." It is obvious from theſe expreſſions, that, from the very commencement of the war between the Allies and Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob Walajah wiſhed ſucceſs to the arms of Tippoo Sultaun againſt the Power with which he was connected by the moſt ſolemn obligations of union and alliance; and that by entertaining ſentiments ſo inimical to its intereſt, he violated the fundamental principles of that alliance. This pre eſtabliſhed fact gives additional force to the open declarations which the Nabob ſubſequently made, of his deſire to eſtabliſh an union of intereſts, and of cloſe alliance with the Sultaun; and accordingly, at the ſame interview above mentioned, the Nabob is ſtated to have declared his wiſhes upon that ſubject in the moſt unqualified manner to the Vakeels. The ſentiments above quoted are repreſented to have been expreſſed in the preſence of Marquis Cornwallis, Sir C. Oakley, &c.; but it is eaſy to conceive the facility with which the Nabob might have held ſuch diſcourſe, without being overheard by the perſon who interpreted between him and his Lordſhip; nor can it be ſuppoſed that he would have uttered ſuch ſentiments in the hearing of any perſon who underſtood, and might communicate, them to his Lordſhip. The communication, however, ſubſequently alluded to, was made in a more private manner, and for the expreſs purpoſe of being communicated to Tippoo Sultaun, as appears by the report of the Vakeels; who ſtate, that when the party "was going away, the Nabob came up to them, and, "with a great deal of warmth, deſired them to ſtay, as he had ſomething to ſay to "them."—That he then expreſſed himſelf in the following terms; viz. "That his life "was now drawing to a cloſe; that for what had taken place hitherto between his "Highneſs and the Sultaun there was no remedy; but now, merely out of a regard "for the Faith (of which the Sultaun was a pillar) he was deſirous of eſtabliſhing a "cordial harmony with the Sultaun; and if they (the Vakeels) having in view the "claims of both parties (upon their endeavours) would, in the preſence of God,

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" exert themſelves for that purpoſe, the Almighty would reward them, and both " parties would reap the benefits of that event, which were great and numberleſs. " That although his Highneſs wanted to prevent the war between the three Allied " States and the Sultaun, yet Nizam Alli Khaun, at the latter period of his life, was " thus preparing for futurity by exerting himſelf for the deſtruction of religion; that " it was ſolely from a regard to the Faith that his Highneſs did not encourage the " meaſure, and that he now declared, that in a thouſand points of view, it was ad- " viſable that perfect harmony ſhould reign between the Sultaun and his Highneſs." At a ſubſequent conference between the Nabob and the Princes, accompanied by the Vakeels (an account of which is given by the latter on a report to the Sultaun, dated the beginning of Auguſt 1792) the Nabob is ſtated to have expreſſed his attachment to the Sultaun, and his diſpoſition to eſtabliſh a union of intereſts with him in terms ſtill ſtronger than before; his Highneſs is alſo repreſented, upon that occaſion, to have expreſſed a ſolicitude to know in what manner the Sultaun had received the former communication of his ſentiments. The ſubſtance of what paſſed at that conference is related by the Vakeels in the following terms: " The Nabob Walajah, accom- " panied by Omdut ul Omrah and Huſſain Newauz Khaun, paid a viſit to the Princes, " and taking them upon his knees for about two hours, bleſſed them; and ſaid, " May God long and permanently preſerve the ſhadow of Tippoo Sultaun extended " over you and me, ſince, in this age, the preſervation of religion depends upon him " alone. I have arrived at my eightieth year, and in that time many are the things " I have ſeen and done, and experienced: what is paſt is paſt; and God only knows " what futurity may bring to light; at preſent, the maintenance of religion reſts with " Tippoo Sultaun, and may God preſerve and keep him victorious and triumphant. " I do not ſay this merely in your preſence, but I ſay it, taking to witneſs Him who " knows all that is hidden. Night and day, after the prayers of the day, and on Friday " after public devotion, I offer up my prayers (meaning for Tippoo Sultaun) and " require the people alſo to do the ſame. The Vakeels ſtate, that as Walajah had " paid a viſit to the Princes, it became neceſſary that they ſhould return it, and " conſequently they waited upon him the next day, which was the Eedoo Zoha or " Feſtival of the Camel The Nabob, accompanied by Omdut ul Omrah and the other " Sirdars (perſons of rank) came out to meet them as on the firſt day; and having " aſſiſted the Princes in alighting from their palanquins, took them within the " houſe, where he repeatedly careſſed them, and ſaid, " God preſerve the Sultaun in " ſafety, for through him alone theſe rituals and obſervances of the faith (alluding " to the Eed) yet remain." He then obſerved to us, " In my firſt converſation " with you I ſpoke to you upon the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a friendſhip and harmony " between me and the Sultaun; have you intimated it to him, and have you received " a favourable anſwer?"—We replied, "That we had ſet forth to your Majeſty, word " for word, the friendly ſentiments his Highneſs had expreſſed, and that your Majeſty " had written in reply, that friendſhip, union, and brotherly regard, had from the " beginning been eſtabliſhed among the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm, as was evinced by " the teſtimony of the Holy Book (the Koraun) agreeably to the preſcriptions of " which your Majeſty wiſhed that cordial friendſhip and attachment ſhould, without " prejudice or partiality, be eſtabliſhed between the followers of the faith, as the " means of ſupporting the religion of Mahommud; and that your Majeſty, under " God, preſerve the Nabob Wallajah, who is a Prince, and one of the leaders of the " Faithful, and a Pillar of the Faith. At the term, "A Pillar of the Faith," the Nabob " could not ſuppreſs his tears, and ſaid, " I am where I knew myſelf to be; tell the " Sultaun that *he* is the Pillar of the Faith, and may God preſerve him, and grant " him long life, ſince I and all Muſſulmen derive ſupport from him, for otherwiſe " *the ſtate of affairs here is evident*; that which is evident does not require explana- " tion. We alſo, in conformity to your Majeſty's commands, mentioned to his " Highneſs, in a becoming and ſuitable manner, whatever there was to ſtate upon " the ſubject of friendſhip and attachment, in conſideration of the complexion of the " times, the ſtate of which is manifeſt; and that the ſupport of the religion of " Mahommed in this country entirely depends upon the Sultaun. My nightly and " daily prayer is offered up for his good. May my prayers be acceptable in the

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"ſight of God!" He then ſaid to the Princes, "O my ſons, if my life and pro-"perty can be of any ſervice to you, God is my witneſs, that I will not refuſe them "to you." He then gave orders to the Superintendent of the Gardens to carry every day fruits and flowers to the Princes before his (the Nabob's) own children; and ſaid to us, "You are not acquainted with the ſtate and order of affairs here; "conſider me from my heart your well-wiſher and ſincere friend; and at all times "be aſſured, that in whatever I may be able to effect your benefit, either by word or "deed, I will not decline my exertions."

From the foregoing quotation, it is manifeſt, that the Nabob Walajah formerly propoſed to Tippoo Sultaun, through the medium of his Vakeels, to form an alliance with that Prince, avowedly for the purpoſe of ſupporting the intereſts of the Mahommedan religion, although the ſimple fact of his Highneſs's negociating an alliance of friendſhip with the Sultaun, without the participation of the Britiſh Power, would (according to the 10th article of the Treaty of 1792, by which it is ſtipulated that the Nabob ſhall not "enter into any negociation, or political correſpondence "with any European or Native Power, without the conſent of the Company") be a breach of treaty with the latter; yet the views and objects ſo well underſtood by the phraſe, "ſupporting the cauſe of religion," of which, one of the firſt duties is to wage eternal war againſt thoſe of a different perſuaſion, warrant a concluſion, that the deſigns of his Highneſs, in eſtabliſhing this connection, were of a nature decidedly hoſtile to the Britiſh nation in India. When his Highneſs aſſerts, that a war which the Britiſh Government was forced into by the unprovoked aggreſſion of Tippoo Sultaun, was undertaken for the ſubverſion of the Mahommedan religion; and when, by parity of reaſoning, he muſt aſcribe the ſame object to any future war againſt a Muſſulman Power, however juſt and neceſſary, no other conſtruction can be put upon the ſolicitude he ſhews in ſupport of the Mahomedan Faith, than enmity againſt the Power by which he conſidered it to be endangered; and when he ſtigmatizes the co-operation of the Nizam as an act that would hazard his hopes of happineſs in a future ſtate, it may juſtly be inferred that the Nabob Waulajah would not ſcruple to betray thoſe intereſts, which, as an Ally of the Company, he might at a future period be called upon to ſupport. It appears by a letter from Tippoo Sultaun to his Vakeels, dated the beginning of September 1792, that he eagerly availed himſelf of the Nabob's favourable diſpoſition towards him, and directed his Vakeels to encourage his Highneſs in it, and to expreſs to him his confidence, that "the Nabob would "do whatever might tend to the ſupport of the religion of Mahommed, and that "he would give the neceſſary attention to that point." Tippoo Sultaun, in the ſame letter, directs his Deputies to ſtate to the Nabob, that, "in conformity to the com-"mand of God and the Prophet, the improvement of friendſhip among the pro-"feſſors of Iſlamiſm would be beneficial to various concerns, both ſpiritual and "temporal; and that deeming him (Tippoo Sultaun) attached to their common re-"ligion, and to his Highneſs's perſon, his Highneſs would no doubt direct his atten-"tion accordingly." There is every reaſon, indeed, to believe, that the Vakeels had ſecret inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun, to endeavour to eſtabliſh this connection with the Nabob, and thoſe inſtructions are probably alluded to in the following paſſage in the letter laſt referred to: "You will alſo ſtate to the Nabob the other points of friendſhip, which you have repeatedly heard from my mouth."—That the Vakeels were charged by Tippoo Sultaun with ſome concealed commiſſion at Madras, appears from ſeveral of the accompanying documents, particularly from two letters from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun, dated in June 1792, in which they promiſe and profeſs the moſt inviolable ſecrecy; and alſo, from the myſterious expreſſion, ſo frequently made uſe of in the correſpondence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun *, "The affair you know of;" but what the nature of it was does not clearly appear. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, however (it appears by a letter from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun, of a date ſubſequent to July 1793) was made acquainted with it, and promiſed to exert himſelf to effect the object of it. The expectations which Tippoo Sultaun was thus induced to entertain, from the Nabobs Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah, are plainly expreſſed, and the views to which they were directed are ſtrongly implied in the terms of two letters, dated the

N° 2 & 3.

* N° 13, &c. Vide Note at bottom of N° 13.

end

Vol. I. (A.) end of November 1792, from Tippoo Sultaun, reſpectively, to the Nabobs Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in reply to letters from them, which appear to have opened the epiſtolary correſpondence between them. In the former he writes, "My hopes from "Almighty God, and my confidence in the Prophet is, that, according to the com- "mand of God and the Prophet, which is well known to all Muſſulmen, all the "faithful will exert themſelves, with heart and ſoul, in maintaining and rendering "permanent the religion of Mahommed. Upon your Highneſs, who is one of the "Heads of the Faith, this is an abſolute duty; and I am confident that your High- "neſs will by all means conſtantly employ your time in performing what is obliga- "tory on you." And, in his letter to Omdut ul Omrah, Tippoo Sultaun writes, "I "am confident that you will direct your attention to the adjuſtment of affairs between "me and the *Well-wiſher of Mankind*, who is the Chief and Principal of the profeſſors "of Iſlamiſm."

Theſe two documents are of particular importance, not only as they tend to eſtabliſh the exiſtence of a reciprocity of views between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, but as carrying upon the face of them almoſt poſitive proof of a ſecret intercourſe between thoſe Princes; and alſo, as they throw conſiderable light upon another document, which is otherwiſe very myſterious and obſcure. Previous, however, to a further notice of that document, it is neceſſary to advert to another very important paper, the exiſtence of which alone would almoſt ſuffice to eſtabliſh the fact of a clandeſtine correſpondence between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun. This document is a key to the cypher for proper names and terms, at the bottom of which is a note in the hand-writing of one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhees, purporting that the paper is written by Omdut ul Omrah. After a cloſe compariſon between the hand-writing of that paper, and the hand in which the letters from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah are invariably written, there cannot remain a doubt of their being the ſame. But the genuineneſs of this document does not reſt upon that ground alone; for in the letters above referred to, from Tippoo Sultaun to Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, Wallajah is mentioned with a ſlight variation, viz. (Well-wiſher, for Friend) by the very name which is aſſigned to him in the cypher, viz. Well-wiſher of Mankind; and in the letter from Tippoo Sultaun to Wallajah, the former mentions his Sons by the fictitious term, *Hearts*, which is aſſigned to the word Sons in the cypher.

N°s 8. & 9.

It is neceſſary to return to the Document (N° 7.) firſt adverted to. This is a letter from Ghoolaum Alli Khaun to Tippoo Sultaun, written on occaſion of Alli Rezza's return to Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of making certain verbal communications to the Sultaun. The contents of this letter are as follows: "The departure "of Alli Rezza Khaun at this time, in conformity to the orders of the Preſence, is "very expedient, eſpecially for the purpoſe of bringing to a favourable iſſue the "propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis, and the Well-wiſher of Mankind (the deſignation "of the Nabob Waulajah in the cypher) which is moſt ardently to be wiſhed. "There are many points which cannot be committed to paper, and can only be "communicated in perſon. At this place, the friendſhip and good-will of both the "Sirdars is moſt fortunate (literally, from God and the Royal auſpices): the parti- "culars of this ſummary, which is an unlooked for good, will be made known to "your Majeſty by the verbal repreſentations of Alli Rezza, who attends the Pre- "ſence eſpecially for that purpoſe. Although it is contrary to the rules of reſpect "to preſume (to give an opinion) upon this ſubject, yet I am emboldened, by my "long attachment, and my ſenſe of the duty I owe your Majeſty. When your Ma- "jeſty ſhall have maturely deliberated upon, and fully brought home to your mind "the repreſentation of both the Sirdars, from a conſideration of the changeableneſs "of the times, your Majeſty's agreeing to this affair upon the principle recom- "mended in the words of Hafiz of Sheeraaz (the mercy of God be upon him!) "With friends cordiality, with enemies diſſimulation—ſeems highly expedient, and "advantageous to your majeſty's intereſts."

From the expreſſions uſed in this letter, a doubt might be ſuggeſted, whether the communications to be made by Alli Rezza to Tippoo Sultaun, on the part of the Nabob, be not connected with theſe on the part of Marquis Cornwallis, and whether,

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by the expreſſion "*both Sirdars*," be not meant his Lordſhip and the Nabob; in other words, it may be aſked, Whether Alli Rezza was charged with any ſecret communications from the Nabob to the Sultaun?—This doubt appears to be obviated by the letters before mentioned, from Tippoo Sultaun to Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah. In his letter to Waulajah, the Sultaun writes as follows: "Now, by the receipt of your Highneſs's letter, and the account of your Highneſs's friendſhip and attachment, which I have had from the verbal communications of the High in Rank*—the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip—the Truſty—I am certain that, according to the words of the Prophet, the unity of Muſſulmen is as that of the ſoul with the body: that warmth of attachment, and that original affection implanted among Muſſulmen, exiſts between us."

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* No name mentioned.

In his letter to Omdut ul Omrah, the Sultaun writes as follows: "When I learned alſo from the communication of the High in Rank—the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip—the Truſty—of your great and noble qualities, and the ſincere friendſhip and cordiality you entertain towards me, my happineſs was greater than language can adequately expreſs. May God realize this ſource of happineſs, that is to ſay, that perfect attachment and union among the followers of Iſlaum, which is the greateſt gift of the Almighty, and than which, nothing is more eſſential to the temporal and eternal intereſts of mankind."

Two circumſtances in thoſe letters indicate, that the perſons mentioned by the deſignation, "the High in Rank—the Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip," was Alli Rezza, and that the *Diſtinguiſhed in Friendſhip* is the term aſſigned to Alli Rezza's name in the cypher; the other, that Tippoo Sultaun, in both letters, refers the Nabob for farther particulars to one perſon only, from which it is to be inferred, that one of the two Vakeels was abſent from Madras. This point eſtabliſhed there can be little doubt that by "both the Sirdars" were meant Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that the "*unlooked-for good*" was ſome propoſition on their part favourable to Tippoo's views and intereſts, and probably of no ſlight importance, as Alli Rezza is ſtated to "attend the Preſence eſpecially for that purpoſe;" and that "*the affair*" which Gholaum Alli Khaun ſo earneſtly recommends to Tippoo Sultaun's adoption, was the propoſition with which Alli Rezza appears to have been charged. No further trace of this propoſition, whatever it might be, appears in the correſpondence. In corroboration of the foregoing, it may be remarked, that the circumſtances of Alli Rezza's departure to Seringapatam, and his return to Madras before the Hoſtages quitted that Preſidency, are conformable to fact.

By a letter from the Vakeels to Tippoo Sultaun, dated in July 1793, ſubſequent to the return of Alli Rezza to Madras, and before the departure of the Hoſtages, it appears, that the Nabob Waulajah ſent a meſſage to the Vakeels by Kauder Newauz Khaun, purporting that he "had ſomething of a ſecret nature, which he wiſhed to ſay to us in private; adding, that if the Vakeels would go under pretence of ſeeing a moſque which his Highneſs had built, he would ſend Omdut ul Omrah alone to meet them;" and accordingly, when the Vakeels repaired to the appointed ſpot, they were met by Omdut ul Omrah, who led them into a neighbouring tomb, under pretence of offering up prayers for the deceaſed devotee to whom it was conſecrated. Upon this occaſion, Omdut ul Omrah appears to have been very particular in aſcertaining the extent of the powers veſted by Tippoo Sultaun in his Vakeels; and, when ſatisfied on that head, he diſcloſed his purpoſe to this effect:—"That for a very long time there had been, without cauſe, a veil (or want of cordiality) between his Highneſs and him (Tippoo Sultaun), which had been productive of injuries to both; now that by the favour of God, a ſyſtem of harmony, as was becoming the profeſſors of Iſlamiſm, had taken place, his Highneſs confidently hoped from God, the prime cauſe of all, that the time paſt might be amply redeemed; that for his Highneſs (Walajah's) own part, conſidering from his heart himſelf, his country, and his property, to belong to your Majeſty, he had made it a teſtamentary injunction to his children and family, taking God and his Prophet to witneſs, to pray night and day for the Pillar of the Faith (meaning Tippoo Sultaun), and to conſider their proſperity and welfare as inſeparably connected with him (Tippoo Sultaun); that they (the Vakeels) muſt aſcertain the Sultaun's wiſhes upon

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" that head, in a manner ſatisfactory to both; and if the Sultaun ſhould be from " his heart ſolicitous for this propoſed cordial harmony, his Highneſs would, under " the teſtimony of God and his Prophet, detail to the Vakeels his ſentiments fully " at the time of their departure, which, pleaſe God, would ſoon take place."

It will be obſerved, that in the firſt part of the foregoing communication, the Nabob ſpeaks *of the ſyſtem of harmony* as having been already eſtabliſhed with Tippoo Sultan, which is in perfect conſonance with the negociations before adverted to, and in ſome meaſure an additional proof that thoſe negociations actually took place. The remainder of the communication conveys ſentiments utterly repugnant to the faith of the Nabob's alliance with the Company.

N° 15. It further appears, by another letter from the Vakeels, ſubſequent in date to that above quoted, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah held another ſecret conference with the Vakeels, by their appointment, at a garden to which they propoſed to go for the purpoſe of arranging their effects preparatory to their departure. On that occaſion, Omdut ul Omrah is ſtated to have diſcovered in the moſt undiſguiſed manner on the part of the Nabob Wallajah, as well as on his own, of the ſincerity of their friendſhip, attachment, and regard. That he alſo made uſe of ſome particular expreſſions of his (the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's) attachment, requiring the Vakeels upon oath not to commit them to writing, but to defer the communication of them until their (the Vakeels) return to Tippoo Sultaun—" I have " expreſſed myſelf as I have done (ſays Omdut ul Omrah, according to the re- " port of the Vakeels) merely from my regard for the Faith, and from my friend- " ſhip and good-will towards the Defender (or Protector) of the Faith, (the term " by which Tippoo Sultaun is deſignated in the cypher): Pleaſe God, you will " ſhortly be with his Majeſty, when you will communicate them in perſon."

It has already been remarked, that the phraſe of Supporting the cauſe of the Faith (and which is ſo frequently mentioned by and on the part of the Nabob) implies a determined hoſtility againſt thoſe of another perſuaſion; that the Nabob conſidered it in a ſenſe oppoſed to the Britiſh Intereſts is manifeſt, from his denominating the defenſive war in which the Company and their Allies were engaged with Tippoo Sultaun, a war againſt Religion; but neither can he be ſuppoſed ignorant of the doctrines which his own religion inculcates, and the hoſtile and aggreſſive meaſures which it ſanctifies under the term Supporting the cauſe of the Faith. The views, however, which the Sultaun himſelf veiled under that plea, were in preſence of the Nabob's ſons (as appears by a report of Ali Rezza's to Tippoo Sultaun, dated the beginning of Auguſt 1793) plainly and publicly avowed in a ſolemn convocation of the Muſſulmen in the ſervice of Tippoo Sultaun (and which it is to be ſuppoſed many other Muſſulmen attended, as it was held on Friday, the Sabbath of the Muſſulmen) at a moſque at Madras, by the orders of Tippoo Sultaun, for the declared purpoſe of binding them by a ſolemn obligation to ſupport the intereſts of the Mahomedan faith. In the courſe of the ſolemnity, the obligations impoſed by the Muſſulman religion—To wage holy-war, not to take flight in combating with infidels, and to form a union among all the profeſſors of the Faith, were ſtrongly inſiſted upon, and the perſons who ſhould diſregard theſe obligations were denounced as ſinners in the ſight of God; and, as if he intended to point out more unequivocally the object of this converſation, Ali Rezza repreſents himſelf to have remarked upon hearing that denunciation, "That it was very extraordinary that notwithſtanding the notoriety of that, the plurality of Muſſulmen ſhould ſo depart from the obligations of the faith, as to take up *their abode* in ſuch a *place*, and chooſe to render *obedience* to thoſe of a different *perſuaſion*. God grant that it may turn out well for the Muſſulmen of this place!"—This was preaching the language of rebellion in the very heart of the Company's dominions; and it affords no ſlight preſumption of the truth of the allegations againſt the Nabob and Omdut ul Omrah, that Ali Rezza ſhould have ventured to hold ſuch language in preſence of the latter; and that Omdut ul Omrah ſhould have heard it without communicating what paſſed on this occaſion, to the Britiſh Government. The merit of waging war with Infidels was further inculcated by Ali Rezza's remark, "That the " prayers, which are offered up in the moſque in favour of a Prince who fights for the " Faith are accepted of God, but the prayers in favour of thoſe who do not are " rejected."

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" rejected." Alli Rezza proceeds to ſtate, " That every individual preſent bound " himſelf by the moſt ſolemn engagements, that hereafter, as long as he lived, his " conduct ſhould manifeſt nothing elſe than fidelity, devotion, zeal, and truth; that " he would never be guilty of flight in the face of an enemy, of theft, of lying, of " injuring, of wiſhing ill, or of enmity towards thoſe who wiſhed well to the Khor- " dadand (Tippoo Sultaun's) State; and that he conſidered the honour of all Muſſul " men as an object of individual concern." Alli Rezza adds, " that prayers were " afterwards ſaid, that the Khoodadand Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious." It appears, that Tippoo Sultaun himſelf conceived that his Deputies might entertain ſome apprehenſion of performing ſuch a ceremony as this in the very heart of the Britiſh Dominions, which implied a diſpoſition on his part hoſtile to the Britiſh nation; as Ali Reza quotes Tippoo Sultaun's commands to him and his colleague, not to ſuffer themſelves to be deterred by any ſuch apprehenſion; and Ali Rezza, in diſclaiming all apprehenſions of that nature, defends the meaſure, and aſcribes to it many great and proſpective advantages to the intereſt of the Muſſulman cauſe.

It may be alleged in defence of the Nabob, that this ceremony was performed ſubſequently to the intercourſe between him and the Sultaun; but beſides that, there is every reaſon to believe that the Nabob and the Sultaun perfectly underſtood each other. The ſame attachment to the cauſe of religion, and to Tippoo Sultaun, is expreſſed in a letter to Gholam Ali Khan, in the hand-writing of Omdut ul Omrah, although under the fictitious name of Gholam Huſſain, which appears in the written characters upon the cover in the place of the ſeal, and in which is a couplet of verſes to the following effect:—" In the preſervation of thy perſon is the permanence of the faith. Let not him remain who wiſheth not thy preſervation." This is an epitome of the terms in which the Nabob Walajah is repreſented to have profeſſed his ſolicitude to maintain the cauſe of the Muſſulman Religion, and to have declared his devotion and attachment to the intereſts of Tippoo Sultaun; and as Omdut ul Omrah appears to have been the principal channel for the negociation between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, theſe expreſſions muſt be conſidered as conveying the ſentiments of both. They confirm the prior negociations, and being ſubſequent in date to the ceremony above deſcribed (at which the ſons of Walajah were preſent) it muſt be inferred, that the Nabob Walajah, and Omdut ul Omrah, underſtood the phraſe " of ſupporting the cauſe " of the Faith," in the ſame ſenſe that Tippoo Sultaun himſelf intended to convey by it. Of the authenticity of the Note (N° 17.) there cannot be a doubt, as it is certainly written by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah himſelf, whoſe hand-writing cannot be miſtaken, although ſigned (as well as ſuperſcribed) Gholam Hooſſain. The uſe of this fictitious ſignature is a further corroboration of the ſecret and clandeſtine intercourſe which ſubſiſted between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, and will be more particularly noticed in a ſubſequent part of this report.

It further appears, that the Nabob Walajah acted in conformity to his profeſſions of devotion and attachment to the intereſts of Tippoo Sultaun, and under the connection which he had formed with him, in two diſtinct inſtances.

1. By communicating to Gholam Ali Khan, for the information of Tippoo Sultaun, an article of ſecret intelligence, which his Highneſs had received from certain emiſſaries in Bengal, whom he employed for the purpoſe of collecting and tranſmitting ſecret intelligence, purporting that the Sultan was ſuſpected by the Britiſh Government of maintaining a ſiniſter negociation with the Mahrattas, and recommending him to ſuſpend his views until a more favourable opportunity: the Nabob is ſtated to have ſent Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Gholam Ali Khan (Ali Rezza being then abſent on his miſſion to Seringapatam) for the purpoſe of communicating this article of intelligence, which he prefaced with the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of attachment to the intereſts of Tippoo Sultaun; adding, that it is from the impulſe of that attachment that he makes the communication. He then ſtates, that from the report of certain perſons, whom he has ſtationed in Bengal for the purpoſe of collecting and tranſmitting ſecret intelligence, he learns that the Reſident at Poona had written to the Governor General, that from the frequent Meſſengers paſſing between Seringapatam and Poona, there was reaſon to believe that the Sultaun

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taun was endeavouring to form a close connection and alliance with the Poona Government, and through that Government with the Nizam: That as this information had excited some suspicion in the Governor General's mind, it was expedient for him (Tippoo Sultaun) to suspend his views, until the Governor General Marquis Cornwallis's departure for Europe, which might soon be expected. The words are as follows: "In a short time his Lordship will soon go to Europe; the "Princes, please God, will soon return, and the kists are in a course of payment. After his Lordship's departure, the liquidation of the kists and other points, whatever "may be his Highness's (Tippoo Sultaun's) pleasure, will be right and proper. At "present it is better to be silent upon every thing, because at this time, his Highness's "honour would at all events be called in question. When another shall arrive from "Europe, the imputation will in every event, and in every measure, fall upon him."

This communication evidently manifests sentiments inimical to the British interests, and favourable to Tippoo Sultaun in a point of view opposed to those interests; whatever may have been the fact as it respects Tippoo Sultaun, the Nabob himself was unquestionably culpable to the extent in which Tippoo Sultaun was suspected, whether those suspicions were well founded or not; for if the measure ascribed to the Sultaun, of endeavouring by clandestine negociation to detach the Company's alliances, be deemed hostile to the British Interests, what construction must be put upon the conduct of an Ally, who, with the view to place the Sultaun on his guard, informs him, that he is suspected of adopting that measure; and, presuming that the suspicion is well founded, far from endeavouring to dissuade him from the prosecution of his supposed views, manifests a participation in them, by advising the Sultaun to suspend his operations until a more favourable opportunity; and cautions him against shewing any indications of hostility towards the British Power while there was upon the spot a person like Marquis Cornwallis, who possessed vigilance, activity, and ability to defeat his projects, and whose character stood so high in the general estimation, that in a question of good faith the universal suffrage would be in his favour!—This communication appears to have been made in the month of December 1792.

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2. By communicating to the Vakeels for Tippoo Sultaun's information, as appears by the report of the former, under date May 1793, intelligence of the intended march of the British troops against Pondicherry in consequence of the rupture between England and France, and recommending him to be cautious in his future intercourses with the French, to avoid epistolary correspondence, and to maintain his communication with them by emissaries. After noticing the rupture between England and France, the intended march of the troops against Pondicherry, and the probability of its falling in consequence of internal dissensions, the Nabob is represented to state, by the mouth of Kaudir Newauz Khan, as follows:—"The "Vakeel of the Ahmedy Circar, who was at Pondicherry, has lately, it seems, re"turned to the Presence (Tippoo Sultaun). Please God, there is no doubt that the "Sultaun keeps in view all the ups and downs of the time—At this time no kind "of assistance will be afforded; but out of the warmth of that friendship which I feel "towards the Sultaun, I recommend that the Vakeel remain a short time at the Pre"sence, and also that epistolary correspondence be discontinued for a short time.—Al"though a friendly connection has long subsisted with the French on the part of the "Ahmedy Circar, yet, considering the circumstances of the times, it is not advisable "(i. e. to maintain epistolary correspondence with the French); should there be any "point of urgency to communicate, there is no objection to do it verbally. Further, "I am actuated solely by my good wishes in making this communication.—Since "the day that a cordial union took place between us, let me be no longer a Mussul"man, nor a servant of God, if I have not always first offered up my prayers for "the Sultaun's good, and afterwards for my own.—May the Almighty preserve "firm and uninjured the Mahommedan Church, and the safety of the Sultan."—The conduct of the Nabob Walajah in communicating to Tippoo Sultaun the rupture between England and France, and the projected expedition against Pondicherry, with the view to recommend caution to him in his future intercourse with the French; his pointing out the mode by which the Sultaun might maintain his correspondence,

correſpondence with the greateſt ſecurity, and his aſſigning as the motive for theſe communications his ſolicitude for the welfare of Tippoo Sultaun, was evidently inconſiſtent with the faith of his engagements and alliance with the Company. But why, it may be aſked, ſhould the Nabob think it neceſſary to caution the Sultaun with reſpect to his intercourſe and correſpondence with the French, unleſs he was aware that the nature of Tippoo Sultaun's intercourſe with them either was or was not likely to be adverſe to the Britiſh intereſts, ſince Tippoo Sultaun was not bound by the proviſions of treaty to abſtain from all intercourſe with Foreign Powers.—A ſuſpicion hence ariſes, and is ſupported by all that previouſly paſſed between the Nabob and the Sultaun, that his Highneſs was not ignorant of the views which we now know Tippoo Sultaun at that very time entertained againſt the Britiſh Power, and the aſſiſtance which he hoped to derive in the proſecution of them from his connection with the French. Conſidering this tranſaction in its moſt favourable point of view, it is ſtill a confirmation of the cloſe connection ſuppoſed to have been previouſly eſtabliſhed between his Highneſs and Tippoo Sultaun; and a direct breach of the 10th article of the treaty of 1792 between his Highneſs and the Company. From the whole of the foregoing, the following facts appear to reſult.

1. That ſo early as pending the war of 1792, the Nabob Walajah entertained ſentiments inconſiſtent with the faith of his alliance with the Britiſh Nation, by deeming the defenſive war in which the Britiſh Power and its Allies were engaged, a war againſt the Muſſulman Religion, and wiſhing ſucceſs to the arms of their enemy.

2. That ſubſequently to the war the Nabob Wallajah, in the ſame ſpirit, propoſed to Tippoo Sultaun to form an intimate connection with him, for the avowed purpoſe of ſupporting the cauſe of the Mahomedan religion, and utterly incompatible with the engagements ſubſiſting between his Highneſs and the Company.

3. That during the whole period of the reſidence of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels at Madras, the Nabob Walajah maintained a ſecret intercourſe and correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun, for the purpoſe mentioned in the foregoing article.

4. That the objects of the propoſed connection were of a nature ſubverſive of the alliance between the Nabob and the Company, and directly hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts in India.

5. That Tippoo Sultaun eagerly met and encouraged the Nabob's diſpoſition to eſtabliſh an intimate connection with him for the purpoſes above mentioned; and that the Nabob Walajah did accordingly enter into that connection, and did thereby violate his faith, and virtually abandon his alliance with the Britiſh Nation.

6. That the Nabob Walajah, by certain overt acts, founded upon his recent connection with Tippoo Sultaun, manifeſted a participation of views and deſigns with that Prince, hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts in India.

7. That the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was a principal channel of communication, and a moſt active and zealous agent between his father the Nabob Walajah and the Vakeels, for eſtabliſhing the connection before mentioned with Tippoo Sultaun; that he was a party in it, and cordially united in promoting the objects of it.

It may be proper in this place to inquire more particularly what degree of credit is due to the evidence from which the foregoing concluſions are deduced. It may be ſuggeſted that the Deputies, to gratify their Maſter, exaggerated the friendly expreſſions uſed by the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah; and that the latter, in their ſolicitude to ſhew attention and civilities to the ſons of Tippoo Sultaun, and to manifeſt, in imitation of the Britiſh Government, a deſire to be upon terms of perfect amity with Tippoo Sultaun, may have expreſſed ſentiments of attachment which they never felt, and the language of compliment may have been converted by the report of the Vakeels into expreſſions of devotion and attachment, and a deſire to form a connection with the Sultaun upon the baſis of mutual intereſt and their common religion. The accuracy of reports from Agents, natives of India, to their Principals, cannot under any circumſtances be implicitly relied on; and in one of

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the reports of the Vakeels, which contains the ſubſtance of a conference between themſelves, the Princes, and the Nabob, at which Colonel Doveton was preſent, a ſpeech is aſcribed to that gentleman which is evidently fabricated; a circumſtance which tends to weaken the validity of all their reports; and if the evidence of the Nabob's conduct reſted ſolely upon them, the proofs might be conſidered as extremely defective and problematical: but ſeveral of the other documents are of an unqueſtionable nature, and tend to eſtabliſh the general credit of the reports of the

N° 6. Vakeels. Of theſe, the moſt deciſive is the key to the cypher, which (as has been already remarked) is undoubtedly tranſcribed in the hand-writing in which the preſent Nabob's letters are, and the late Nabob Walajah's uſed to be invariably written. The mere exiſtence of this cypher would afford ſtrong preſumption of an intercourſe between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, that could not ſafely be avowed; and when its exiſtence is combined with all that is related by the Deputies, as well as with other circumſtances, amounts as nearly to poſitive proof as the nature of ſuch caſes generally admits. But it appears that ſeveral of the cyphered names were actually adopted by Tippoo Sultaun in writing to the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah (as has been before remarked); a circumſtance which eſtabliſhes the uſe of the cypher between the parties. It will alſo be obſerved, that the terms ſelected to deſignate the Nizam and the Mahrattas, are in perfect conſonance with the opprobrious terms in which the Nabob is repreſented to have ſpoken of the co-operation of the former in the war, and with the ſentiments which, upon the ſame principle, he muſt have entertained with reſpect to the Mahrattas, and thoſe which his Highneſs is ſtated to have expreſſed generally with regard to the Triple Alliance; the terms are, for the Mahrattas, *Paoet* (or mean, deſpiſable), and for the Nizam, *Hee* (nothing, or non-entity). It is alſo to be obſerved, that the Engliſh are deſignated by the ſignificant term of New-comers. It is impoſſible, with any degree of conſiſtency, to ſuppoſe that a cypher compoſed of terms ſo pointedly alluſive to characters and circumſtances ſhould have been invented but for purpoſes adverſe to the Britiſh intereſts; and hence, while the cypher confirms in a great degree the truth of the reports of the Vakeels, its mere exiſtence is a proof of a diſpoſition on the part of the Nabob hoſtile to his alliance with the Company. Another document, of even leſs diſputable authenticity than the former, and which corroborates the charge againſt

N° 17. the Nabob, is the Note written by Omdut ul Omrah himſelf with a pencil; the language it contains is in ſtrict conformity to that which is ſo repeatedly aſcribed to his father and himſelf, in the reports of the Vakeels. Indeed, the mere circumſtance of his writing to Ghoolaum Ally Khan in the terms he has written, would ſuggeſt and warrant the concluſion, that ſomething to the effect of thoſe expreſſions had before paſſed between them; added to which, the fictitious ſignature of Ghoolaum Hooſſain, gives to the whole an air of myſtery in itſelf very ſuſpicious; and, when combined with other conſiderations, affords as concluſive evidence as can be expected in ſuch tranſactions. The letters from Tippoo Sultaun to the Nawaub Waulajah and Omdut ul Omrah, alſo come ſtrongly in aid of the general body of evidence. Thus ſupported, there is every reaſon to give credit to the general ſubſtance of the reports of the Vakeels Ghoolaum Ally Khan and Ally Rezza. The fact of their holding a ſecret conference with Omdut ul Omrah at the moſque or tomb, and in the garden, can hardly be ſuppoſed a fabricated ſtory, and would probably be thought worthy of credit though no other circumſtances appeared to ſupport it. The circumſtance alſo, as related by the Vakeels, of the Nabob's communicating to them the ſecret intelligence which he had received from Bengal, and the intimation relating to Pondicherry and to the French, bear intrinſic marks of authenticity.

It has been ſhewn, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was a principal channel, and a moſt active and zealous agent, for the ſecret negociation between the Nabob Wallajah, his father, and Tippoo Sultaun, and that he rendered himſelf a party in it both by his inſtrumentality in promoting it, and by uniting his individual ſentiments with thoſe of his father. But it may be proper to collect into one point of view the ſeveral paſſages in the correſpondence from which it appears, that Omdut ul Omrah

N° 7. maintained a ſecret intercourſe with the Vakeels on his own part, with the ſame view as on the part of his father, and pledged his individual attachment to the intereſts of

Tippoo

Tippoo Sultaun. In another report from the Vakeels, not yet noticed, and dated in May 1793, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah is ſtated to have profeſſed his devotion to Tippoo Sultaun in warm terms, and to have deſired the Vakeels to aſſure their Maſter, that "at a proper ſeaſon, his fidelity towards him ſhould be made manifeſt." Further, at a ſecret meeting that took place at a garden, between Omdut ul Omrah and the Vakeels, by the appointment of the latter (vide N° 5), Omdut ul Omrah is deſcribed to have "diſcourſed in the moſt undiſguiſed manner on the part of the "Nabob Walajah, as *well as on his own*, of the ſincerity of their friendſhip, attachment, and regard;" and alſo to have "made uſe of ſome particular expreſſions "of *his* attachment, *requiring them* (the Vakeels) *upon oath, not to commit them to* "*writing*, but to defer the communication of them until their (the Vakeels) return "to Tippoo Sultaun; and that he added, I have expreſſed myſelf as I have done, "merely from my regard for the Faith, and good-will towards the Defender of this "Faith. Pleaſe God, you will ſhortly be with his Majeſty, when you will communicate them in perſon."—Again, in the ſame paper: "Concerning the affair with "which your Majeſty is acquainted, we have, under ſuitable pleas, and by proper "introduction, prevailed upon Omdut ul Omrah to lay the foundation of it, and *he* "is exerting himſelf with zeal in this buſineſs."—Laſtly, the note written with his own hand (and before quoted) affords the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of his particular and individual attachment to the "combined cauſe of the Mahomedan religion, and the "intereſts of Tippoo Sultaun." It remains to examine what has been the conduct of Omdut ul Omrah ſince his acceſſion to the Muſnud, as far as it is expoſed by the documents under diſcuſſion.

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It appears by two reports from Mahomed Ghyan's and Mahomed Ghores Khan, the two Ambaſſadors deputed by Tippoo Sultaun the latter end of the year 1795, with Khelauts, and letters of condolence to Omdut ul Omrah for the death of his Father, and of congratulation upon his acceſſion to the Muſnud, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah expreſſed a deſire to hold, and did actually hold a private conference with them, upon the ſubject of his attachment to the Sultaun. The direct proof of it is confined to the two following paſſages in their reports above adverted to:—"His Highneſs, with the greateſt degree of kindneſs, placed us cloſe to himſelf, and launched out into great praiſes of your Majeſty, and appeared delighted "with the ſubject, telling us, that it was his intention to ſend for us, and ſay what "he had to ſay in private; adding, that our arrival at this time was extremely proper "(or, as it may be interpreted, extremely opportune)." The ſecond paſſage is as follows; "after many ſalems (obeiſances) his Highneſs, with the appearance of great "ſatisfaction, roſe, and taking our hands, ſaid, Now am I extremely happy. We "then ſat down in a private place, when his Highneſs expatiated during two hours "(near an hour Engliſh) with great warmth, upon the ſubject of union and friendſhip." From the ſummary terms in which the purport of the Nabob's diſcourſe is deſcribed, it may perhaps be inferred, that it conſiſted of little more than empty compliments, ſince it may be ſuppoſed, from the minuteneſs of their other deſcriptions, that the Ambaſſadors would have been more particular in reporting a converſation of any importance, and the circumſtance of ſetting down in a "private place" is ſo common an occurrence, and ſo often takes place without adequate occaſion, that perhaps little could be founded on this ſimple fact. On the other hand, the ſecret intercourſe which Omdut ul Omrah maintained with Tippoo Sultaun, through the medium of his Deputies, in the lifetime of the Nabob Walajah; the diſpoſition ſo ſtrongly manifeſted by him to form a cloſe alliance with the Sultan, together with all the other circumſtances of his conduct as before detailed; the vexations which at that particular time he openly declared himſelf to feel at the meaſures purſued by the Government of Madras to effect a modification of the treaty of 1792; the extraordinary attention which his Highneſs appears to have ſhewn towards Tippoo Sultaun's Ambaſſadors, and in particular, the two documents hereafter noticed, leave no doubt of the continuance of the Nabob's favourable diſpoſition towards Tippoo Sultaun, and of his diſaffection towards the Britiſh Nation, and conſequently warrant a well founded belief of his having availed himſelf of the preſence of the Ambaſſadors, to convey and confirm his ſentiments in that ſpirit to the Sultaun. The firſt of two

N°s 18. & 19.

documents

Vol. I. (A.) documents above alluded to, is a letter written in the hand-writing in which the Nabob's letters are invariably tranſcribed, as were thoſe of his Father, and the ſame in which the key of the cypher before noticed is written, addreſſed to Ghoolaum Ally, without ſeal or ſignature; but in the place of the former, upon the cover, appears in written characters, the name Ghoolaun Huſſein, the fictitious name under which his Highneſs before wrote (as has been particularly noticed) to Ghoolaum Ally with his own hand, in Auguſt 1794. The letter is endorſed by one of Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhees, as having been received on the * 8th January 1797; its contents are as follows: "After a laple of time, at the moment my heart was deſirous "of learning the accounts of your welfare, I had the pleaſure to receive your very "friendly letter, and I was gratified by the news of your health; I have fully compre- "hended the ſeveral points contained in that letter; you will become acquainted with "the circumſtances alluded to; from the communications of Mahomued Ghyans "and Mahomed Ghons Khan. Deeming me deſirous of receiving the pleaſing "accounts of your health, you will gratify me by communicating them." There is no addreſs whatever inſide the letter, and the cover is ſuperſcribed, To Ghoolam Ally, without any other form. This unuſual dereliction of the eſtabliſhed forms of addreſs, which is only admiſſible in letters to perſons ſtanding in a very inferior ſtation to the writer, the hand-writing of the letter, the nature of its contents, and in particular the name of Goolaum Huſſein in the place of the ſeal, denoting that it came from a perſon of that name; when it is recollected, that a former letter to Ghoolam Alli Khan, unqueſtionably from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah himſelf, was ſigned and ſuperſcribed by that name, prove beyond a doubt that the letters in queſtion were from Omdut ul Omrah. The reference to the verbal communications of Mohammed Gheganſs, and Mohammed Ghons Khan, for the knowledge of certain circumſtances alluded to in the letter which the Nabob acknowledges from Goolaum Alli, ſhews, that Omdut ul Omrah had held ſome ſecret communication with thoſe Ambaſſadors. That thoſe circumſtances related to affairs in which Tippoo Sultaun was concerned, was to be inferred from the circumſtances of the letter being endorſed by one of the Sultaun's Moonſhees, and preſerved among his records. The terms in which the Nabob refers to the verbal communications of the perſons abovementioned, ſeem to warrant a concluſion that the circumſtances which they were to detail were communicated to them by the Nabob in perſon; but the lapſe of time between their miſſion at Madras, and the date † of the receipt of the letters tends to weaken that conjecture, unleſs it be ſuppoſed (what may probably have been the caſe) that they made a ſecond viſit to the Nabob at Madras. It does not however

* Vide Note in page of this Report; by which it appears, that the date of the receipt of the letters here alluded to is erroneouſly endorſed upon it, and that it was received at Seringapatam on the 20th January 1796.

† Since the original Report was diſpatched to Madras, an apparent error has been diſcovered in the date of the endorſement on the letter now under conſideration, N° 20, and alſo in N° 21: The endorſement on both is as follows;—"Received 10th of Rhemannee of the year Shaud 1223 A. M. Mo- "hamed; anſwering to the 9th of Redjib 1211 of the Hedjeree æra."—As a regiſter is kept in the Perſian Tranſlator's office of the correſponding dates in the Muſſulman and Chriſtian æras, and as the accuracy of that regiſter can be implicitly relied upon, it was thought ſufficient to aſcertain the date according to the Chriſtian æra, which anſwers to the 9th of Redjib 1211 in the regiſter, viz. 8th of January 1797, without proceeding to a calculation of the Sultany date; that calculation however having ſince been made, the date 10th Rhemannee of the year Shaud 1223 is found to correſpond with the 9th of Redjib 1210, which anſwers to the 20th January 1796. The accuracy of the calculation upon which the correſpondence of dates between the Sultany and Chriſtian æras in the reſt of the documents, is founded, has been ſo far proved, that if there be an error it cannot exceed one month. The calculation in the preſent inſtance may therefore be relied on in the ſame degree as in the former. Hence there muſt have been an error in the endorſement of a whole year, either in the Sultany or Muſſulman date. It is not probable that the error ſhould have been in the former, becauſe the variation would have been, not merely of a figure, but alſo of the name of the year of the cycle; whereas in the latter the variation turns ſimply upon the ſubſtitution of an unit for a point (or cypher); an error ſtill more likely to have occurred from the circumſtance of the Muſſulman date being very ſeldom in uſe with Tippoo Sultaun. The inference is, that as the Ambaſſadors Ghyanſs, Mohammed Khan and Mohammed Ghons Khan actually took their departure from Madras in December 1795 or January 1796; they muſt have been (as conjectured) the two letters, N°s 20 & 21.

affect

affect the queſtion of a ſecret intercourſe with thoſe Ambaſſadors, and this latter fact corroborates the circumſtances before detailed, of the Nabob's having held a private conference with thoſe Ambaſſadors at Madras, and combined with the Nabob's prior intrigues, and avowed diſpoſition to connect himſelf in alliance with Tippoo Sultaun, affords a ſtrong ground of belief, that the object of this intercourſe was the ſame as that which he and his Father before held with the Sultaun's Vakeels. It will be remarked, that the Letter acknowledges the receipt of one from Ghoolaum Alli. The circumſtance of Ghoolaum Ally's being the channel of communication upon this occaſion, and of the Nabob's adoption of the fictitious name Goolaum Hooſſain, may be accounted for as meaſure of precaution, as well from the circumſtances of Gholaum Alli's having been originally the channel of the ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, the ſame arguments afford additional reaſon to believe, that the communications to be made by the Ambaſſadors were upon the ſame ſubject as the former clandeſtine intercourſe with the Vakeels. That Ghoolaum Alli wrote to the Nabob by Tippoo Sultaun's expreſs ſanction is more than probable, not only becauſe he would ſcarcely have ventured to correſpond with Omdut ul Omrah without ſuch ſanction, but from the ſtrong corroborative fact of the Letter in queſtion being endorſed by Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhee, and placed among his records. If the letter did not refer to ſomething that could not ſafely be avowed, where was the neceſſity for all this myſtery; if it did not relate to the mutual concerns of Tippoo Sultaun, and the Nabob, why ſhould it have been ſhewn to, and recorded by the Sultaun?—Theſe proofs are ſtill further corroborated by the ſecond of the documents before adverted to. It is a letter to Ghoolaum Alli, from Kaudir Newauz Khan, a favourite and confidential ſervant, both of the late and preſent Nabob, and who, it has been ſhewn, was a principal channel of negociation between them and the Vakeels in 1792-3, as well as between Omdut ul Omrah and the Ambaſſadors in 1795. It was received at Seringapatam on the 8th of * January 1797, and contains the following paſſages: "What you write of the ſatisfaction of the Nawawb Tippoo Sultaun, upon the intimation of my attachment, has called forth my higheſt thanks and endleſs praiſes, you will preſent my reſpectful acknowledgments for his kindneſs and favours towards me; I have been from firſt to laſt endeavouring, that through the favour of God, the degree of union between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun, which is calculated to produce the happineſs of God's people, may daily be ſtrengthened and cemented, and mutual friendſhip and attachment be confirmed and eſtabliſhed; and, thanks to the Almighty, that the ſyſtem of harmony and union has acquired the requiſite degree of ſtability and firmneſs."

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N° 21.

The firſt part of this quotation tends to confirm the accuracy of the report of Tippoo Sultaun's Vakeels reſpecting the inſtrumentality of Kawdir Newauz Khawn in the intrigues between the Sultaun and the late Nabob; in the latter the continuation of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's attachment to the Sultaun is explicitly avowed; with the additional intimation, that "the ſyſtem of union and harmony "between them has acquired the requiſite degree of ſtability and firmneſs."

Theſe documents ſhew that the ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun was carried on by the Nabob to ſo late a period as the end of † 1796. Admitting that at the commencement of this intercourſe, 1792-3, it was the policy of the Britiſh Government to conciliate the friendſhip and good-will of Tippoo Sultaun to the utmoſt practicable degree; and even ſuppoſing, for the ſake of argument, that the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in profeſſing their attachment towards Tippoo Sultaun, far from entertaining ſentiments repugnant to the principles of their alliance with the Company, or injurious to the Britiſh intereſts, only purſued the line of policy adopted by the Britiſh Government, ſtill that argument would not apply to the latter period of this clandeſtine intercourſe, where the conduct of Tippoo Sultaun, in aſſembling an army on his Highneſs the Nizam's frontier, ren-

* Vide the foregoing Note.

† Vide the Note in page ; by which it appears that this is an error, occaſioned by a miſtake in the endorſement on N°s 20 & 21.

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fered it neceſſary for the Britiſh Government to arm for the eventual defence of his Highneſs's dominions; and when there was every reaſon to believe (what has ſince been confirmed) that the Sultaun entertained the moſt hoſtile deſigns againſt the Britiſh Empire in India. But, in fact, the argument is equally untenable when applied to the firſt as to the laſt-mentioned period. If it had been the Nabob's deſign merely to purſue the line of policy adopted by the Britiſh Government, no motive could exiſt for ſecrecy. The exiſtence, and the uſe of a cypher, between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun (ſo incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed) and the deſignations reſpectively given in that cypher to the three Allied Powers, and the information reſpecting Bengal and Pondicherry, are utterly inconſiſtent with the foregoing ſuppoſition; and had ſuch only been the views of the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, they would have ſought to comprehend the Company in this projected league of amity, inſtead of negociating a diſtinct and ſeparate connection with Tippoo Sultaun, of which the Britiſh Government had no knowledge, and from which the Britiſh power was pointedly excluded.

It yet remains to be obſerved, that while Tippoo Sultaun (as we have now diſcovered) was endeavouring by emiſſaries, by correſpondence, by every means in his power to conciliate the alliance of every State in India, for purpoſes hoſtile to the Britiſh Nation in India, it is not probable that he would neglect any attempt to contract an alliance with a Muſſulman Prince, who, like the Nabob of the Carnatic, might have it in his power to be of the moſt eſſential ſervice to his views in the event of hoſtilities between him and the Company; and it is not, perhaps, going too far to ſuppoſe, that when (as appears by the printed tranſlations of documents found at Seringapatam) Tippoo Sultaun propoſed the landing of the French troops which he expected at Porto Novo, there to form a junction with his own army; he had every reaſon to depend upon every aſſiſtance which the Nabob could afford towards the ſucceſs of the expedition; it is even not improbable that the Nabob was made acquainted with the plan. If to all the circumſtances, inferences, and arguments herein detailed, be added the perverſe (not to ſay hoſtile) conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah towards the Britiſh Government during the late war, the whole conſtitutes a body of powerful proof that his Highneſs had connected himſelf for ſeveral years paſt with Tippoo Sultaun by ties of intereſt, and community of views, ſubverſive of the fundamental principles of alliance between him and the Company in the ſeaſon of peace, and abſolutely hoſtile to the Britiſh nation in that of war; and that, had the opportunity occurred, he would have openly ſupported the cauſe of Tippoo Sultaun and the Muſſulman intereſt againſt that of the Company.

Fort William,
April 6th 1800.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Tranſlator to the Govt.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Government.

(e.) in (A.)

Liſt of Witneſſes to be examined.

Gholam Ali Khan - - - - -
Ali Reza - - - - - - - - - at Vellore.
Mohamed Ghejauze - - - - -

Mahomed Ghauze Khan.

Liſt of Perſons to be eventually examined.

Gholam Ali Suddon - - - - - - at Vellore.
Pünnah - - - - - - - - - at Seringapatam.
Uſſud Univivi - - - - - - - formerly Monſhee of Tippoo Sultaun.

Mahomed

Mahomed Huſſein Keraiſhi	Stated to have proceeded on an Embaſſy to the Carnatic in September 1796.	Vol. I. (A.)
Syhed Fukir ud dien.	Reſidence not known: he was Ambaſſador at Poona in 1798.	

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Secy to Govt.

(f.) in (A.)

INSTRUCTIONS for conducting the Examination of Gholam Ally Khan, Alli Rezza, Mahomed Ghyauze, and Mahomed Ghauze Khan.

1. The examination ſhould be preceded by the fulleſt aſſurances to the ſeveral witneſſes, that the object of it is wholly unconnected with any charge againſt any of them; that a full declaration of the truth with relation to the papers produced, and the intercourſe and correſpondence between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, is all that is expected from them; that no imputation can attach to them, as having been the channel of ſuch intercourſe or correſpondence, becauſe in the whole tranſactions, they acted under the orders of their Sovereign. They may therefore rely on a liberal conſtruction of their conduct by the Britiſh Government; nor is the leaſt intention entertained of depriving any of them of the marks of its bounty which they now enjoy, unleſs by prevarication, or by any treacherous attempt to conceal the truth, they ſhould render themſelves unworthy of a continuance of our favour.

2. It will alſo be neceſſary to enjoin the witneſſes, in the ſtrongeſt manner, not to diſcloſe any circumſtance connected with their examination, or with the diſcovery of the papers in queſtion, to any perſon whatever, eſpecially to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or to any of his Reſidents or connections. They muſt be informed, that any ſuch diſcloſure cannot fail to be immediately diſcovered, and to ſubject them to the total loſs of their penſions, and to the heavy diſpleaſure of the Britiſh Government. Every poſſible precaution muſt be uſed to prevent this correſpondence with any perſon whatever, from the time of their examination until the neceſſary ſteps ſhall have been taken to guard the Britiſh intereſts, by the moſt effectual ſecurity, againſt the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's treacherous deſigns.

3. The ſeveral witneſſes muſt be examined ſeparately; and it is extremely deſirable to prevent all communication between them, until the cloſe of their reſpective examinations.

4. It is underſtood, that the three firſt-named witneſſes are actually at Vellore, being penſioners, who have fixed their reſidence at that place. It is recommended that the examination ſhould be conducted by Mr. Webbe, together with Captain Wilks, or Major Grant, or any other perſon acquainted with the languages, of the moſt approved diſcretion and integrity, and enjoying the full confidence of Government. If it were poſſible to obtain the aſſiſtance of Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe in the examinations, it would be highly deſirable to delay all proceedings for a few days with that view. This advantage, however, appears to be unattainable, and perhaps Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe may be as beneficially employed in purſuing the traces of this treaſon at Seringapatam, through ſuch evidence as he may be able to diſcover on the ſpot. The Examiners ſhould proceed to Vellore, and ſome oſtenſible cauſe (which will be better framed at Madras than here) ſhould be aſſigned for their viſit to that fortreſs. This cauſe muſt not be the removal of Futteh Hyder; any ſtep taken towards that meaſure, previous to the examination, might tend to alarm the witneſſes, and to excite an apprehenſion that they were implicated in Futteh Hyder's Offences.

5. The Examiners ſhould proceed to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton's houſe, and ſhould employ Lieutenant Colonel Doveton to cauſe all the witneſſes to repair nearly at the ſame time to that place. It appears to be a neceſſary precaution, that this

meſſage

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meſſage ſhould be ſent in the name of Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, and not in that of the Examiners.

6. As ſoon as the witneſſes ſhall have arrived at Lieutenant Colonel Doveton's houſe, they ſhould be placed in ſeparate apartments, proper meaſures being taken to prevent their conceiving any alarm at this circumſtance.

7. If any of the witneſſes ſhould be abſent from Vellore, but within reach of a ſummons from that place, the examination ſhould be delayed until the arrival of ſuch witneſſes, unleſs it ſhould appear more adviſable, and ſhould be practicable for one of the Examiners to proceed to the ſpot. Mahomed Ghyauze's teſtimony is, in one point of view, the moſt important to be obtained accurately, as his evidence will affect the conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, ſince his acceſſion to the Muſnud. The colleague of Mahomed Ghyauſe Khân does not appear to have been a perſon of equal diſtinction with Mahomed Ghyauſe, but the teſtimony of Mahomed Ghyauſe, is alſo extremely deſirable. He appears * to have been among the Bukſhies, who received a ſum of money from the Commiſſioners for the affairs of Myſore, and were permitted to repair whither they pleaſed. His preſent reſidence is not known, but it may not be difficult to aſcertain it.

8. It would certainly be deſirable, that the evidence ſhould be taken down in the Perſian language, in order that the witneſſes may atteſt their reſpective evidences under their ſeals and ſignatures. No native Moonſhee, however, can ſafely be employed in the proceeding; and unleſs ſome European of ſufficient conſequence can be found, the examination muſt be taken down in Engliſh.

9. It is of great importance, that the examination ſhould be completed in one day; but if this ſhould be found impracticable, proper precautions muſt be adopted to prevent any communication between the witneſſes, during the intervals of their examinations.

10. If the reſult of the examination, or any ſtage of it, ſhould diſcloſe matters affecting Kaudir Nawauz Khân, or any perſon at Madras, to ſuch a degree, as to require the ſeizure of his perſon or papers, the Examiners muſt diſpatch an expreſs to Madras, ſignifying the ſame, in order that the neceſſary ſteps may be taken before any other advices can reach Madras.

11. It appears probable, that it will be judged expedient to ſeize the papers of Kaudir Nawauz Khan. In that event, the ſeizure ſhould be made before any intimation of the nature of the examination at Vellore can have tranſpired.

12. Care ſhould be taken to make it appear, that the proceedings at Vellore, as well as any ſeizures which may be determined on, in conſequence of the examination having taken place, ſolely on the authority of the Government of Fort St. George, and not under any directions from the Supreme Government, as ſuch a perſuaſion will be calculated to prevent the Nabob from adopting any deſperate courſe on the occaſion, and to induce him to wait the iſſue of a reference to the Governor General in Council. It is however, hoped, that the object of the Examinations, and even of the

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* It may be uſeful, however, to obſerve, that a perſon named Mahomed Ghyauſe Khan, appears in the liſt of Meer Meerans, entered in the proceedings of the Commiſſioners for the affairs of Myſore. He is ſtated in that liſt to have been ſent by Tippoo Sultaun ſome time before the ſiege of Seringapatam Satrunungalum. His abſence accounts for his not being among the penſioned Meer Meerans. He is more likely, perhaps, to have been the colleague of Mahomed Ghyauge Khan than the Bukſhy Mahomed Ghyauſe.

Note.—It appears by a Letter from Major Doveton, dated in September 1796, that an Ambaſſador from Tippoo Sultaun paſſed Byacottah in the middle of that month, on his way to Madras. Major Doveton calls this Ambaſſador Mahomed Huſſein Koraiſhi. It is poſſible that this was the embaſſy of Ghyauſe Mahomed and Ghyauſe Khan; and that Major Doveton may have been miſinformed with regard to the names of the Ambaſſadors. It cannot be difficult to trace the fact; if Mahomed Huſſein Koraiſhi ſhould prove to have been a ſeparate Ambaſſador, he muſt be ſought for, and ſtrictly examined with reſpect to the objects of his miſſion.

N. B.—It is proper to remark, that a perſon named Mahomed Huſſein, with the addition of Buntoree inſtead of Boraiſhi, appears by the liſt of Meer Zunnah, and that he is ſtated to have been killed in the aſſault of Seringapatam. It will be eaſy to aſcertain whether this is the ſame perſon as Mahomed Huſſein Koraiſhi.

Note.—The Moonſhee, who writes the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's letter, would alſo be able to give information reſpecting the ſecret intercourſe between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, and his papers might lead to ſome important diſcoveries on the ſubject.

ſeizure

ſeizure of any perſon or papers at Madras, may be kept entirely ſecret until the final inſtructions of the Governor General in Council can reach Fort St. George.

13. It appears probable, that much light might be thrown on the ſubject of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's connection with Tippoo, by Pumcah Hubub Ollah and Uſſud Unwar (the two laſt of whom were the confidential Moonſhees of the Sultaun) and poſſibly by other perſons at Seringapatam or in Myſore. The Naicks of Hircarrah's, it is well known, enjoyed the confidence of Tippoo in a very high degree, and were in a manner joined in the commiſſion of every Vakeel diſpatched by the Sultaun to Foreign Courts. Theſe Naicks were in the habit of correſponding ſeparately with the Sultaun; and if the Naicks who accompanied any of the Embaſſies to Madras can be diſcovered, much important information might be obtained from them. The whole of theſe inſtructions, with copies of all the important documents and orders now diſpatched to Fort St. George, ſhould be referred to Lieutenant Colonel Doveton, who ſhould be authorized to proſecute ſuch enquiries as may be deemed prudent; and the reſult of his proceedings ſhould be communicated to the Governor General in the fulleſt detail. It may be uſeful to add, that the originals of many of the letters, of which extracts accompany this, are endorſed in the handwriting of Uſſud Unwar.

Note.—Gholam Ali Sudder, who reſides at Vellore, was one of the Meer Murans, and moſt in the confidence of Tippoo Sultaun. The principal of the Vakeels ſent to Poona, Syed Fakir ud dieu, in 1798, alſo enjoyed the confidence of his maſter in a high degree. Theſe men are, no doubt, capable of affording important information.

QUESTIONS on the Correſpondence to be propoſed to the Witneſſes at Vellore.

Previouſly to commencing the examination, it will be proper to apprize the witneſſes, that the whole of their correſpondence during their reſpective miſſions to Madras, together with all the papers and documents connected with the ſame, are in the poſſeſſion of Government, and atteſted copies in the hands of the Examiners.

Produced and read to the witneſſes, N°s 14. and 15. of the Correſpondence.

N. B. It is eſſential that the queſtions ſhould be put in the order here ſtated, and eſpecially that the examination ſhould commence with the N°. 14. and 15. of the Correſpondence.

To Gholam Ally, and Ally Rezza.

Queſtion.

What did Omdut ul Omrah communicate to you in the ſecret meeting which you held with him in the garden, ſubſequently to the 23d of July 1793?

Queſtion.

What were the particular expreſſions of his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun which Omdut ul Omrah required you not to commit to writing, but to defer the communication of them until your return to the preſence of your maſter?

Queſtion.

What anſwer did Tippoo Sultaun return to the ſaid communication from Omdut ul Omrah, and through what channel was that anſwer tranſmitted?

Queſtion.

State the nature and object of the agreement which was eſtabliſhed through you between the Nabob Wallajah and Tippoo Sultaun?

Queſtion.

State the nature and object of the agreements eſtabliſhed through you, between Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun?

If it ſhould appear, from the anſwers given by the witneſſes to theſe queſtions, that

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that the witneſſes are ſincerely diſpoſed to give a faithful account of the whole tranſaction, their narrative and details of the ſame ſhould be taken down in a connected form; but if, on the contrary, they ſhould ſhew an inclination to prevaricate, or ſhould affect that the intercourſe related to no political objects, and tended merely to eſtabliſh an interchange of ordinary good offices, they are to be required to reconcile ſuch interpretations with the Correſpondence, underlined with red ink; and they muſt be croſs-examined until they ſhall be induced to make a full confeſſion.

N° 15. of the Correſpondence; laſt paragraph.

Queſtion.

Explain the *affair* referred to in this paragraph, and ſtate how Omdut ul Omrah *laid the foundation of it?*

N° 16. of the Correſpondence.

N. B. Theſe queſtions, marked †, are to be put to Alli Rezza, Ghoolam Ali Khan not having been preſent at this ceremony.

Queſtion. †

Was Omdut ul Omrah at the ceremony deſcribed in this letter, and was this ceremony the *affair* referred to in N° 15?

Queſtion. †

What was the object of the ceremony? Was it not to engage the congregation preſent to aſſiſt the Khodabad Sirkar, and to throw off their allegiance to the Britiſh Government?

Queſtion. †

Did Omdut ul Omrah enter into the ſame engagements ſtated to have been taken by the congregation aſſembled at the Moſque?

Queſtion. †

Did he join in the prayers that the Khodabad Sirkar might be triumphant and victorious?

Queſtion.

Why did Tippoo Sultaun imagine that you might feel apprehenſive in fulfilling his orders reſpecting this ceremony?

Queſtion.

Was the obligation and engagements taken on that day in the Moſque, from the ſervants of Tippoo Sultaun only? or was it a general union among thoſe profeſſing the Mahomedan faith reſiding at Madras?

N° 7. of the Correſpondence.

(Queſtion particularly to Gholam Ali; Ali Rezza may alſo be queſtioned on this letter.)

Queſtion.

When did Ali Rezza leave Madras for Seringapatam?

How often did Ali Rezza proceed to Seringapatam during the reſidence of the Princes at Madras?

At what time or times did he proceed to Seringapatam?

When

When did he return from thence?

Who was meant by the Well-wiſher to Mankind?

What are the points which *could not be committed to paper*, and could *only* be communicated in perſon?

What was the *purpoſe* for which Alli Rezza is ſtated, in this letter, to have *eſpecially attended the preſence of Tippoo Sultaun?*

What Sirdars are meant in the paſſage, "At this time the friendſhip and good-"will of *both the Sirdars* is moſt fortu-"nate, literally, is from God and the "Royal Auſpices?"

What appeared to you to be ſo extraordinary in the friendſhip and good-will of *both Sirdars*, as to make you think and ſay, that it could only have proceeded from God, and the Royal Auſpices of Tippoo Sultaun?

Why did you conſider what had paſſed between you and the Nabob Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah (and to communicate which to Tippoo Sultaun, Ali Rezza eſpecially proceeded to Seringapatam) as *an unlooked-for good?*

What was the ſubject alluded to in this letter, upon which Tippoo Sultaun was to *deliberate* maturely, and to *bring fully home to his mind?*

What was meant by the alluſion in this letter to the changeableneſs of the times?

What was the *affair* which you were deſirous that Tippoo Sultaun ſhould *agree to*, and in what conſiſted its *expediency* and its *advantage* to the intereſts of Tippoo Sultaun?

How did you mean to apply the paſſage of the poet Hafiz?

Who were the *friends* with whom Tippoo was to maintain *cordiality*, and who were the *enemies* with whom he was to diſſemble?

Why was it expedient for Tippoo Sultaun to diſſemble with the enemies to whom this paſſage refers?

What advantage was to be expected by Tippoo Sultaun from cordiality with the friends to *whom this paſſage* refers?

N° 17. of the Correſpondence.

Queſtion to Gholam Ali and Ali Reza.

Queſtion.

What were the *propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis*, and the Well-wiſher of Mankind, referred to in this letter?

Where were you in the months of Mohurrum and Suffer 1209?

Were you at that period in the habit of

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f attending the Durbar of Tippoo ſultaun?

Were you in the habit of correſponding with the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, after your final return to Seringapatam?

Did you at any time receive letters from the Nabobs Walajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your return from Seringapatam?

Did you at any time receive verbal meſſages from Walajah or Omdut ul Omrah, after your return to Seringapatam?

To Gholam Ali.
(Produced N° 17.)

Did you recollect receiving from Omdut ul Omrah the letter, of which this is a copy?

What did Omdut ul Omrah mean by the words, "*Good Faith is the law for "Seyuds?*"

What were the *frequent neglects*, of which Omdut ul Omrah complained in this letter?

What did you underſtand by the couplet quoted in this letter?

Did it refer to any engagements ſubſiſting at that time between Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun?

Did it refer to the deſtruction of the Britiſh power?

To be put, if Gholam Ali ſhould acknowledge having received the letter, N° 17.

Did you ſend any anſwer to this letter?

N° 6. of the Correſpondence.

(A ſpecimen of the hand-writing of N° 6. accompanies this diſpatch, and is marked A.)

Did you employ any cypher, in writing to Tippoo Sultaun from Fort St. George?

Do you know whether the Nabobs Omdut ul Omrah and Walajah uſed any cipher in writing to Tippoo Sultaun?

Do you recollect the whole, or any part of the cipher ſo employed?

Did you everſee this cipher?

Do you know by whom, and when this cypher was compoſed?

Through what channel was this cipher communicated to Tippoo Sultaun?

Produced N° 6.

N. B. It is of importance to aſcertain by what Moonſhee of Tippoo's the cipher in queſtion was endorſed; and if he is alive, and within reach, much uſeful information might be obtained from him. A fac-ſimile of the endorſement is encloſed in N° 6. and is marked (D.)

What do you ſuppoſe to have been the motive of Tippoo Sultaun, and of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in eſtabliſhing a cipher for their correſpondence?

N° 18. Correſpondence.

Queſtions to Gholam Ali Khan and Ali Reza.

Where were you in the month Zankree, of the year *Sband* 1223, A. H. or December 1795?

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Were you at that time in the habit of attending at Tippoo Sultaun's Durbar, or of being in any degree conſulted by him?

Did you know of the deputation of Mahomed Ghyauſe and of Mahomed Ghouſe Khan to Madras?

Were you conſulted by Tippoo Sultaun, on occaſion of the deputation of thoſe perſons?

What where the objects of their deputation?

Did you ſend any letters or meſſages to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah by theſe Ambaſſadors; and if you did, to what purport?

Did you receive any verbal meſſage, or any letter, from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, or from any other perſon in his confidence, through the channel of thoſe Ambaſſadors, on their return from the Carnatic; and if you did, what was the purport of ſuch letter or meſſage?

Where were you the beginning of January 1797?

Did you receive about that time a letter, of which this is a copy?

(Produced N° 20.)

(A ſpecimen of the hand writing of N° 20, being the ſame as that of N° 6.) accompanies this diſpatch, and is marked (A): a fac ſimile of the indorſement on N° 20 is alſo encloſed, and marked (E).

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah* here acknowledges the receipt of a letter from you; what was the purport of the letter to which this refers?

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah here ſays, "That he has comprehended the "ſeveral points contained in the letter "which he had received from you."

What were the points to which this paſſage refers?

What were the circumſtances with which you were to become acquainted from the communications of Mahomed Ghyauſe and Mahomed Ghouſe Khan?

What communications did Mahomed Ghyauſe and Mahomed Ghouſe Khan make to you on their return from the Carnatic?

Did you attend the Durbar of Tippoo Sultaun after the return of Mahomed Ghauſe Khan and Mahomed Ghyauſe from the Carnatic?

What did you underſtand to have been the nature of the communications which had taken place between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and the Ambaſſadors?

Were you in the habit of receiving letters from any perſon in the confidence of Walajah, or of Omdut ul Omrah,

* N. B. It appears expedient to conceal from Gholam Ali, in the firſt inſtances, that this letter purports to have been written by a perſon of the real or fictitious name of Ghoolam Huſſain.

(Queſtion to Gholam Ali.)

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after your return from the Carnatic to Seringapatam?

Did you ever receive any letters after your return to Seringapatam from Kaudir Newaz Khan; and if you did, to what purport?

Did not you receive from Kaudir Nawauz Khan, ſome time in the month of Rejjeb Anno Higeree 1211 (January 1797) a letter, of which this is a copy?

(Produced N° 21.)

By whom was this letter brought to Seringapatam from Madras?

What were the contents of your letter to Kaudir Nawauz Khan, the receipt of which is acknowledged in the letter now produced?

What was the Nature of the intimation of Kaudir Nawauz Khan's attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which had occaſioned Tippoo Sultaun to expreſs through you his ſatisfaction in the ſame?

Through what channel were the ſaid intimations conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun?

In what terms did Tippoo Sultan expreſs his ſatisfaction relative to Kaudir Nawauz Khan?

To what degree, and in what manner, and for what purpoſe, did Kaudir Nawauz Khan daily endeavour to improve and cement friendſhip and union between Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultaun?

How was ſuch union and friendſhip between Tippo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah calculated to promote the happineſs of God's people?

What did Kaudir Nawauz Khan mean by ſaying, that the ſyſtem of harmony and union between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah had acquired the requiſite degree of ſtability and firmneſs, or literally—that as it ſhould be, ſo it was?

What was conſidered to be the *requiſite* degree of ſtability and firmneſs in the ſyſtem of union and harmony between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah?

QUESTIONS to be put to Mahomed Ghyauſe and to Mahomed Ghauſe Khan.

When did you leave Seringapatam, for the purpoſe of proceeding to Madras?

When did you arrive at Madras?

What letters did you carry with you?

How long did you remain at Madras?

How many letters did you write to Tippoo Sultaun during your continuance at Madras?

What was the object of your miſſion to Madras?

Did

Did you receive your inſtructions from Tippoo Sultaun in writing, or verbally?

State the ſubſtance of your inſtructions?

How often did you viſit the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah during your ſtay at Madras?

How often did you viſit Kaudir Nawauz Khan?

How often did Kaudir Nawauz Khan viſit you?

(Produced and read N° 18.)

Do you recollect writing the letter, of which a copy is now produced?

Relate all that paſſed between you and Kaudir Nawauz Khan, during the viſit mentioned in this letter?

(Produced and read N° 19.)

Do you recollect writing the letter, of which a copy is now produced?

Relate all that paſſed between you and Omdut ul Omrah, in the interview mentioned in this letter?

You ſay in this letter, that your laſt viſit to Omdut ul Omrah you retired to a private place with him, where Omdut ul Omrah expatiated during two hours, with great warmth, upon the ſubject of union and friendſhip; relate what Omdut ul Omrah communicated to you on this occaſion?

What letters did you carry with you on your return to Seringapatam?

What verbal meſſage did you receive in charge from Omdut ul Omrah to Tippoo Sultaun?

What verbal meſſage did you receive in charge from Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Tippoo Sultaun, or to any other perſon at Seringapatam?

Did you carry letters from Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Tippoo Sultaun, to Gholam Ali Khan, and to Alli Reza?

Were not you the bearer of the letter from Kaudir Nawauz Khan to Gholam Ali Khan, of which a copy is now produced?

(Produced and read N° 21.)

Were you not the bearer of a letter from Omdut ul Omrah to Gholam Ali Khan?

(Produced and read N° 20.)

Omdut ul Omrah, in a letter to Gholam Ali Khan, writes, that he (G. A. K.) would become acquainted with certain circumſtances, from the communication of Mahomed Ghyauſe Khan and Mahomed Ghouſe Khan; what were the circumſtances alluded to in this paſſage?

How ſoon after your return to Seringapatam did you ſee Gholam Ali Khan?

When did you communicate to Gholam Ali Khan the circumſtances which you were

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Queſtion to be put to all the witneſſes, and to be preſſed upon them in every poſſible form?

were charged to communicate to him by Omdut ul Omrah, and by Kaudir Nawauz Khan?

Was the intercourſe which had been eſtabliſhed between Tippoo Sultaun and Omdut ul Omrah, continued by letter, or otherwiſe, during the continuance, or immediately previous to the commencement of the late war?

(True Copy)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secry to Govt.

Extract of a LETTER from Marquis WELLESLEY to the Secret Committee; dated 9th June 1800.

Par. 23—MY diſpatch in Council to your Honourable Committee, dated the 23d of April laſt, will have brought under your view various important documents relative to a perfidious and dangerous correſpondence which ſubſiſted between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah. The propoſed examination announced in that diſpatch has ſince taken place, but not to the extent, or exactly in the manner deſired. It was found that ſome of the perſons propoſed to be examined were dead, or placed beyond the immediate reach of the Commiſſioners. Notwithſtanding the inſufficiency of the examination, and the groſs prevarication and manifeſt falſehood of ſome of thoſe examined, evidence has appeared to ſatisfy my judgment, that an intrigue of a nature hoſtile to the Britiſh Intereſts, had been carried on between Tippoo Sultaun, Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah; it is alſo incontrovertibly eſtabliſhed, that Omdut ul Omrah employed or framed, with a view to employ in his correſpondence with the late Tippoo Sultaun, the cypher, a copy of which has been already tranſmitted to your Honourable Committee. It appears that Omdut ul Omrah carried on ſuch a correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun, ſubſequently to the death of the Nabob Wallajah. His concern, however, in ſuch a correſpondence during the lifetime of his father, conſtitutes, according to a fair and reaſonable conſtruction of the ſpirit of the alliance between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic, a violation of the treaty of 1792, for which he is no leſs reſponſible (conſidering the ſhare which he exerciſed in the direction of his Father's Government) than he would have been for the ſame conduct, if purſued during his own immediate Adminiſtration.

24. My attention is now directed to the meaſures proper to be adopted with reſpect to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, under the view in which his criminality is placed by the oral evidence collected. I am already ſatisfied that a due regard for our ſafety renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary that we ſhould obtain ſome more certain pledges of the fidelity of Omdut ul Omrah than we now poſſeſs; the preciſe nature or extent of the additional ſecurity to be demanded from him, will be arranged between Lord Clive and me; and I will adviſe your Honourable Committee of the reſult.

Extract of a LETTER from the Secret Committee to the Government of Bengal, dated 4th December 1800, communicated to the Court of Directors, with the permiſſion of the Right Honourable the Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India.

IN this diſpatch we are referred to the Governor General's Inſtructions to the Governor of Madras of the 7th of April, on the ſubject of certain papers found in the palace of Seringapatam, of a tendency to create the moſt alarming ſuſpicions, that both the late and preſent Nabob of the Carnatic had been engaged in a correſpondence with the late Sovereign of Myſore, with views utterly incompatible with their political engagements as Allies of the Company, and with their relative ſituation, as living under the Company's immediate protection. Although the examination which took

place

place in conſequence of thoſe inſtructions did not go to the expected extent, we have nevertheleſs been informed, in Lord Welleſley's diſpatch of the 9th June laſt, that evidence has appeared to ſatisfy his Lordſhip's judgment, that an intrigue of a nature hoſtile to the Britiſh intereſts, had been carried on between Tippoo Sultaun, Wallajah, and Omdut ul Omrah; of the degree of criminality on the part of the latter, ſubſtantiated by the late examination, we are unable to judge, the examination not having been yet tranſmitted to us. But as the Governor General has declared himſelf ſatisfied by the oral evidence which has been collected reſpecting Omdut ul Omrah, that a due regard for the Company's ſafety renders it indiſpenſably neceſſary, that ſome more certain pledges of his fidelity ſhould be obtained than we now poſſeſs, we have no heſitation in expreſſing our entire approbation of his Lordſhip's intention to demand from the Nabob the additional ſecurity required, of the nature of which, and of the ſubſequent arrangements, we feel no ſmall degree of ſolicitude to be adviſed. The proceedings which have hitherto been reported to us upon this important ſubject we entirely approve.

Several circumſtances might be urged, in addition to what is ſtated in the 2d Para. of the before-mentioned Inſtructions to Lord Clive, to ſtrengthen the doubts which have been entertained of the Nabob's fidelity to the fundamental principle of his engagements with the Company, of which, one of the moſt ſtriking at this moment occurs to our recollection. When in the year 1796, the Nabob, after repeated ſolicitation, reluctantly yielded to your applications for putting the Company's troops in poſſeſſion of the Fort of Chandernaghery, which, by the treaty of 1792, of right belonged to the Company; the officer who took charge of the fort, found that the ordnance and ſtores appertaining to it had been previouſly removed by the order of the Nabob, to a village in the vicinity, thus leaving it quite deſtitute of all defence, and the guns and ſtores requiſite for its ſafety expoſed to the moſt imminent danger of falling into an enemy's hands upon the firſt invaſion of the Carnatic. A more decided inſtance of diſaffection towards the Company, can ſcarcely be imagined.

[*The Letter from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George to the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, dated 3d Auguſt* 1801, *ſhould be inſerted in this place. A copy of it has already been laid before the Honourable Houſe of Commons, and will be found in the printed Papers before referred to; folios* 77 *to* 82.]

To the Honourable the Chairman of the Court of Directors.

Honourable Sir,

The Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah having judged it to be proper for him to addreſs letters to His Majeſty, to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, to the Honourable Court of Directors, and to the Marquis Cornwallis, on the occaſion of his elevation to the Muſnud of his anceſtors, has requeſted me to tranſmit them by the preſent diſpatch. I have accordingly the honour to incloſe them, agreeably to his Highneſs's deſire; and to convey to you his Highneſs's farther requeſt, that the letter addreſſed to His Majeſty, and the Prince of Wales, may be conveyed to them with the cuſtomary circumſtances of reſpect.

Fort St. George, 11th Auguſt 1801. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) *Clive.*

Tranſlation of a LETTER to His Moſt Excellent Majeſty the King of Great Britain, &c. &c. &c. from his Highneſs the Nawaub Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur.

On the 15th July 1801 my reſpected Uncle departed from the ſtage of this tranſitory life to the world of eternal duration; in conſequence of which event your Majeſty's Repreſentatives, that is to ſay, the Governor in Council of Madras, in

Vol. I. virtue of my right of inheritance derived from my grandfather and father, *were pleaſed* to inſtate me in the Muſnud of the Government of the Carnatic.

(A.) I offer my gratitude and acknowledgment to your Majeſty's Governors, and conſider myſelf by heart and ſoul pledged to your Royal favour.

I hope that your Majeſty's protection and Royal regard will in every reſpect be beſtowed upon me, as it was on my venerable Grandfather.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

Tranſlation of a LETTER to his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, from his Highneſs the Nawab Uzim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

(After compliments.)

In conſequence of the death of my late reſpected uncle, the Nawab Omdut ul Omra Bahadar, the Governor in Council of Madras inſtated me, in virtue of my right as heir, in the Muſnud of the Government of the Carnatic.

I make offer of my gratitude to your Royal Highneſs upon this occaſion, and requeſt to be honoured by your Royal Highneſs's recommendation of me to His illuſtrious Majeſty the King of Great Britain.

I truſt that your Royal Highneſs will alſo honour me always with your own gracious regard.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

Tranſlation of a LETTER from his Highneſs the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar to the Honourable Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

After the demiſe of my late reſpected Uncle, which happened on the 15th July 1801, the Repreſentatives of your Honourable Court, that is to ſay, the Governor in Council of Madras, inſtated me in the Muſnud of the Government of my anceſtors: it is with pleaſure that I offer my grateful acknowledgments to your Honourable Court. I remain ſtaunch and ſtedfaſt, by all means, in the ſafe path of friendſhip and fidelity, and truſt that your Honourable Court will always honour me with your cordial friendſhip, in the ſame manner that you beſtowed it upon my anceſtors.

I refer your Honourable Court for further particulars to the diſpatches of the Right Honourable Lord Clive.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

Vol. I.

(B.)

(B.)

ENCLOSURES in the Secret Letter from Fort St. George, of the 3d Auguſt 1801.

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General, with two Encloſures.

(Official, N° 17.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c, &c. &c.

(Secret.) Fort St. George.

My Lord,

A further examination of the papers found at Seringapatam has led to the diſcovery of another letter from Tippoo Sultaun, Gholam Ally, and Ali Rezza; and of one from the latter to their Maſter. Copies and tranſlations of ſuch parts of theſe letters as relate to the ſecret intercourſe which ſubſiſted between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nawaub Wallajah, are incloſed for your Lordſhip's information.

I have the honour to be,

Fort William, May 7th 1800. &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Mornington.*

By the Right Honourable the Governor General.

(Signed) *Wm Kirkpatrick,*

Sec^y to Gov^t in Sec^t & Po^l Dep^t.

In (B.)

Extract from a LETTER from Tippoo Sultaun to Ghoolaum Ally Khaun and Ally Rezza Khan; dated 12th July 1792.

You write, that Wallajah Bahadur ſent Mahammud Abdoolla Khaun, a perſon of reſpectability and rank, and Mahammud Jawied Khaun, an eunuch, on the preceding day, with a ſmall box, containing a time-piece, and a European cage for parrots, and a meſſage to this effect: "That Almighty God and the Prophet were "witneſs, that he (Wallajah) conſidered them more dear to him than his own "children; and that they might be aſſured, that if his life and property could be of "any ſervice to them, he would devote and ſacrifice them to their intereſts; that "they might conſider him as devoted to them and to me (whom he terms the Pillar "of Religion); and that, pleaſe God! his friendſhip would now be made manifeſt "to them and to me; that they ſhould never conſider him otherwiſe than as attached "to them, and praying for their welfare." This I comprehend. You will continue to communicate to the Nawaub Wallajah every poſſible expreſſion of friendſhip, attachment, and regard; you will tell him, that he is wiſe, and attached to the Faith, and that the preſervation of the religion of Mahammud in that quarter entirely depends upon him; and that it is incumbent upon him to ſuggeſt whatever points may be calculated to promote the increaſe of friendſhip, and the permanence of the Mahomedan religion; that you (Vakeels) are ready with your hearts and ſouls; that, agreeably to the commands of God, it is proper that all Muſſulmen ſhould unite in obeying the holy words; and that he (the Nawaub) ſhould ſpeak whatever he may have to ſay, without apprehenſion. In ſhort, repreſent ſuch points of friendſhip as there may be to ſtate, and write me all particulars. You will preſs theſe points, for the moſt part, perſonally; and having aſcertained his real intentions, inform me of them.

Further Extract.

The circumſtance of the Nawaub Wallajah's coming to viſit the Princes, and the latter's going to call upon the Nawaub, I have underſtood. You are prudent, and will continue to carry into effect whatever meaſures may be ſuitable to the occaſion. I have alſo underſtood the ſentiments of friendſhip which the Nawaub Wallajah

Vol. I. (B.) expreſſed to you. You ſhould alſo moſt aſſiduouſly exert yourſelves to repreſent to him, in a proper manner, the expediency of friendſhip and union among the followers of Iſlaaum; and having aſcertained his intentions, communicate them to me.

(True tranſlations.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Transr to the Govt.

(A true copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr to Govt.

In (B.)

Extract from a LETTER from Ghoolaum Alli Khaun, and Alli Rezza Khaun to Tippo Sultaun—without date.

In the month of Zihejech he gave us an entertainment, and ſent us a moſt ſumptuous dinner. He conſtantly ſends Mohummud Abdoolla Khaun (Kauder Newauz Khaun) at the interval of five or ſix days, to inquire after the health of the Princes. On one occaſion he ſent a meſſage to the following purport; That from a parity of age, and by virtue of the traditional ſaying, that all Muſſulmen are brothers, there had ſubſiſted a fraternal attachment between him and his Higheſs (meaning Hyder Ally) and that he conſequently conſidered your Majeſty's ſons as his own: that God was witneſs, he regarded himſelf as their ſervant; that he had before expreſſed ſeveral friendly ſentiments towards your Majeſty; which we would no doubt have communicated to your Majeſty; that we would inform him of the anſwer when it ſhould arrive: that under the teſtimony of God! he declared he was devoted to your Majeſty, and offered up his prayers for your welfare.

(A true tranſlation.)

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Perſian Transr to the Govt.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Government.

(C.) (C.)

Official, No 19.

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General to Lord Clive, 11th May 1800.—(two Encloſures.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Fort Saint George.

My Lord,

I have the honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a paper, which may contribute to illuſtrate the character and views of the late Wallajah, and may be connected in ſome meaſure with the inquiry now in progreſs, relative to the ſecret correſpondence which ſubſiſted between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The Paper is a tranſlation of a letter to Hyder Ally Khan, from his Agent at Madras, dated in 1773. I have added a memorandum on the contents of this curious document, drawn up by Mr. Edmonſtone, the Perſian Tranſlator of this Government.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great eſteem,

Fort William, 11th May 1800.

Your Lordſhip's faithful Servant,
(Signed) *Mornington.*

By the Right Honourable the Governor General.

(Signed) *Wm Kirkpatrick.*
Secy to Govt.

[Here follows the Tranſlation of a Letter from Mahomed Ozmaun—which is contained in folios 122 *&* 124 *of the printed papers before referred to.]*

MEMO-

N° 2. in (C.)

MEMORANDUM of the Perſian Tranſlator on the contents of the preceding letter from Hyder Ally's Vakeel, in 1773.

Among the records of Seringapatam has been found a moſt curious, intereſting, and important ſeries of letters from Mohummud Oſmaun, Hyder Ally's Vakeel at Madras, in the years 1771-2, and 3, to his employer, diſcloſing a ſcene of political intrigue between him and the Nabob of Arcot particularly illuſtrative of the views and diſpoſition of the latter, and furniſhing a clue to his conduct in the tranſactions which took place between him and the Britiſh Government, not only at that period, but during the whole courſe of his connection with the Britiſh power, aſſuming as a leading principle, what will appear ſufficiently evident on an examination of theſe documents, and a review of the Nabob's general conduct, that he aimed at abſolute independence, and that he felt as a grievance the ſuperiority of the Engliſh Power, and his dependence upon it. It will be found that he was guided in his projects of alliance, and in his general ſyſtem of conduct, by that principle, and that he ſought a connection with this or that Power, as appeared moſt conducive to this ultimate object of ambition. The circumſtances, however, the moſt important, which are diſcloſed by the documents adverted to, is the intimate connection which he appears to have formed with Hyder Alli, at a time when he was ſuppoſed by the Britiſh Government to entertain the *moſt inveterate animoſity* againſt him. The riſe and progreſs of this connection is to be traced in the letters of Mohummud Oſmaun, which are very voluminous; but the nature and tendency of it, is ſufficiently developed by the accompanying tranſlation of one of them, dated in 1773, relating the ſubſtance of a private conference between him and the Nabob, in which the latter is repreſented to have expreſſed his attachment to Hyder Ally, and his diſpoſition to connect himſelf with that Prince by ties of common intereſt, in terms as forcible as language can convey: terms not only incompatible with the faith of his alliance with the Britiſh Nation, but indicating and implying a deſire for the ſubverſion of the Britiſh Power in India, and an anxious wiſh to eſtabliſh his own independence upon the ruins of it.—The whole of the Nabob's converſation is in this ſpirit, but ſome paſſages of it deſerve particular remark.

Mohummud Oſmaun writes, "The Nabob, taking me by the hand, led me to "the top of the houſe, where there was a room from whence the beautiful proſpect "of the ſea, Fort Saint George, &c. like a plain appearing to our view; he re- "marked what a beautiful ſpot it was; and added, May Almighty God ſoon produce "a cauſe from which the Nabob Hyder Alli and I ſhall be enabled here to "ſit and enjoy ourſelves together." Again: "It is neceſſary that a friendſhip ſhould "ſubſiſt between us ſo firm, as that both our countries ſhould be one. Your Maſter "may make many friends, and doubtleſs, with but ſuch a friend as I am, he never "can acquire—I am that friend, who, if he (which God prevent) ſhould require the "ſacrifice of my child, as a means of promoting his proſperity and dominion, would, "looking upon this as the greateſt bleſſing in the world, moſt willingly deliver up my "offspring to him—It is my wiſh to eſtabliſh ſuch a friendſhip with your Maſter, "that our children after us may be united in the bonds of affection and of love." After further expreſſions of a ſimilar nature, Mohummud Oſmaun ſtates himſelf to have reproached the Nabob with refuſing his aſſiſtance to Hyder in the war he had been engaged in with the Mahrattas, whom he terms evil-minded, and wickedly diſpoſed.—The Nabob is ſaid to have replied, "That he had the ſame opinion of the Mahrattas, and that it was with the view to extirpate them that he was anxious to eſtabliſh friendſhip and an alliance with Hyder Alli; that in future (he adds) whatever we may do, may be concerted and engaged in with one heart and tongue, whether to make war or peace, becauſe hitherto he (Hyder) has not in the firſt inſtance made application to me, nor communicated with me upon a ſubject. When he attacked the Europeans, and made peace with the Engliſh, who are my ſervants,

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it depended* upon my conſent (to conclude it): I was the prince and owner of the country, and was at no great diſtance from the ſcene; but not a word, not a ſentence, not even a man did he think proper to ſend to me.—Hence I could not but conclude that he wiſhed not to be in amity and friendſhip with me, and conſequently what ought I to have to do with his other wars and pacifications?"

What judgment may be formed from the foregoing, of the reality of the Nabob's attachment to the intereſt of the Engliſh, and of his ſolicitude for their ſucceſs in the war (which terminated in 1769) it is evident that he wiſhed to impreſs Hyder with a belief that he was neutral in the cauſe; that Hyder ought not to have conſidered himſelf at war with the Nabob becauſe he was at war with the Engliſh, but that he ought to have conſidered him as a totally independent power, and to have made him the Mediator of a Peace, as not being a party in the war, and as being diſpoſed to be on terms of perfect friendſhip with him. Were theſe ſentiments conſiſtent with the nature of the Nabob's connections with the Engliſh? Were they compatible with the aid which the Britiſh Government had a right to expect from him? And did they not point out to Hyder Alli the neutrality, if not the aſſiſtance, which he might expect from the Nabob in a future war with the Engliſh?—The Nabob proceeds to ſay: "But let us totally forget the paſt; and if the Nabob "Hyder Alli Khaun ſhould conceive that nothing, or no advantage is to be gained "from my friendſhip, let him reflect, that the moſt trifling degree of its advantage "is this, that of every year, whatever number of arms he may be able to purchaſe "and carry away from this quarter, he may do ſo without moleſtation; it is no leſs "a privilege than what he poſſeſſes in his own country."—Such is the friendſhip, ſuch the aſſiſtance which the Nabob proffers to a Prince, who, a few years ago, had compelled the Engliſh to accede to his own terms of pacification at the gate of Madras, and againſt whom he affects to entertain the moſt inveterate hatred! Mahommed Oſmaun further ſtates, "That the Nabob told me (laughing at the ſame "time) that when your Highneſs came down upon the Engliſh, he was within his "garden, where we were; and ſent ſundry anſwers to the letters which he received; "that the people told him, "To-day the Engliſh Gentlemen are embarking upon "a pilgrimage;" (meaning, that they would all be cut off by Hyder) at which "humorous intelligence the Nabob was much pleaſed."

The ſpirit of independence, and the deſire of emancipation from the controul of the Engliſh, which this letter exhibits on the part of the Nabob, was by no means recent. A retroſpect to an account given by Mr. (now Sir John) Macpherſon of his ſecret miſſion by the Nabob to England in the year 1768, will ſhew how anxiouſly the Nabob deſired to emancipate himſelf from the grievance he felt (as it is expreſſed in the Report of the Select Committee of the Houſe of Commons upon this ſubject in 1782) at the ſuperiority of the Britiſh Nation, and his dependence on it; and that the object of his ambition was to raiſe himſelf to the ſtation of Soubadar of the Decan. Among the comments made by the Select Committee upon Mr. M'Pherſon's exertions to promote the Nabob's ambitious views, are the following: "It was therefore highly reprehenſible in Mr. M'Pherſon, and per-"fectly contrary to his duty as a Britiſh ſubject, to invent and propagate in Europe, "and inſtil into the mind of his employer in India, a miſchievous and groundleſs "fiction, by which an Officer of the Moghul, wholly upheld in his authority by "the ſtrength of this Nation, operating through the Company, was to be raiſed to "a rank equal with the Sovereign Powers in Europe, and to be conſidered as a "Member of their general ſyſtem. By means of ſuch flattering deluſions, the "ambition of Mahommed Ally had been, before this invention, as well as ever "ſince, ſtimulated to deſperate deſigns and enterpriſes, which have diſturbed the "peace of India, and ſhaken the lawful Government of the Company at Madras;

* It is remarkable that the Government of Madras, in their comments upon the Treaty of Peace concluded in 1769, expreſs an opinion, that the Nabob would rather ſuffer his whole country to be laid waſte, and ſubmit to all the fatal conſequences ſo juſtly to be apprehended from proſecuting the war, than conſent to a peace. Theſe ſentiments they aſcribe to his rooted enmity againſt Hyder.—Had they been aware of his ambitious views, they might, perhaps, have aſcribed them to another cauſe.

"waſted

"wasted his own revenue, and at length brought the power of Great Britain in "that part of the world to the verge of ruin."

This shews the sense which the Administration in England entertained of the Nabob's views; and that those views were incompatible with the faith of his alliance with the British Nation, and, in their tendency and operation, subversive of its prosperity in India. The sentiments reported by Mahommed Osmaun, to have been expressed by the Nabob, are evidently in the same spirit, and subject to the same comments.

It is remarkable that the expressions alluded to are, in substance, almost the same that he is stated to have made use of to Tippoo's Vakeels in 1792-3. If it be admitted that the political transactions subsequent to the year 1773 were of a nature to increase the Nabob's dependence upon the English, to aggrandize that superiority which the Nabob long before felt as a grievance, to limit his absolute authority over his dominions, to abridge the extent of them, to occasion heavy drains upon his Treasury, can it under these circumstances be supposed that his desire of independence and emancipation was weakened? That he who, at a period when his authority and independence were comparatively much greater, still aimed at more, and felt the reduction of the British Power to be essentially necessary to the success of this view, should, under circumstances of diminished authority and independence, on his own part, and of increased supremacy and controul on that of the British nation, abandon those views? If not, would it be unjust to ascribe to a rooted disaffection, and to studied design, the backwardness he manifested in the war, which commenced in 1780, to assist the exertions of the Madras Government by troops, by supplies, and by money at that perilous period, a backwardness so loudly complained of at that time? Was it not rather in the spirit of his former ambition, and his more recently expressed attachment to the Power with which the nation was then at war? Might not the lukewarm exertions, not to say the treachery of the Nabob's officers at that time, be attributed to the operation of those views and sentiments? and finally, may not this pre-established disposition of the Nabob, by a parity of argument, be supposed to have adhered to him to so late a period as the war which terminated in 1792, and to afford additional credit to the charges which have just been exhibited against him? Consistently with every rule of reasoning upon the principles and passions of the human mind, these queries can only be answered in the affirmative.

It is not improbable, that a more minute examination of the conduct of the Nabob in the course of his transactions with the British Government, in the interval between the years 1773 and 1790, may produce further indication of the views and sentiments ascribed to him; and from the active part which the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah took in the supposed treacherous negociations between his Father and Tippoo Sultaun, the testimony which fixes the charge of treachery upon the Father must operate relatively with respect to the Son.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonstone,*
P. T. to the Gov^t.

(D.)

(D.)

REPORT of the Commissioners for conducting the Examinations at Vellore and Seringapatam, 18th May 1801.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

We have the honour to inform your Lordship, that in conformity to your verbal orders, we proceeded to Vellore, for the purpose of examining the persons included in the list transmitted to your Lordship by the Governor General.

The material evidence to be obtained on the subject of this inquiry being that of Gholam Ally Khan, and Ally Rezza Khan, we are concerned that the residence of the former being at Seringapatam, and that of the latter at Vellour, we were unable to

complete

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complete their examination in the manner directed by the Governor General; but we have the ſatisfaction of believing, that by travelling poſt from Vellour to Seringapatam, immediately after the evidence of Ally Rezza had been cloſed, we were enabled to anticipate any communication between the two Vakeels.

The information obtained by us being principally founded on the teſtimony of Gholam Ally Khān and Ally Rezza, we think it neceſſary to apprize your Lordſhip, that while we diſcovered in the latter an earneſt diſpoſition to develope the truth, the former has endeavoured to defeat the object of the inquiry by the aſſertion of poſitive falſehoods, and by perſiſting in a negligent indifference to the conſequences of detection.

As our obſervations on this report will be chiefly confined to the propoſed eſtabliſhment of friendſhip between the Nabobs Tippoo Sultan and Omdut ul Omrah, it may be uſeful to premiſe an explanation of ſome of the doubtful but leſs material paſſages of the Correſpondence tranſmitted from Bengal. We have therefore the honour to inform your Lordſhip,

1. That the couplets, the receipt of which is acknowledged in the Nos 2. and 3. of the Correſpondence, as well as the expreſſion of "*the writing* known of," appear to refer entirely to a cypher in figure, with which the Vakeels were furniſhed for the tranſmiſſion of private intelligence; the couplets contain a key to that cypher, and are entered on our Proceedings.

2. That the expreſſion of "*the affair known of*," ſo frequently repeated in the Correſpondence, appears to refer to the ſubject of a propoſed connection, by marriage, between the families of Tippoo Sultan and the Nabob Walajah; and although the general teſtimony concurs in the fact, the mode in which the propoſal of this purpoſe originated is variouſly deſcribed.

3. That Ally Rezza acknowledges the intention of his exhortation at the Jummah Moſque in Madras, was, to have detached the Muſſulmans from their allegiance to the Company; but that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was not preſent at this ceremony. The younger ſons of the Nabob Walajah did, however, attend the Moſque on that occaſion; and Ally Rezza underſtood that the Cauzy had made a report on the ſubject to the Nabob Wallajah himſelf.

4. That Alli Rezza acknowledged, without any heſitation, the means taken by the Vakeels to obtain information reſpecting the works of Fort St. George, and the tranſmiſſion of a particular deſcription of them to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, but that Gholam Ally denies any knowledge of this fact whatever; at the ſame time that he has repeatedly informed us, that the letters of the Vakeels were always jointly addreſſed to Tippoo Sultaun.

5. Although ſome allowance ſhould be made for the exaggeration of the two Vakeels in reporting to their maſter the verbal communications of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, it is ſufficiently obvious that the warmth of expreſſion attributed to thoſe perſonages far exceeds the ordinary intercourſe of civility. Gholam Ally Khan, however, generally aſcribes theſe expreſſions to form; but although Ally Rezza ſtates the Vakeels to have exaggerated the expreſſions of the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, he yet aſſerts, that the ſubſtance of the ſentiments thus deſcribed was actually contained in their communications.

6. The foundation thus laid in general expreſſions appears to have been intended to ſupport a communication of a more intimate nature; and we accordingly find that the ſecret meetings at the Moſque and in the garden, deſcribed in the Papers No^os 14. and 15. of the Correſpondence, have been authenticated by the teſtimony of both the Vakeels.

7. Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that this part of the inquiry was preſſed with great earneſtneſs on Alli Rezza, from whom alone the truth could be expected; but his teſtimony is deficient, becauſe a ſeparate converſation was held on both occaſions between Gholam Ally Khan and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Gholam Ally Khan has confeſſed theſe ſeparate converſations between himſelf and his Highneſs the Nabob; but pertinaciouſly confined his explanation of the ſubject of them to the propoſed connection by marriage.

8. Both the Vakeels have aſcribed the object of theſe meetings to the propoſed

connection

connection by marriage; but the numerous inconſiſtencies involved in this explanation, forbid our conſidering it, to have been the only ſubject of diſcuſſion on the occaſion deſcribed. Vol. I. (D.)

9. Ally Rezza aſſerts, that the firſt intimation which was made to him on the ſubject of the marriage, was by Tippoo Sultaun himſelf, at his (Ally Rezza's), return from Seringapatam to Madras; on the other hand, Gholam Ally Khan deſcribes the queſtion to have originated with himſelf, with Tippoo Sultaun, and the Nabob Wallajah.

10. We are aware of the general delicacy obſerved in the communication of a propoſed marriage between Muſſulmen families, and have, on this ground, given due conſideration to the incongruous ſtatements of the Vakeels with reſpect to this affair; but it is impoſſible to believe that the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah could be ſerious in doubting the diſpoſition of Tippoo Sultaun to receive a propoſition of ſimple friendſhip, at the ſame time that a propoſal of marriage, with the acknowledged concurrence of both parties, was in agitation between them; for, either the propoſition muſt have extended beyond a ſimple friendſhip the doubt is unreaſonable, and we accordingly reject this ſolution becauſe the propoſition of ſimple friendſhip appears to have been made without any reſerve or ſuſpicion at ſome of the earlieſt interviews between the Vakeels and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah.

11. If the propoſition of marriage originated with Gholaum Ally, or with the Nabob Walajah, or with Omdut ul Omrah (according to Gholaum Ally's declaration) it is evident that it muſt have been communicated to Tippoo Sultaun by writing, and without the exaction of any ſecrecy; the ſubſequent injunctions againſt committing to writing what had been already written, and the oath not to divulge what had been already ſtated to Tippoo Sultaun, are utterly inconſiſtent with the preceding part of this tranſaction. If, on the other hand, the propoſal of marriage was made (according to Alli Rezza) by Tippoo Sultaun himſelf, it is manifeſt that the whole delicacy of the queſtion reſted with the Sultaun; and Omdut ul Omrah could therefore have no reaſon for requiring this extraordinary degree of ſecrecy: becauſe, if the Nabob Walajah had accepted the propoſal, the affair was to have been concluded with the knowledge of the Britiſh Government; and if the propoſal had been rejected, Omdut ul Omrah could have no grounds for exacting ſo ſolemn an obſervance of ſecrecy in an affair in which the Vakeels had received the inſtructions of their own Sovereign to communicate their progreſs in writing.

12. Whatever may have been the origin of the propoſal of marriage, it is evident that the firſt communication on the ſubject muſt have been previous to the meetings at the garden and in the Moſque; and if the firſt communication, in which conſiſted the whole queſtion of delicacy, was actually made in the uſual courſe of communication between the Vakeels and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, it is manifeſt that ſecret and ſurreptitious meetings for conducting the negociation afterwards were unneceſſary; becauſe it appears from the declaration of the Vakeels, and is a notorious fact, that there was no reſtraint in the communication between them and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah. It is to be preſumed, therefore, that the anxiety of Omdut ul Omrah to preſerve ſecrecy muſt have been proportionate to his own feelings of the part he was acting; and it is unreaſonable to refer that anxiety to a cauſe which originally produced no ſimilar effect.

13. It cannot therefore be doubted, that as the expreſſions of friendſhip on the part of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah were more warm and glaring than could be juſtified by the relations in which they ſtood to Tippoo Sultan, or by the figurative compliments of Eaſtern manners, ſo the ſerious and ſolemn preparation by Omdut ul Omrah for the communication of his ſentiments, was ſuperfluous for a mere propoſition of ſimple friendſhip.

14. It appears accordingly, that the means of communication between Tippoo Sultan and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was ſecured in a manner adequate to its importance, by the eſtabliſhment of a cypher; a cypher not confined to any domeſtic arrangements, but capable of being extended to general political ſubjects. If therefore, the inconſiſtencies already ſtated did not contain ſufficient evidence againſt the ſolution given by the Vakeels of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's converſation, this

cypher would afford ample proof againſt the authenticity of that information; for, independently of its being too comprehenſive for the ſuppoſed purpoſe, it is manifeſt either that as the firſt principal communication had paſſed without more than the uſual obſervance of ſecrecy, there could have been no cauſe for adopting a cypher at that period of the negociation at which the cypher, N° 6. appears to have been introduced; or that if the cypher, N° 6. was actually compoſed for communication on the ſubject of marriage, the injunctions againſt committing that ſubject to writing are prepoſterous and abſurd.

15. On the production of the cypher, N° 6. Ally Rezza at once acknowledged it, and informed us, that the original had been delivered by Kadier Nawar Khan to Gholam Ally Khan, and by the latter to him (Ally Rezza) for the purpoſe of being conveyed to Tippoo Sultaun, at the time of his departure from Madras, to communicate the propoſitions of Lord Cornwallis. The intention (according to Ally Rezza) was, that Tippoo Sultan ſhould take a copy of it, and return the original, which however was not done; and this accounts for the original paper having fallen into our hands, which muſt have been tranſmitted to Tippoo Sultan in an authentic form, in order to obtain his confidence in the propoſed mode of ſecret communication.

16. Gholam Ally Khan, on firſt ſeeing the paper, abſolutely denied any knowledge of it; an aſſertion in which he has perſiſted with the utmoſt degree of effrontery, and with the moſt callous indifference to the deduction of his falſifications.

17. We think it neceſſary to apprize your Lordſhip in this place, that the examination of Gholam Ally Khan commenced with the moſt artful affectation on his part of imbecility and dotage, and this feigned condition was ſo well aſſumed, as, joined to his old age and infirmities, was well calculated to elude the enquiry; but the unexpected production of the paper N° 6. threw him off his guard, and involved him in ſo much perplexity before he recovered his compoſure, as to eſtabliſh ſufficient proof of his acquaintance with the uſe of the cypher: your Lordſhip will, however, obſerve from this part of the examination, that he endeavoured to receive this diſcovery by the moſt barefaced and unqualified prevarication.

18. By reference to the examination of Ally Rezza, your Lordſhip will obſerve that we have preſſed upon him, as forcibly as poſſible, the inconſiſtency between the meaſures adopted to preſerve ſecrecy, and the end to be obtained by it, according to his explanation of the tranſaction. Ally Rezza had no heſitation in acknowledging this very marked inconſiſtency, but was unable to give any better explanation of the true objects of theſe private meetings. He has, however, relieved himſelf from the burthen of a more ſatisfactory explanation, by referring to the ſeparate and ſecret communication between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan, to which he had not acceſs.

19. Gholam Ally Khan has acknowledged the ſeparate converſations at thoſe meetings, which had been ſecretly contrived by Omdut ul Omrah, but has perſiſted in withholding any ſatisfactory account of thoſe converſations, at the expence of his veracity and common decency.

20. On theſe grounds, we have no doubt that the ſecret propoſitions of Omdut ul Omrah were diſtinct from the propoſed connection by marriage; and it is evident by the letter from Tippoo Sultaun, N° 13. of the Correſpondence, that he conſidered them to be diſtinct ſubjects; for he directs the Vakeels to inform him, "both of the "propoſition of Omdut ul Omrah, and the progreſs of the affair known of." It is poſſible, therefore, that the propoſed connection by marriage may have been uſed as an additional means of concealing the true object of theſe ſecret meetings, even from Ally Rezza, and that the real intentions of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah are confined to himſelf and to Gholam Ally Khan.

21. Although the obſtinacy of Gholam Ally Khan has defeated our endeavour to diſcover thoſe intentions, it is manifeſt that his ſtudious concealment of the truth has given an importance to theſe ſecret communications, which could not have been derived from the inconſiſtencies already noticed, and even from the introduction of the comprehenſive cypher, N° 6. We are concerned that this part of our enquiry has failed of ſucceſs; but we truſt that your Lordſhip will be ſatisfied, that no endeavour has

has been omitted to develope the truth; and we ſubmit to your Lordſhip's conſideration the conduct of Gholam Ally Khan on his reſponſibility to the Company. Vol. I. (D.)

22. The two Vakeels, Gholam Ally Khan and Ally Rezza, appear to have fallen under the diſpleaſure of Tippoo Sultaun in a ſhort time after their return from Madras, and never to have been re-admitted to his confidence. We have therefore been unable to trace, through their means, the progreſs of the ſecret communications of Omdut ul Omrah; but there is no reaſon to believe that they were not revived after the confinement of Gholam Ally Khan.

23. With reſpect to the Letters N°s 17. and 20. of the Correſpondence, which appear to have been written ſubſequently to that period, it appears that Tippoo Sultaun had ſent for the ſignet of Gholam Ally Khan at the time of his deputing Mahomed Ghyans and Mahomed Ghyans Khan to Madras, and that Gholam Ally Khan was unacquainted with the letters ſent in his name to Omdut ul Omrah, or with the anſwers received from that Prince.

24. The probability of this fact is confirmed by the teſtimony of Hubbeeb Otta, who informed us, that it was a practice with the late Sultaun to uſe the ſeals of individuals in writing letters, the contents of which were unknown to themſelves. As Tippoo Sultaun, however, appears to have ſent for the ſeal of Gholam Ally but once during his confinement, we conſider this to be an unſatisfactory explanation, on account of the great interval of two years and a half between the dates of the two letters, N°s 17. and 20. in the Correſpondence; and it is demonſtrable under the prevarication of Gholam Alli Khan, reſpecting the letter of Kader Nawas Khan (N° 21. of the Correſpondence), that he might have received, and did receive, letters from the Carnatic.

25. We have been unable to examine Mahomed Ghyans and Mahomed Ghoſe Khan, according to your Lordſhip's inſtruction; the former having retired to Cuddapah, and the reſidence of the latter being unknown. We are ſatisfied however, from the concurrent teſtimony of Gholan Ally, Meer Suddoor, the Dewan Purniah, and Hubbeeb Olla, that the embaſſy intruſted to them was merely a matter of form on the death of the Nabob Walajah; and this information is much ſupported by the character of thoſe perſons, who are not likely to have been intruſted with any ſecret negociation.

26. We have been unable to diſcover, by the ſpecimen tranſmitted from Bengal, the writer either of the endorſement on N° 6. or of the letters N°s 8. and 9. of the Correſpondence. Seed Fakir ud Deen, who was ſuppoſed to be the writer of the latter, was examined; but ſome miſtake muſt have been made in identifying the ſpecimen of this hand-writing tranſmitted from Bengal.

27. Oſſud Anwar was killed during the ſtorm of Seringapatam, and Hubbeeb Olla was not engaged in the ſervice of Tippoo Sultaun for ſome time after the releaſe of the Hoſtages; at that period, Syed Fakir ud Deen was an Anzhezzy, and not admitted to the Councils of the Sultaun; and Mahomed Huſſan Koraiſhy was the ſame perſon as is deſcribed to have been killed, under the name of Mahomud Huſſain Buntaoz.

28. We examined Gholam Ally Meer Suddoor, the Dewan Purniah, and the Moonſhey Hubbeeb Olla; but as their teſtimony did not eſtabliſh any fact, we thought it unneceſſary to record their evidence.

29. Theſe three perſons agreed, that an affair reſpecting a propoſed connection by marriage between the families of Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Walajah had been agitated; but ſpoke of it as a matter whiſpered in the Durbar at that time, without being able to throw any farther light on the ſubject.

30. Theſe perſons alſo agreed, that no affair of moment had been agitated between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſince the releaſe of the Hoſtages; and they invariably concur in aſcribing to Tippoo Sultan a rooted contempt and a diſtruſt of Omdut ul Omrah and his whole family.

31. The Dewan Pooniah informed us, that Tippoo Sultan had, on one occaſion, verbally mentioned to him a deſire expreſſed by the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to obtain a place or eſtabliſhment within the dominions of the Sultan; but from the general manner in which the ſubject was ſtated, as well as from the neglect with

which

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which the requeſt was treated by the Sultan, we have been unable to aſcertain whether this diſpoſition to the propoſed interchange of territory mentioned by Ally Rezza, for religious purpoſes, or to the wiſh expreſſed by Omdut ul Omrah, to be permitted to beſtow Jahgeers on the Hoſtages, and Munſaly on the Vakeels. But it may be inferred, that both theſe points having been communicated to Ally Rezza, neither of them could have been the ſubject of the ſecret communications between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ally Khan.

32. We think it our duty to attract your Lordſhip's notice, in a particular manner, to the explanation given by Gholam Ally Khan of the letter, N°. 10. of the Correſpondence. By that explanation it appears (as far as Gholam Ally Khan may be credited) that the intention of the Nabob Wallajah, in communicating the meſſage therein deſcribed, is preciſely that which is ſtated in the report of the Perſian Tranſlator, with the farther ſuggeſtion of his Highneſs the Nabob Tippoo Sultan, that he ſhould endeavour to conciliate the Succeſſor of Lord Cornwallis by corrupt means; a ſuggeſtion by no means inconſiſtent with the principles of the Nabob Walajah's own Government.

33. We beg leave to acquaint your Lordſhip, that it was our intention to have taken down, in the Perſian language, the evidence of the perſons examined; but it was manifeſt, from the firſt anſwers of Ally Rezza, that the enquiry was likely to take a turn different from that which might have been expected from the importance of the written documents with which we were furniſhed.

34. The examination of the two Vakeels has accordingly increaſedto ſuch a bulk, as muſt have rendered this proceſs not only extremely laborious, but very dilatory; and as the teſtimony of the Vakeels has not been of that delicate nature which might have been expected, we have been induced to record the whole proceedings in the Engliſh language; but ſhall any time be ready to atteſt the authenticity of our interpretation in the moſt ſolemn manner.

35. The preamble to the examination was tranſmitted, and committed to paper in the hand-writing of Lieutenant-Colonel Cloſe, previouſly to the commencement of Ally Rezza's evidence; ſome other points of the examination were alſo tranſlated into the Perſian language, and the anſwers of the Vakeels, written by themſelves; but from the ſlowneſs of this proceſs, as well as from the great difficulty of obtaining intelligible anſwers from Gholam Ally Khan, we are ſatisfied that an adherence to that mode would have protracted the enquiry to a period extremely inconvenient to the duties of our reſpective ſtations.

We have the honour to be, with great reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful Servants,

Seringapatam, 18th May 1801.

J. Webbe.
B. Cloſe.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secr to Govt.

[*Here follow the Examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, which accompanied the foregoing Report of the Commiſſioners, and are contained in folios 94 to 121 of the printed Papers before referred to.*]

(G.)

(G.)

COPY of an Official Letter from Lord Clive to the Governor General, 23d May 1800.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General.

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip is already acquainted, by my private letters, with the means which I adopted for conducting the examination directed in your Lordſhip's official diſpatch,

N° 13.

N° 13. dated the 17th April; and I have now the honour to tranſmit, for your Lordſhip's conſideration, a copy of the Report of the Commiſſioners whom I appointed to inveſtigate the ſubject.

It is proper that I ſhould ſtate to your Lordſhip, that had the Commiſſioners omitted their concluding remark on the evidence of Alli Rezza, I ſhould have been ſtrongly diſpoſed to conſider him equally informed as his colleague of all the ſecret communications between the Nabobs Walajah, Omdut ul Omrah, and the late Tippoo Sultan; but as the Commiſſioners have preſſed on Alli Rezza the great inconſiſtencies in his evidence, I conclude this opinion to have ariſen more from the manner in which his evidence was delivered, than from the matter it appears to contain. I am inclined, therefore, to coincide in the impreſſion of his apparent wiſh to diſcover his own knowledge of facts, which the Commiſſioners have aſcribed to him from a perſonal ſcrutiny of the whole ſcope of his countenance and manner; for if Alli Rezza was really unacquainted with the whole of the communication between the Nabobs Omdut ul Omrah and Gholam Ali Khan, his ignorance might account for the inconſiſtencies which he acknowledges. But on the other hand, it is material to obſerve, that a contrary ſuppoſition ſolves all thoſe inconſiſtencies, which are inexplicable on the ſuppoſition of his having adhered to the truth. Let it be ſuppoſed, as is perfectly conſiſtent with probability, that in framing the cyphers and concerting the agreements for a ſecret correſpondence, the parties had likewiſe provided for the contingency of a detection of the intercourſe; that the tale of the matrimonial connection was the explanation deviſed for the purpoſe of ſatisfying ſuſpicion, and that the principal details of the Correſpondence were fabricated, ſo as to be eventually referable to ſuch a conſtruction: this reaſonable hypotheſis will be found to remove every difficulty in the ſolution of the whole ſeries of the documents.

It will only remain to diſcover a poſſible motive for the obſtinate adherence of the Vakeels, under their preſent circumſtances, to a conduct ſo inconſiſtent with their moſt obvious intereſts, as to riſk the detection of ſo important a falſehood.

Under the irreſiſtible conviction of the exiſtence of hoſtile deſigns on the part of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, ariſing from the combined conſiderations of the whole ſubject, and more eſpecially from the unconteſted fact of his compoſition of the cypher, and the ſpirit in which the Engliſh and their Allies are deſignated in that document, it will be difficult to account for this conduct of the Vakeels, without the ſuppoſition of ſome project of ſo atrocious a nature as to exclude the hope of pardon, even on condition of diſcovery; and referring to ſuch a ſuppoſition, it is impoſſible to avoid the recollection of the general belief and notoriety of a former project of the Ameer ul Omrah to relieve himſelf and his family from the controlling power of the Engliſh Government by meaſures of the moſt deſperate extreme.

Connecting (as I now do) the known ambition of the Nabob Mahomed Ali to emancipate himſelf from our influence; his intercourſe at an early period with Hyder Ali Khan for that purpoſe; the project of independence aimed at by his Highneſs's favourite ſon, and Miniſter Ameer ul Omrah; the revival of a ſimilar intercourſe between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and Tippoo Sultan; and finally, the eſtabliſhment of a ſecret mode of correſpondence between them, I refer to theſe cauſes the ſolution of the warm expreſſions of attachment on the part of the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah to the inveterate enemies of the Britiſh Empire, as well as of the difficulties which have been invariably oppoſed by their Highneſſes to the progreſs of our arms againſt thoſe of the Houſe of Hyder Ali Khan. Although, therefore, the particular object of the ſecret correſpondence eſtabliſhed by Omdut ul Omrah has yet eſcaped detection, I have no heſitation in aſcribing to his Highneſs a courſe of ſyſtematized Counſels, fundamentally hoſtile to the intereſt of Great Britain in India.—This opinion is corroborated by the whole courſe of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's Adminiſtration, by the determined obſtinacy which he has oppoſed to the improvement of the Government of the country, and by his repeated violations of the exiſting engagements by which he is bound to the Company.

With this ſtrong evidence of internal treachery, and of open oppoſition to our intereſts in the Carnatic, eſtabliſhed by Treaty, it is my deliberate opinion, that a farther adherence to the letter of the Treaty of 1792, while the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has

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been and is now perfidiouſly betraying the ſpirit and ſubſtance of the alliance between himſelf and the Company, would be as inconſiſtent with the true principles of Public Faith, as it would be obviouſly incompatible with the preſervation of our juſt rights and intereſts.

On theſe grounds, I have no heſitation in recommending to your Lordſhip the immediate aſſumption of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, under ſuch proviſions as your Lordſhip may be pleaſed to authorize to his Highneſs the Nabob, his Highneſs's family, and the principal Officers of his Government.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George,
23d May 1800.

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

(True Copy.)
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Gov^t.

(H.)

(H.)

COPY of an Official Letter from the Governor General, 28th May, 1801, with Enclosures (b.) (c.) (d.) and (e.)

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

(Moſt ſecret.)

My Lord,

Para. 1.—My determination has long been formed on the important ſubject of the future arrangement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, connected with the conduct and deſigns of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; but various conſiderations have hitherto prevented me from ſignifying to your Lordſhip my final inſtructions for your guidance in that arrangement.

2. At the period of time when I received from your Lordſhip the reſult of the oral examination taken at Vellore and Seringapatam, the critical ſtate of the negociation depending with the Nizam, which has ſince terminated in the Treaty concluded at Hydrabad on the 12th of October 1800, appeared to me to render it adviſable to poſtpone the adoption of meaſures required for the ſecurity of the Carnatic. The ſucceſsful iſſue of the negociation with the Nizam would neceſſarily lead to a commutation of ſubſidy for territorial ceſſion, and appear, therefore, likely to facilitate the arrangements which became indiſpenſably neceſſary in the Carnatic; while a premature proſecution of thoſe arrangements might have impeded, and perhaps fruſtrated, the ſucceſsful iſſue of the negociation at Hydrabad. When the Treaty of Hydrabad was concluded, I entertained a competent hope of being enabled to viſit Fort St. George in the courſe of the approaching ſeaſon, and to aſſiſt your Lordſhip, with the preſence of the Supreme Authority of theſe Governments, in the accompliſhment of the final ſettlement of our affairs with the Nabob of Arcot.

3. I continued to entertain this expectation until the arrival of the Georgiana Packet, when I found myſelf abſolutely precluded from all hope of being at liberty to quit this Preſidency before the change of the Monſoon. At this time the peculiar nature of our ſituation at Fort St. George appeared to me to render a perſonal communication with your Lordſhip, or with ſome Public Officer fully apprized of your ſentiments, and of the actual ſtate of affairs in the Carnatic, an indiſpenſable preliminary to any ſpecific inſtructions with regard to the courſe of meaſures to be purſued with the Nabob of Arcot: I therefore ſignified my anxious wiſh that Mr. Webbe, Chief Secretary to the Government at Fort St. George, ſhould proceed to Fort William.

4. The delay which has occurred has enabled me to receive the ſentiments of the Preſident of the Board of Commiſſioners for the Affairs of India, and of the

Secret

Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, on the ſubject of the correſpondence of the late and preſent Nabob of Arcot with Tippoo Sultan; thoſe ſentiments entirely accord with your Lordſhip's, and with mine, on the ſame ſubject. Since Mr. Webbe's arrival in Bengal, I have carefully reviſed the documents connected with every branch of this extraordinary tranſaction; and I now proceed to communicate to your Lordſhip the reſult of the opinions which I have formed on the written evidence of the papers diſcovered at Seringapatam, and on the oral examinations which have been taken by the Commiſſioners appointed by your Lordſhip. Vol. I. (H)

5. The tendency of thoſe examinations is of a nature, in ſome important parts of the evidence, rather to weaken than to confirm the impreſſion made on my mind by the written documents; in other branches of the evidence, the oral teſtimony has ſerved to illuſtrate and ſtrengthen the proofs afforded by the Correſpondence diſcovered at Seringapatam. Combining the reſult of the whole body of proof together with all the explanations given by the Vakeels Ghoolam Ally Khan and Ally Rezza Khan, my judgment is convinced of the criminal purpoſe, and of the actual endeavours of the late and preſent Nabob of Arcot, to eſtabliſh an union of intereſts with the late Tippoo Sultan incompatible with the exiſting engagements between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, tending to ſubvert the Britiſh Power in the peninſula of India.

6. It is my intention to record, with the leaſt practicable delay, the courſe of reaſoning which I have drawn from the papers diſcovered in Seringapatam, from the ſubſequent proceedings of the Commiſſioners, and from the general tenor of the conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of his Highneſs's ſon the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. I ſhall tranſmit this detailed review of the evidence to your Lordſhip at a future period. Your Lordſhip is ſo fully acquainted with every part of the evidence as not to require any recapitulation of its ſubſtance, and ſtill leſs any review of its details for your information.

7. This diſpatch is accompanied by the originals of ſuch of the papers diſcovered at Seringapatam as it may be neceſſary to exhibit to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purpoſe of convincing him, that his deſigns have been brought to light. To theſe Papers I have added the reports of Mr. Edmonſtone on their contents, and alſo on the tenor of the oral examinations taken at Seringapatam. In addition to theſe documents, I ſhall confine myſelf at preſent to a ſummary ſtatement of my general ſentiments on the caſe, concluding with my final directions for the purpoſe of imparting to your Lordſhip the authority neceſſary to enable you to act, without delay, in eſtabliſhing the ſecurity of our intereſts in the Carnatic on a permanent foundation. (b)

8. Their Highneſſes the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by negociating a ſeparate connection with Tippoo Sultan, have violated not only the fundamental principle and vital ſpirit of their alliance with the Britiſh Power, but the expreſs letter of their engagement with the Company. The nature and principle of the propoſed connection with Tippoo Sultan, as avowed in the Correſpondence; the implacable enmity of Tippoo Sultan to the Britiſh Power, and his known views in the hour of that negociation, furniſh a conviction that the object of the intrigue on the part of the family of Mahomed Ally, was hoſtile to the permanence of the Britiſh Power.

9. In reflecting on the condition of our intereſts in the Carnatic, previouſly to the diſcovery of the Correſpondence now tranſmitted to your Lordſhip, I have frequently found conſiderable difficulty to aſſign any rational ſolution of the perverſe temper of the Councils of the Houſe of Mahomed Ally. Your Lordſhip and I, in the various diſcuſſions which we held together at Fort St. George, have frequently agreed, that nothing leſs than the proof of an exiſting union and concord with the views of the common enemy could reconcile, with any courſe of reaſon and conſiſtency, the uniform reſiſtance oppoſed by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah to every poſſible approach towards the improvement of their connection with the Company; the prevailing character of animoſity and contention which pervaded every ſtage of Omdut ul Omrah's negociations with Lord Hobart, with me, and

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and with your Lordſhip; his Highneſs's determined averſion to every conciliatory propoſition for the final adjuſtment of his relations with the Company; and laſtly, his unremitted counteraction of every effort of your Lordſhip's Government, and of my Authority, for the equipment and march of the Army, in the moſt critical ſeaſon of the late conteſt with Tippoo Sultan.

10. The ſelection of theſe apparent inconſiſtencies is annexed to this diſpatch; the cauſe of all our embarraſſments in the Carnatic is now explained; and I cannot expreſs to your Lordſhip with more force the impreſſion of this diſcovery on my mind, than by requeſting you to call to your remembrance my repeated declaration during the courſe of the late war, that the conduct of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was incompatible with any other principles of policy than a determined hoſtility to the Britiſh Power, and a ſecret attachment to the cauſe of the enemy.

11. The treaty of 1792 impoſed on the Nabob Mahomed Ally a perfect obligation; and, while his Highneſs profeſſed to tranſmit to his Succeſſor that obligation in the ſanctimonious form of a teſtamentary injunction, he had actually violated the perfect right acquired by the Company, under the correſpondent proviſions of the Treaty. If the hoſtility of the Nabob Mahomed Ally had been diſcovered during his life, the Company would have been at liberty to enforce that right againſt his Highneſs to the extent which might have been deemed expedient. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was the confidential Agent of his Father, and the actual Negociator of the Treaty of 1792; and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by ſecuring to himſelf the right of ſucceſſion under the ſame conditions and obligations which attached to the rights of his Father, actually became a Contracting Party to the Treaty of 1792, previouſly to the death of the Nabob Mahomed Ally. The tenor by which the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah held the right of ſucceſſion was therefore equally connected with his Father's good faith, and with his own; and the rights of both, under the alliance, were equally involved in a juſt adherence to its obligations and duties.

12. It is now manifeſt, that while the Nabob Mahomed Ally employed his ſon and ſucceſſor the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to negociate the Treaty of 1792 with the Britiſh Government, his Highneſs delegated the ſame Prince, at the ſame moment, to eſtabliſh the foundations of an intimate connection between his Highneſs's family and the hereditary and implacable enemy of the Britiſh Empire in India. The Nabob Mahomed Ally, and his ſucceſſor Omdut ul Omrah, had ſecretly deſtroyed the fundamental principle on which alone the Treaty of 1792 could be veſted, previouſly to the oſtenſible concluſion of that inſtrument; the ſpirit of that engagement, which had been vitiated in its origin, was farther impaired ſoon after its concluſion by the conduct of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, in communicating the march of the Britiſh troops againſt Pondicherry; in warning Tippoo Sultan of the imprudence of diſplaying any ſymptoms of attachment to the declining cauſe of France in India; in admoniſhing Tippoo Sultan, that his intrigues at the Court of Poonah had alarmed the vigilance of the Marquis Cornwallis. The Nabob of the Carnatic expreſſed no anxiety to fruſtrate the hoſtile deſigns of the Sultan of Myſore; nor did our ally, according to the duties of the alliance, communicate to the Britiſh Government any intimation of Tippoo Sultan's hoſtile views, or warn or admoniſh the Company to take the neceſſary precautions againſt their proſecution. In both inſtances the Nabob Mahomed Ally not only violated the expreſs ſtipulations of Treaty, but actually promoted the Sultan's views, by perſuading that determined foe of the Britiſh name to poſtpone his exertions to a more favourable ſeaſon, when a more propitious concurrence of circumſtances ſhould facilitate the execution of his vindictive plans.

13. Subſequently to the concluſion of the Treaty of 1792, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has expreſſed his intention to revive an intercourſe with Tippoo Sultan, correſpondent with the terms of the previous negociation during the life of his Father, abſolutely incompatible with the exiſtence of the Britiſh power in India. The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in his own hand-writing, in the month of Auguſt 1794, corroborates the evidence of his intention to complete the purpoſes of the ſecret intercourſe which he had negociated with Tippoo Sultan; and the continuance of the ſame intention is manifeſted

manifeſted by letters from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addreſſed to the ſuppoſed Agent of Tippoo Sultan in the year 1796, ſubſequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's acceſſion to the Government of the Carnatic, under the Treaty of 1792; the exiſtence of that intention has alſo been corroborated by the overt conduct of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in a flagrant attempt to deceive the Britiſh Government, with reſpect to the important conſideration of providing the funds neceſſary to enable our army to march into Myſore in 1799, and alſo by a ſyſtematic courſe of active exertions calculated to fruſtrate the meaſures of the Britiſh Government, in the moſt critical period of the late conteſt with Tippoo Sultan. Vol. I. (H.)

14. It is manifeſt therefore, that the intentions of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have been uniformly, and without interruption, hoſtile to the exiſtence of the Britiſh Power in India; and that thoſe intentions have been carried into effect, to the full extent of the actual power poſſeſſed by their Highneſſes reſpectively, ſeveral periods of time in which they have acted in purſuance of their criminal ſyſtem at the of co-operation with the enemy. By acting on theſe principles of conduct, the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, have not only violated the rights of the Company, but by uniting their intereſts with thoſe of the moſt implacable enemy of the Britiſh Empire, actually placed themſelves in the relation of public enemies to the Company's Government, dangerous to the extent of their reſpective power, and active according to the means and opportunities afforded to them by the circumſtances of the moment; and eſpecially by the moſt ſevere exigency and preſſure of actual war. Every principle therefore of public law, releaſes the Britiſh Government from the intended obligations of the treaty of 1792: and every conſideration of ſelf-defence and ſecurity requires us to exerciſe our power in the manner moſt expedient for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the hoſtile councils of the preſent Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful example, actuated by the faithleſs ſpirit, and ſanctioned by the teſtamentary voice of his Father.

15. In determining the mode in which it may be expedient to exerciſe the rights of the Britiſh Government, under this diſcovery of the Nabob's violation of the alliance, our right to eſtabliſh whatever ſyſtem ſhall be judged adviſable for adminiſtering the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, is entirely relieved from the impediments hitherto oppoſed to the progreſs of improvement, by conſiderations perſonal to the Nabob and to his Highneſs's family. In all the different diſcuſſions which have taken place, in every modification which has been propoſed for the improvement of the connection between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot, territorial poſſeſſion has juſtly been conſidered to afford the only adequate ſecurity for the military ſubſidy of the Carnatic. My knowledge of the internal adminiſtration of his Highneſs's affairs convinces me, that the reſources of the Carnatic can never be faithfully applied to the exigencies of public affairs, while his Highneſs ſhall exerciſe the Executive Government. I have no heſitation therefore in ſtating my decided judgment, that no actual ſecurity can be eſtabliſhed for the rights pledged to the Company in the Carnatic, for the effectual reſtraint of the adverſe and faithleſs diſpoſition of the Nabob of Arcot, or for the ſucceſsful introduction of an improved ſyſtem of finance, revenue, and judicature, into the territories ſubject to the Government of Fort St. George, by any other mode than by adminiſtering, through the Company's Officers, the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

16. In the execution of this neceſſary meaſure, it would have been ſatisfactory to my mind, if the ſafety of the Britiſh intereſts had permitted me to conſult the perſonal convenience of the Nabob of Arcot, to the extent propoſed in the modification of the treaty of 1792, offered by Lord Hobart to his Highneſs's acceptance, and in the general plan for the arrangement of his Highneſs's affairs, which I propoſed to him during the progreſs of the late War in Myſore. It would have been an act of wiſdom to have ſacrificed to the principles of national moderation and magnanimity, the advantages which I had propoſed to ſurrender for the attainment of the Nabob's cheerful concurrence in an engagement which he was conſidered at liberty to reject; but his Highneſs's hoſtile diſpoſition having tranſpired, his violation of the moſt ſacred ties of amity and alliance having been detected, it is be-

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come my duty to deprive him of the future means of injuring the Britiſh Government. Wiſdom and prudence require, juſtice and moderation warrant, that his Highneſs ſhould not retain the poſſeſſion of actual reſources greater than ſhall be requiſite for the ſupport of the rank which he ſhall hereafter be permitted to hold in the Carnatic. Reduced by his own conduct to the condition of a public enemy, he has forfeited all poſitive right to any ſhare of the reſources of the Carnatic; and his future ſituation muſt be determined entirely by the prudence of the Company, tempered with thoſe conſiderations of lenity, which, I truſt, will always enter into the Councils of every Britiſh Authority. Under this view of the ſubject, it is my opinion, that the ſtipend to be allowed to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to his Family, ſhould not exceed the ſum of pagodas three lacs, nor be leſs than the ſum of two lacs of pagodas.

(H.)

17. I conſider it to be extremely deſirable, that the Nabob ſhould be induced, under a full conviction of the rights acquired by the Company, in conſequence of the diſcovery of his Father's negociations, and of his own, to accede to the propoſed arrangement in the form of a treaty. In expreſſing this wiſh, I am more deſirous of conſulting the dignity of the Britiſh Government, than of admitting any claim to its generoſity and forbearance on the part of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah. It would, however, be painful to your Lordſhip, and to me, to be compelled to expoſe to the world all the humiliating proofs of the ingratitude and treachery of thoſe infatuated Princes towards that Power which has uniformly proved their guardian and protector. I therefore requeſt, that your Lordſhip will immediately open a negociation with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for the purpoſe of adjuſting an arrangement for the entire transfer of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic to the hands of the Company, on the terms ſpecified in the draft of a Treaty, which I have now the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip.

(c.)

18. In order to obtain his Highneſs's acquieſcence in this mode of adjuſtment, it will be proper for your Lordſhip (after having fully apprized the Nabob of the nature of the proofs which we poſſeſs of his correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun) to offer the inducement of the largeſt proviſion to be made for his Highneſs's perſonal expences; and in that event, I authorize your Lordſhip to inſert in the treaty the ſum of three lacs of pagodas.

19. It is poſſible, however, that in the actual ſtate of his Highneſs's Councils and temper, the Nabob may be diſpoſed to reject even this moderate propoſition; and to appeal to the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors. In that event, being already in poſſeſſion of the ſentiments of the Secret Committee, founded on the diſcovery of the Nabob's faithleſs conduct, I ſhall conſider it to be injudicious and unneceſſary to admit the appeal, and by that admiſſion to enter upon a formal trial of his Highneſs's criminal conduct. The caſe requires that we ſhould act as againſt a State on the baſis of the general law of nations, and that we ſhould employ the power of the Britiſh empire in India to demand, and, if neceſſary, to enforce an adequate ſecurity for our rights and intereſts againſt the machinations of a faithleſs Ally, who has violated the fundamental principles of a public alliance, to the extent of placing himſelf in the condition of a public enemy. If therefore the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, by refuſing to acquieſce in the propoſed arrangements, ſhould compel the Britiſh Government, contrary to its wiſhes and intentions, to exerciſe its rights and its power to their full extent, I authorize and direct your Lordſhip to aſſume the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic; and I have the honour of incloſing a Declaration, which in that event I requeſt your Lordſhip to publiſh under the authority of the Governor General in Council; even under this contingency, it is not my intention that the allowance to be made to the Nabob ſhould be leſs than two lacs of ſtar pagodas.

(d.)

20. Under every contingency, it will be prudent and humane that proviſion ſhould be made, chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic, for the principal Officers of his Highneſs the Nabob's Government, for his Highneſs's dependants, and for the family of the late Nabob Mohammed Ally, upon the principles obſerved in the ſettlement of the affairs of Myſore, and to the extent which may be deemed neceſſary after the fulleſt inveſtigation by your Lordſhip in Council.

21. The

21. The proviſion for theſe perſons is to be defrayed from funds ſeparate from the contingent ſum of two or three lacs of pagodas, deſcribed in the 16th paragraph of the Diſpatch, that ſum being intended by me to be applicable excluſively to the perſonal expences of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and to the charges of his Highneſs's Mahl. Vol. I. (H.)

22. I have the honour to annex to this diſpatch, a letter to be delivered to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, whenever your Lordſhip ſhall deem it adviſable to communicate to him the nature of theſe inſtructions; copies of that letter alſo accompany for your Lordſhip's information. (e.) (e.)

I have the honour to be,

Fort William,
May the 28th 1801.

&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Welleſley.*

By order of his Excellency the moſt Noble the Governor General.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Sec^y to Gov^t.

A true Copy.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

N° 1. in (H.) (b. 4.)

Ultimate REPORT from the Perſian Tranſlator.

By the examination of Ally Rezza Khan, much of the evidence of the papers accompanying the Perſian Tranſlator's Report of the 6th April is confirmed, ſome parts of it are weakened or invalidated, and ſome new matter is brought to light.

With a view to form an ultimate judgment on the pending queſtion, it may be proper to ſhew:—Firſt, What parts of the evidence of the papers are weakened or invalidated by Ally Rezza Khan's teſtimony.—Secondly, What parts of the evidence are confirmed.—Thirdly, To conſider what degree of credit is due to Ally Rezza Khan's evidence. And Fourthly, What are the moſt probable concluſions to be drawn from the whole of the evidence.

In the Report of the Perſian Tranſlator, it has been obſerved, that the expreſſions of attachment and devotion aſcribed by the Vakeels to the Nabob Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah are probably much exaggerated, and that little dependence ought to be placed upon the exiſtence of facts inferred merely from ſuch expreſſions; this conjecture is confirmed by Ally Rezza Khan, who acknowledges they were much exaggerated, and that it was cuſtomary with the Vakeels to heighten the expreſſions of regard which fell from Lord Cornwallis or the Nabob Walajah, for the purpoſe of qualifying the Sultaun; and obſerved very juſtly, that the people of this country conſtantly exaggerate their expreſſions of regard to an extravagant degree. He acknowledges at the ſame time, however, that the general tendency of their reports of the Nabob's converſation was correct.

In the report of it, is ſtated "That the Vakeels were charged by Tippoo Sultan "with ſome concealed commiſſion at Madras, appears from ſeveral of the accom- "panying documents, particularly from two letters (N°s 2 & 3.) from the Vakeels to "Tippoo Sultaun, dated in June 1792, in which they promiſe and profeſs the moſt "inviolable ſecrecy; and alſo from the myſterious expreſſion ſo frequently made uſe "of in the correſpondence between the Vakeels and Tippoo Sultaun; "The affair "you know of;" but what the nature of it was, does not clearly appear.

From Ally Rhezza Khan's evidence, however, it appears that their promiſes of inviolable ſecrecy referred to the key of the figured cypher, which Tippoo Sultan ſent to his Vakeels, for the purpoſe of communicating ſecret intelligence, and "*the "affair you know of*" to a marriage projected between the families of the Nabob and Tippoo Sultan, and not to the ſuppoſed political negociations between the Nabobs and the Sultan.

The ambiguous terms of the paper, N° 7. afforded great reaſon to believe, that when Ally Rezza Khan returned to Seringapatam, he was charged with ſome ſpecific

negociation

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negociation between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultan; by a * paper however which was diſcovered after the date of the Report of the Perſian Tranſlator, it appeared that he had repaired thither at the inſtance of Marquis Cornwallis, and that the contents of the paper, N° 7. referred to what he had to communicate on the part of his Lordſhip and the Nabob jointly; this is fully confirmed by Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, and therefore the inferences deduced in the Report from the documents above-mentioned muſt be conſidered as erroneous.

In Ally Rezza Khan's deſcription of the ceremony of adminiſtering oaths of fidelity to Muſſulmen in Tippoo Sultaun's ſervice (N° 14.) he mentions that "the Nabob's "ſons" were preſent; hence it is preſumed, in the report of the Perſian Tranſlator, that Omdut ul Omrah was preſent; but by Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, it now appears, that only "the younger" ſons of Walajah were preſent; a circumſtance from which nothing can be inferred with certainty, than that his Highneſs was made acquainted with what paſſed at the Moſque; the inferences therefore deduced from the ſuppoſed preſence of Omdut ul Omrah muſt alſo be conſidered as erroneous.

Again, to ſhew the actual participation of Omdut ul Omrah in the ſuppoſed ſecret negociations between his father and the Sultaun, the following paſſage in N° 15. of the papers is quoted in the report concerning the affair, &c. (vide Report, page 62); as it appears clearly from Ally Rezza Khan's evidence, that this paſſage refers to the affair of the marriage, the inference deduced from it muſt be conſidered erroneous.

Three circumſtances are ſtated in the evidence of Ally Rezza Khan and Gholaum Ally Khan, which ſeem to explain the occaſion of the letters which paſſed between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Ally Rezza Khan, and Kaudir Newaz Khaun (N°s 20 & 21) at the period of the miſſion of Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun, and tend to diſcredit the facts inferred from them in the report; one is, that the Vakeels were diſgraced by Tippoo Sultan ſoon after their return to Seringapatam, and even in diſgrace at the time that Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun were deputed to Madras. Another, that Tippoo Sultan had poſſeſſion of Golaum Ally Khaun's ſeal, and occaſionally made uſe of it. The cauſe of their diſgrace is ſaid to be (though it is not ſtated by Golaum Ally Khaun or Ally Rezza Khaun) a ſuſpicion on the part of Tippoo Sultan, that they were attached to the Britiſh intereſts. —A third is, that Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khan were inſtructed to ſay, in the event of Omdut ul Omrah making any inquiry of Ally Rezza Khaun and Golaum Ally Khaun, that they attended the Durbar as uſual.

Judging from theſe circumſtances, it is not improbable that Tippoo Sultan wrote letters to Omdut ul Omrah and Kawder Newauz Khaun, under Golaum Ally Khaun's ſeal; with the expectation that the anſwers to thoſe letters might lead to ſome diſcovery reſpecting the conduct of his Vakeels, and that he ſent thoſe letters to Mohummud Ghyans and Mohummud Ghous Khaun, who (it is aſcertained) carried back the anſwers; hence the circumſtance of theſe anſwers being endorſed by Tippoo Sultaun's Moonſhee, and placed among his Records (a circumſtance upon which conſiderable ſtreſs is laid in the Report) is accounted for.

The ſecond point to be ſtated is, what ſpecific facts detailed in the Report, are confirmed by the evidence of Alli Rezza Khaun.

The account given by Alli Rezza Khaun of the cypher (N° 6.) is, that it was delivered by Khaudir Newauz to Golaum Alli Khaun, and by the latter to Alli Rezza Khaun at his departure for Seringapatam; that Golaum Alli Khaun told him that it had been compoſed for communication between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah; that a copy was to be given to Tippoo Sultan, and the original brought back to Madras; that Tippoo Sultaun however retained the original paper. Alli Rezza Khaun adds, that he conſidered the cypher to be "for the purpoſe of concealing the mention of any affair what-

* An abſtract of the contents of this paper was diſpatched to Fort St. George, with a duplicate of the Repor, on the 13th April.

ever

" ever, whether relating to the Engliſh, the Nizam, or the Mahrattas;" but he abſolutely denies his knowledge of any particular object for which the cypher was prepared: he acknowledges, however, the apparent inconſiſtency of preparing a cypher for purpoſes purely innocent, and the cauſe which there conſequently is for ſuſpicion. In another part, he adds, that it was intended for uſe after the departure of the Hoſtages, in caſe of neceſſity.

The ſecret meetings between the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah and the Vakeels at the Moſque and at the garden (Nos 14 and 15) are confirmed, with all their attendant circumſtances, by Alli Rezza Khaun's evidence; he maintains, however, that notwithſtanding the formality, ſecrecy, and cautiouſneſs of the proceeding, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's propoſition was merely the eſtabliſhment of a friendſhip with Tippoo Sultaun: he ſtates, that ſome ſeparate converſation took place between Omdut ul Omrah and Gholaum Alli Khaun, upon the ſubject of the propoſed marriage between the families of Tippoo Sultaun and Walajah, and that Omdut ul Omrah alſo on that occaſion, offered to ſettle "Jaggeers and Munſubs" upon the "Princes and the Vakeels." With regard to what paſſed at the ſecond ſecret meeting at the garden, Alli Rezza Khaun ſtates, that Omdut ul Omrah communicated the probability of a rupture between the French and Engliſh, and the conſequent attack of Pondicherry; that he adviſed Tippoo Sultaun's withdrawing his Vakeel from that place, when his continuance at that time might give offence, and that therefore the Nabob, from his attachment to the Faith, made this communication to prevent any indiſpoſition between Tippoo Sultaun and the Company; that theſe ſentiments were communicated from a regard to the welfare of Tippoo Sultaun; that Omdut ul Omrah farther recommended, that after the departure of the Hoſtages, the Sultaun ſhould appoint an Ambaſſador at Madras, which would be attended with the beſt conſequences, and ſtated that this was not communicated from any partiality to the Engliſh, but from good wiſhes towards Tippoo Sultaun. It was by a repetition of the ſubſtance of the foregoing, that Alli Rezza Khaun explained what were the particular expreſſions of his attachment to Tippoo Sultaun, which Omdut ul Omrah required the Vakeels not to commit to writing, but to defer the communication of them until their return to Seringapatam.—Alli Rezza Kaun adds, that a ſeparate converſation took place at this meeting alſo, between Omdut ul Omrah and Golaum Alli Khan about the propoſed marriage. Alli Rezza Khan aſcribes Omdut ul Omrah's conjuring the Vakeels (for he denies that an oath is exacted) to ſecrecy, to an apprehenſion that this intercourſe ſhould be known, and give diſpleaſure to the Engliſh. Alli Rezza Khan's evidence confirms the fact of the Nabob Wallajah's communication to the Vakeels reſpecting the French and Pondicherry, as deſcribed in No 12.

Sic Orig.

The communication which appears by No 10. to have been made by the Nabob to Gholaum Alli Khan (in Alli Rezza Khan's abſence) reſpecting Tippoo Sultaun's correſpondence with Poona, is confirmed by Gholaum Alli Khan's evidence.

It is neceſſary now to make ſome remarks upon the evidence of Alli Rezza Khan, and the degree of credit that is due to it.

This examination exhibits many contradictions and inconſiſtencies; but it is not therefore to be inferred that he was deſignedly inſincere; and the reaſon is to be traced in the habits and character of the people. A native of this country is ſcarcely ever croſs-examined, without expoſing himſelf to the imputation of inconſiſtency and falſehood; ſuch inconſiſtencies and contradictions undoubtedly deſtroy the credit of the evidence in a great degree, but do not prove intentional deception on the part of the deponent. Alli Rezza Khan, however, cannot perhaps be entirely acquitted of mental reſervation. This is in no part of Alli Rezza Khan's evidence, as, in his account of what paſſed between Omdut ul Omrah and the Vakeels, in the two ſecret meetings at the Moſque and at the garden, when required to ſtate what Omdut ul Omrah communicated to them at the ſecret meeting at the garden, he ſtates it to have been the communication reſpecting the French, and repeats the ſame anſwer in ſubſtance when deſired to ſtate what were the particular expreſſions of attachment towards Tippoo Sultan which Omdut ul Omrah enjoined the Vakeels not to commit to paper.

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That this communication cannot have been what was meant by particular expreſſions* of attachment, is clear from this circumſtance; that the Vakeels, in their letter N° 12. to Tippoo Sultan, ſtate, that the Nabob ſent Khauder Newauz Khan to them to communicate this intelligence and advice; and that letter is dated the 5th June, about two months before the meeting deſcribed: Alli Rezza Khan, however, ſtates that the Vakeels communicated the meſſage on their arrival at Seringapatam; that no immediate obſervation was made upon it; and that ſome days after they fell under the diſpleaſure of the Sultan. In a ſubſequent part of Alli Rezza Khan's examination, being aſked, if he did, according to the †Sultaun's orders, commit to writing the matter of a ſecret nature which was communicated to him by Omdut ul Omrah—he replies, that he did ſo by "writing to the Sultan the particulars of the profeſſions of "regard which had been communicated by Omdut ul Omrah;" and being then again ſhewn the papers, N°s 14, 15, and 13, and aſked what anſwer he gave the Sultaun—he replies, that he had been enjoined at his departure to poſtpone the communication until his arrival at Seringapatam, and that "he would accordingly "repreſent it to the Preſence."

There is beſides, in various parts of his evidence, a great appearance that ſome of his anſwers are the effect rather of immediate invention than of recollection, and the object apparently to avoid being convicted of inconſiſtency.

His attempts to do away the inconſiſtency pointed out by the Commiſſioners, of the Nabob's requiring a declaration from Tippoo Sultaun of his diſpoſition to eſtabliſh friendſhip between them, when he poſſeſſed ſo ſtrong an evidence of that diſpoſition in the Sultan's propoſal of marriage, are unſucceſsful; and he is at laſt compelled to acknowledge the inconſiſtency, but without acquieſcing in the inference‡. He acknowledges a ſimilar inconſiſtency relative to the cypher, N° 6. which has been already noticed.

The following is an additional inſtance of the inaccuracy of Alli Rezza Khan's evidence: he ſtates, that he brought the figured cypher with him from Seringapatam to Madras; whereas one of the papers written by Alli Rezza Khan in that cypher contains a promiſe to ſend an account of the fortification of Fort St. George to Tippoo Sultaun, which account was actually diſpatched, and is dated in September 1792, before Alli Rezza Khan returned from Madras to Seringapatam: there are other inconſiſtencies in the evidence, which however it is unneceſſary to particularize.

To give an opinion on Alli Rezza Khan's teſtimony collectively, it may be ſaid, that the accuracy of his replies cannot be entirely depended upon, even when they are neither inconſiſtent nor contradictory; that they have in ſeveral inſtances the appearance of being ſuggeſted by the exigency of the moment; that he has not concealed what he knew and recollected; but that he has endeavoured to render his evidence as favourable as poſſible to the Nabob. Under the inconſiſtencies apparently attending Alli Rezza Khan's evidence, it is difficult to give credit to the whole; but in one view of the ſubject, which will be ſtated hereafter, Alli Rezza Khan may be entitled to credit, when he aſſerts that no ſpecific negociation took place between Tippoo Sultaun and the Nabob, except a negociation for eſtabliſhing mutual cordiality and friendſhip. It is conſiſtent with that aſſertion, that the Nabob might have deſired to form ſuch a ſyſtem of cordiality and friendſhip between the Nabob and Tippoo Sultaun, as without compriſing any ſpecific plan or ſettled ſcheme of conduct in its future operations, would have been inimical to the Britiſh intereſts, and ſubverſive of the fundamental principles of the Nabob's alliance with the Company, and of a complexion too warm to be communicated to the Britiſh Government. In other words, Alli Rezza Khan

* It is to be obſerved, that the word in the original is not confined to the meaning of the Engliſh word "expreſſions;" but, as far as idiom and grammar are concerned, might, with perfect propriety, be uſed in referring to the communication reſpecting the French.

† Thoſe communicated in N° 13. which he acknowledges.

‡ The inconſiſtency might have been put in a ſtill ſtronger light, by aſking the witneſs, How the Nabob could doubt of Tippoo Sultaun's diſpoſition to be on terms of ſimple friendſhip, when the Nabob had already in his poſſeſſion a declaration under Tippoo Sultaun's ſeal?——(Vide the Letter from Tippoo to the Nabob, N° 8.)

may

may have called a propoſition of ſimple friendſhip what was, in fact, a propoſal to eſtabliſh a cloſe union of intereſts, of which the objects, though undeclared and proſpective, were inconſiſtent with the faith of the Nabob's alliance with the Company, and adverſe to their intereſts.

Let it be ſuppoſed, that the Nabob hoped that in the revolution of time and changes of affairs, an opportunity might offer to emancipate himſelf from the controul of the Britiſh Government, and that a connection with Tippoo Sultaun might enable him to take advantage of any event or ſtate of things, favourable to the accompliſhment of ſuch his known wiſh; it is conſiſtent with this view that the Nabob ſhould take extraordinary means to manifeſt his ſolicitude to eſtabliſh an intimate connection with Tippoo Sultaun; and the terms in which the Nabob is deſcribed to have expreſſed that ſolicitude, both in his conferences with the Vakeels before Alli Rezza Khan's departure from Madras, and in the meeting at the Moſque, are conſiſtent with that object, and they certainly are ſuch as he could not have avowed to the Britiſh Government: it is conſiſtent with this view that the Nabob ſhould have prepared and communicated the means of carrying on a clandeſtine correſpondence, by tranſmitting a cypher to Tippoo Sultaun, which the Nabob might ſuppoſe would have the effect of convincing Tippoo Sultaun of his ſincerity, and of the nature and extent of the intercourſe he wiſhed to maintain with him; it is conſiſtent with this view that he ſhould flatter Tippoo Sultaun's known bigotry, by profeſſing a ſolicitude to ſupport the intereſt of the Muſſulman religion, and that he ſhould endeavour to impreſs the Sultaun's mind with a conviction of his good wiſhes, by communicating intelligence, and conveying advice in which the Sultaun's proſperity was intimately concerned; and it is conſiſtent alſo that the Nabob ſhould regain from Tippoo Sultaun's indication of a diſpoſition to meet his wiſhes to the extent which he required, ſince his object would not be attained by reſting ſatisfied with thoſe indications of a friendly diſpoſition which Tippoo Sultaun had already manifeſted towards him. In this view of the ſubject, it may be ſuppoſed that the Nabob's immediate and declared object was to eſtabliſh a cordial connection with Tippoo Sultaun; and Alli Rezza Khan may therefore be thought to have kept within the verge of truth in aſſerting, that to his knowledge, the Nabob had no other view than to eſtabliſh cordiality with Tippoo Sultaun.

Such appears to be the moſt probable explanation of the conduct and views of the Nabob; it is perhaps the moſt favourable alſo, that, conſiſtently with eſtabliſhed facts, can be ſuppoſed.

The Commiſſioners have ſtated (paragraph 8, of their Letter to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, dated) that both the Vakeels have aſcribed the ſecret meetings to the propoſed connection by marriage; this would appear to be erroneous; for Alli Rezza Khan aſcribes the meeting in the Moſque to a deſire on the part of the Nabob to expreſs his regard towards Tippoo Sultaun. He acknowledges that the formality of a clandeſtine meeting, and of the adjuration of ſecrecy, warranted the expectation of ſomething more important, and attempts to anſwer the inconſiſtency by ſuppoſing that the Nabob was apprehenſive of giving offence to the Britiſh Government; the Commiſſioners themſelves, in the courſe of the examination (page 22) have put a queſtion founded on this very view of the ſubject. The meeting at the garden was at the invitation of the Vakeels; it does not appear, however, from Alli Rezza Khan's evidence, that the diſcuſſion of the propoſed marriage was the object at this meeting any more than at the other.

The Commiſſioners ſuppoſe, that the real object of the clandeſtine meeting was declared by Omdut ul Omrah to Gholam Alli Khan excluſively; if ſo, it muſt have been Omdut ul Omrah's original deſign to communicate it to Gholam Alli Khan only; but it appears, his meſſage appointing the Meeting, his adjuration to ſecrecy, and (at the ſecond meeting) his deſire that the particulars of what he had communicated might not be committed to paper, were addreſſed to both Vakeels. If he and Gholam Alli Khan (as the Commiſſioners ſuggeſt) meant to deceive Alli Rezza Khan with regard to the true object of their private conference, by making him believe it was about the marriage, that pretence would have ſufficed equally well for a meeting between Omdut ul Omrah, and Gholam Alli Khan, without the preſence of Alli Rezza Khan, as for holding a ſeparate meeting at a conference to which Alli Rezza

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Khan was alſo invited: having invited both, having adjured both to ſecrecy, and having deſired both not to communicate what he had ſaid until their return to Seringapatam, what other concluſion can be drawn than that he confided the ſecret to both? but the Commiſſioners formed the foregoing opinion principally upon the evident intention of Gholam Alli Khan on his examination to conceal the truth, and his confuſion at the production of the cypher on one hand, and upon the apparent candour of Alli Rezza Khan on the other; but there are great difficulties in this ſelection. Under the ſelection which has been hazarded in this memorandum, with reſpect to the real object of the ſecret intercourſe, the inadequacy ſo apparent in Alli Rezza Khan's evidence of the object to the means is in a great meaſure removed.

In the evidence of Alli Rezza Khan, there appears a mixture of ſolicitude to ſcreen the Nabob, and an intention to adhere to facts; and he has reconciled theſe objects by denominating the cloſe and intimate connection which the Nabob was anxious to eſtabliſh with Tippoo Sultaun for proſpective purpoſes, inconſiſtent with his Highneſs's relation to the Company, and inimical to their intereſts, *ſimple friendſhip, cordiality*, and *harmony*. Gholam Alli Khan, on the other hand, manifeſts a determination criminating the Nabob, at the expence of truth and conſiſtency. His evidence is ſuch a compound of inconſiſtency and falſehood, that no dependence can be placed on any part of it not ſupported by known facts or collateral proof.

The letter of the Commiſſioners renders it unneceſſary to add any remarks reſpecting the facts of Omdut ul Omrah's intercourſe with Tippoo Sultaun, after his acceſſion to the Muſnud.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Sec^y to Gov^t.

N° 2. in (H.) (c.)

Draft of a TREATY between the United Company of Merchants trading to the Eaſt Indies, and his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahader, for veſting in the ſaid Company the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic and its Dependencies.

WHEREAS the ſeveral Treaties which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to commit and identify the intereſts of the Contracting Parties; and whereas in conformity to the ſpirit of this alliance, the ſaid Company did by the Treaty concluded on the 12th July 1792 with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquiſh extenſive pecuniary advantage acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the view and on the condition of eſtabliſhing a more adequate ſecurity for the intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic; and whereas ſubſequent experience has proved that the intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the proviſions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded or now exiſting between them; and whereas the ſaid Company and his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have now judged it expedient that a new Treaty ſhall at this time be executed for the purpoſe of ſupplying the defects of all former engagements, and of eſtabliſhing the connection between the ſaid Contracting Parties on a permanent baſis of ſecurity in all times to come; wherefore the following Treaty is now concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the ſanction and authority of his Excellency the Moſt Noble Marquis Welleſley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, on behalf of the ſaid United Company on the one part, and by his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahader on his own behalf, for veſting in the ſaid Company, in all times to come, the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payinghaut.

Article 1.

The Treaty concluded between the Honourable the Eaſt India Company and the Nabob Mahomed Ally under date the 12th day of July 1792; and all former Treaties concluded

concluded heretofore between the Eaſt India Company and the Nabobs of the Carnatic, are hereby declared to be null and void, and of no farther obligation or effect. Vol. I. (H)

Article 2d.

The ſaid Company charges itſelf with the protection of the rights, perſon, and property of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah againſt all foreign enemies, in the ſame manner, and to the ſame extent, as if the proviſions of the ſaid Treaties in this reſpect had been hereby expreſsly confirmed and renewed.

Article 3rd.

In conſideration of the preceding Article, the ſaid Nabob renews his obligation not to enter into any alliance or correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the Britiſh Government.

Article 4th.

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahader hereby veſts in the Honourable Eaſt India Company, for ever, the ſole and excluſive Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of all the territories and dependencies of the Carnatic Payinghaut, together with the full and excluſive right to the revenues thereof (ſubject to the payment of a certain ſum of money hereafter ſpecified, for the maintenance of the ſaid Nabob, and for the ſupport of his dignity); and it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the Britiſh Government for the time being ſhall have full right to exerciſe all the powers and authorities which the ſaid Government ſhall judge neceſſary to the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government, and of the revenues, of the Carnatic.

Article 5th.

The ſaid Company ſhall poſſeſs the ſole power and authority of conſtituting and appointing, without any interference on the part of the Nabob, all Officers for the collection of the revenues, of eſtabliſhing Courts for the adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Juriſdiction, and of carrying into effect the decrees and ſentences of the ſaid Courts.

Article 6th.

Whereas it was ſtipulated by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the ſum of ſix lacs twenty-one thouſand one hundred and five (6,21,105) ſtar pagodas ſhould annually be applied to the diſcharge of certain regiſtered debts due by the late Nabob Mahomed Ali to his private creditors, under agreements concluded between his Highneſs and the Honourable Company, and guarantied by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the ſaid regiſtered debt ſhould be liquidated, the Honourable Eaſt India Company hereby charges itſelf with the payment of the ſaid ſum of ſix lacs twenty-one thouſand one hundred and five (6,21,105) ſtar pagodas per annum, from the revenues of the Carnatic, until the remainder of the ſaid regiſtered debt ſhall be liquidated, according to the proviſions of the Treaty 1792.

Article 7th.

It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſum of three lacs (3,00,000) of ſtar pagodas ſhall be annually allotted from the revenues of the Carnatic, and paid by the ſaid Company in monthly inſtalments of twenty-five thouſand (25,000) ſtar pagodas, for the maintenance and ſupport of the ſaid Nabob and his Highneſs's own immediate Family; which ſum of three lacs of pagodas ſhall be at the full diſpoſal of the ſaid Nabob, conſiſtently with the principles of this alliance.

Article 8th.

It is ſtipulated and agreed, that the Britiſh Government ſhall take into conſideration the actual ſituation of the Family of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of his Highneſs the late Amur ul Omrah Bahadar, as well as of the public Officers of the Government of the ſaid Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the Britiſh Government ſhall charge itſelf with the expence (chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic) of making a ſuitable proviſion for the maintenance of the ſaid Relations, Officers, and Dependants of the ſaid Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Article 9th.

The funds to be appropriated to this purpoſe ſhall be entirely excluſive of the ſum of three lacs of pagodas mentioned in the 7th Article of this Treaty; and ſhall be allotted in ſuch proportions as ſhall ſeem juſt and proper to the Britiſh Government.

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Article 10th.

The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſhall on all occaſions, in all places, and at all times, be treated with the reſpect and attention due to his Highneſs's rank and ſituation as an Ally of the Britiſh Government, and a ſufficient guard of the Company's troops ſhall be appointed for the protection of his Highneſs's perſon and palace.

Article 11th.

The entire defence of the Carnatic againſt Foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquillity and police of the country, having been hereby transferred to the Britiſh Government, his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah engages not to entertain or employ in his ſervice any armed men without the conſent of the Britiſh Government, who will fix, in concert with his Highneſs, the number of armed men neceſſary to be retained for purpoſes of State; ſuch armed men as his Highneſs may, in conſequence of this Article, engage in his ſervice, ſhall be paid at the excluſive coſt and charge of the ſaid Nabob.

Article 12th.

It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the Honourable Eaſt India Company ſhall enter upon the excluſive adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, on the day of correſponding to the day of and his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſhall iſſue orders to his Aumils, and to all his Civil and Military Officers employed in the collection of his revenues, to transfer the diſtrict or diſtricts under their reſpective charge to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the Britiſh Government to manage the ſaid diſtricts; and alſo to deliver to the perſons ſo appointed all records, accounts, and official papers belonging to their reſpective kutcherries or offices.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^{y} of Gov^{t}.

[*Here follows a Letter from the Governor General to the late Nabob of Arcot, dated 28th May* 1801, *printed in folio* 65 *of the Papers already laid before the Houſe; and which are before referred to.*]

N° 3. in (H.) (d.)

DECLARATION of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the authority of his Excellency the moſt Noble the Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies.

AN alliance of the moſt intimate union and friendſhip has long ſubſiſted between the Honourable the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, and the family of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the preſent Nabob of the Carnatic Payenghauht; by the aid of that alliance his late Highneſs the Nabob Mahomed Ally was enabled, under Providence, to ſupport his pretenſions to the poſſeſſion of the Carnatic at the death of his illuſtrious Father, to defeat the power of his enemies in arms, and finally to eſtabliſh his authority in the Government of Arcot, and of its dependencies: For the defence and protection of the valuable poſſeſſions thus acquired by the united armies of the Engliſh Company and of the Nabob of Arcot, various Treaties and obligations have been eſtabliſhed, by which the intereſts, ſecurity, and power of both parties in the Carnatic Payinghaut have been cemented and identified.—In conformity to the faith and ſpirit of thoſe engagements, the Honourable Company has invariably employed not only the reſources derived from that alliance, but the whole power of the Britiſh Empire in India in maintaining the Government of the Nabob of the Carnatic againſt all his enemies, and has cauſed him to be acknowledged by Foreign States as the Ally of the Britiſh Nation.—By theſe means, and by the unabated exertion of its whole power, the Engliſh Company was enabled, during the war which continued from the year 1780 to the year 1783, to ſupport the pretenſions of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and to reſcue his dominions from

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the violence of Hyder Ally Khan, and of his ſucceſſor Tippoo Sultan, who, by their alliance with the French Nation, had been enabled to conquer a conſiderable part of the Carnatic, and to eſtabliſh their authority over the greateſt part of the territorial poſſeſſions of the ſaid Nabob.

To ſupport the authority of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and to ſecure the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, it became expedient for the Contracting Parties to enter into ſpecific engagements for the maintenance of an adequate military eſtabliſhment. The Engliſh Company accordingly bound itſelf by a Treaty, bearing date in the month of July 1787, to ſupport the whole military force required for the protection of the territories of the Allies; in conſideration of which engagement the Nabob Mahomed Ally agreed, among other conditions and under certain penalties therein ſpecified, to pay an annual ſubſidy amounting to twenty-one lacs of ſtar pagodas.

According to the further ſtipulations of that engagement, rendered neceſſary by experience for the mutual ſafety of the contracting Parties, the Engliſh Company in the year 1790, charged itſelf with the adminiſtration of the civil affairs in addition to the military defence of the Carnatic, in a critical juncture of affairs, when the ambition and implacable enmity of the late Tippoo Sultan compelled the Britiſh Government in India to reſort to arms for the ſupport of its rights, and for the protection of its Allies.

At the concluſion of the war in the year 1792 (the ſucceſsful and glorious termination of which tended in the moſt direct manner to ſecure the ſafety and proſperity of the poſſeſſions of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic) the Britiſh Government reſtored the Civil Government of the Carnatic to his Highneſs, thereby manifeſting the ſtricteſt adherence to the ſtipulation of the exiſting engagement of 1787; but the Britiſh Government did not confine itſelf to the mere diſcharge of the ſtipulations of its exiſting engagements; its views were extended to an enlarged and liberal conſideration of the principles of the alliance ſubſiſting between the Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic.

At that period of time the Nabob Mahomed Ally, relying on the friendly diſpoſition of the Britiſh Government, repreſented in the moſt urgent manner to the Marquis Cornwallis, the inadequacy of his Highneſs's reſources to diſcharge the pecuniary engagements of the Treaty of 1787; and the Governor General, acting in conformity to the ſpirit of the alliance and friendſhip ſo long ſubſiſting between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Engliſh Company, relieved his Highneſs from the burthenſome terms of that engagement, thereby ſurrendering the pecuniary rights acquired by the Company under the Treaty of 1787, for the purpoſe of promoting the tranquillity, comfort, and intereſts of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

With this liberal view of the principles of the connection eſtabliſhed between the Britiſh Government and the Nabob of Arcot, an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787 was framed; and by a ſubſequent Treaty, bearing date in the month of July 1792, the pecuniary contribution of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic towards the general defence and protection of the rights and poſſeſſions of the Allies, was diminiſhed from twenty-one to fifteen lacs of ſtar pagodas. The ſpirit of moderation by which the Britiſh Councils were guided in reſpect to this alliance, was unequivocally manifeſted by a farther ſtipulation, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Son and preſumptive Heir of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, the ſucceſſion to the territories of his Father on the terms and conditions of the Treaty of 1792.

In return for this relinquiſhment of a conſiderable portion of its pecuniary reſources, the Engliſh Company obtained no other advantages than an extended renewal of the territorial ſecurity already provided by the Treaty of 1787, for the performance of the Nabob Mahomed Ally's pecuniary engagements, and a repetition of his Highneſs's previous obligation not to contract alliances, nor to enter into correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the previous knowledge and concurrence of the Britiſh Government; conformably therefore to this indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, the Government of the Carnatic was reſtored to the Nabob Mahomed Ally; on the death of his Highneſs the Nabob

Mahomed

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Mahomed Ally in the year 1795, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of his father's territories, according to the proviſion of the Treaty of 1792.

The Nabob Mahomed Ally, as well as his Son and ſucceſſor, had repeatedly granted tuncaws, or aſſignments of revenue, on the diſtricts pledged to the Company, in direct violation of the Treaty of 1792, and to the manifeſt injury of the territorial ſecurity provided by the Company for its intereſts in the Carnatic. The Britiſh Government, however, continued to extend to their Highneſſes the indulgent operation of the beneficial conditions of the Treaty of 1792, by abſtaining from the exerciſe of the juſt rights acquired againſt their Highneſſes under the expreſs ſtipulations of that engagement, and under the acknowledged interpretation of the Law of Nations.

Under theſe circumſtances, the Britiſh Government might juſtly have required from the houſe of Mahomed Ally, not merely the exact and rigid obſervation of the Treaty of 1792, but a zealous and cordial attachment to the ſpirit of an engagement under which the Nabob of the Carnatic had found the moſt ample protection, accompanied by the moſt indulgent and liberal conſtruction of every ſtipulation favourable to their ſeparate intereſts, and by the moſt lenient relaxation of thoſe penal articles, the obligation of which their Highneſſes had reſpectively incurred, by violating the article of the Treaty of 1792, reſpecting the grant of tuncaws, or aſſignments of revenue, on the diſtricts pledged to the Company.

It is with the deepeſt concern that the Governor in Council is compelled to declare, that thoſe ancient Allies of the Company have been found not only deficient in every active duty of the alliance, but unfaithful to its fundamental principles, and untrue to its vital ſpirit.

In the full enjoyment of the moſt abundant proofs of the moderation, indulgence, and good faith of the Honourable Company, the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah actually commenced and maintained a ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultan, the determined enemy of the Britiſh Name, founded on principles and directed to objects utterly ſubverſive of the alliance between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company, and equally incompatible with the ſecurity of the Britiſh Power in India.

After the fall of Seringapatam, the Britiſh Government obtained poſſeſſion of the original Records of Tippoo Sultan. The correſpondence of that Prince's Ambaſſadors, during their reſidence at Fort St. George, in attendance on his ſons the Hoſtage Princes in the years 1792 and 1793, eſtabliſhed ſufficient grounds of apprehenſion that their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the preſent Nabob Omdut ul-Omrah had entered into a ſecret intercourſe with the late Tippoo Sultan, of a nature hoſtile to the Britiſh Intereſts in India; the enquiries of the Britiſh Government have been ſince directed to aſcertain a fact ſo intimately connected with the ſecurity of its intereſts in the Carnatic. The reſult has eſtabliſhed the following propoſitions, by a ſeries of connected written and oral teſtimony:

First;—At the very period of time when the Nabob Mahomed Ally appealed to the generoſity of the Britiſh Government for an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, his Highneſs had already commenced a ſecret negociation for the eſtabliſhment of an intimate intercourſe with the Nabob Tippoo Sultan, without the knowledge of the Britiſh Government, and for purpoſes evidently repugnant to its ſecurity and honour.

Second;—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah (who was empowered by the Nabob Mahomed Ally to negociate the Treaty of 1792 with the Britiſh Government, and who actually negociated that Treaty for himſelf and for his Father) was actually employed at the ſame period of time, under his Father's authority, in negociating for himſelf and for his Father the terms of the ſaid ſeparate and ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultan.

Third;—The tendency of the ſaid intercourſe was directed to the ſupport of Tippoo Sultan in victory and triumph over his enemies.

Fourth;—In the month of December 1792, the Nabob Mahomed Ally imparted ſecret information to Tippoo Sultan, reſpecting the ſentiments and intentions of the Britiſh Government in India with relation to the hoſtile views and negociations of

Tippoo

Tippoo Sultan at the Courts of Poonah and Hyderabad; and on the first intelligence of the war between Great Britain and France in the year 1793, the Nabob Mahomed Ally imparted secret information to Tippoo Sultan respecting the views and power of France in India and in Europe, and respecting the intended operations of the British Forces against the French poſſeſſions in the Carnatic; and the Nabob Mahomed Ally conveyed to Tippoo Sultan ſecret admonitions and friendly advice reſpecting the moſt favourable ſeaſon, and the moſt propitious ſtate of circumſtances for the violation of Tippoo Sultan's engagements with the Honourable Company. Vol. I. (H.)

Fifth;—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah was employed by his Father as one of the Agents to convey ſecret intelligence, friendly admonition, and advice to Tippoo Sultan, through the confidential Agents of Tippoo, who were furniſhed with inſtruction from the ſaid Sultan of Myſore to receive ſuch communications from the ſaid Nabob of the Carnatic, and from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

Sixth;—A cypher was compoſed, and actually introduced into the ſeparate and ſecret correſpondence between the Nabobs Mahomed Ally, Omdut ul Omrah, and Tippoo Sultan: the original key of the ſaid cypher, diſcovered among the records of Seringapatam, is in the hand-writing of the confidential Moonſhee (or Secretary) of the Nabob Mahomed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and the ſaid cypher was delivered by a confidential Agent of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the Ambaſſador of Tippoo Sultan, for the expreſs purpoſe of being tranſmitted to Tippoo Sultan.

Seventh;—The terms employed in the ſaid cypher, particularly thoſe intended to deſignate the Britiſh Government and its Allies the Nizam and the Mahratta State, united in a defenſive league againſt Tippoo Sultan, contain the moſt powerful internal evidence, that the communications propoſed to be diſguiſed by the ſaid cypher were of the moſt hoſtile tendency to the intereſts and objects of the ſaid alliance, and calculated to promote the cauſe of Tippoo Sultan in oppoſition to that of the ſaid Allies.

Eighth;—The Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, under his own hand-writing, in the month of Auguſt 1794, corroborates the evidence of his intention to complete the purpoſes herein deſcribed of the ſecret intercourſe which he had negociated with Tippoo Sultan; and the continuance of the ſame intention is manifeſted by letters from the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and from his confidential Agent, addreſſed to the ſuppoſed Agent of Tippoo Sultan in the year 1796, ſubſequently to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's acceſſion to the Government of the Carnatic under the Treaty of 1792.

Ninth;—At the commencement and during the progreſs of the late juſt, neceſſary, and glorious war with the late Tippoo Sultan, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the utmoſt extent of his means and power, purſued the objects of his ſecret intercourſe with Tippoo Sultan, by a ſyſtematic courſe of deception with reſpect to the proviſion of the funds neceſſary to enable the Britiſh Troops to march into Myſore, as well as by a ſyſtematic and active oppoſition to the ſupply and movement of the Allied Army through different parts of the ſaid Nabob's dominions.

Tenth;—The conduct of the Nabob Mahomed Ally and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, deſcribed in the preceding articles, was conformable to a ſyſtematic deſign long entertained by the Nabob Mahomed Ally of gratifying his ambition, and elevating the power of his Family, by the deſtruction of the Britiſh Intereſts and influence in India. The records diſcovered at Seringapatam furniſh inconteſtible evidence, that from the year 1771 to the cloſe of the year 1773, the Nabob Mahomed Ally, through the confidential Ambaſſador of Hyder Ally, endeavoured to cultivate an intimate intercourſe with Hyder Ally; and that through the ſame channel, in the month of January 1773, the Nabob Mahomed Ally actually invited Hyder Ally to forget the paſt, and to enter into a cloſe and perpetual union and concern, in war and peace, with the Nabob of the Carnatic, and with his deſcendant; and farther, that the Nabob Mahomed Ally at the ſame time offered, as the leaſt advantage of ſuch an union, that Hyder Ally ſhould be ſupplied with arms from the Carnatic, in direct oppoſition to the meaſures of political ſafety then adopted by the Britiſh Government in India, with the knowledge of the ſaid Nabob Mahomed Ally.

Eleventh;—

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Eleventh;—The ſtipulations contained in the 15th Article of the treaty of 1787 and in the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Nabob of the Carnatic was bound not to enter into any political negociations or correſpondence with any European or Native Power or State, without the conſent of the Government of Fort St. George, or of the Company, formed a fundamental condition of the alliance between the ſaid Nabob and the Company; and the violation of the ſaid ſtipulations neceſſarily involved the entire forfeiture, on the part of the ſaid Nabob, of all the benefits of the ſaid alliance.

Twelfth;—The Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah have violated the ſaid ſtipulations, and thereby have forfeited all the benefits of the ſaid alliance; and the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having violated the ſaid ſtipulation for the expreſs purpoſe of eſtabliſhing an union of intereſt with Tippoo Sultan, thereby placed themſelves in the condition of public enemies to the Britiſh Government in India.

It is manifeſt, therefore, that the intention of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah have been uniformly, and without interruption, hoſtile to the Britiſh Power in India; and that thoſe intentions have been carried into effect to the full extent of the actual power poſſeſſed by their Highneſſes reſpectively, at the ſeveral periods of time in which they have acted in purſuance of that ſyſtem of co-operation with the enemy.

By acting on theſe principles of conduct, the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah have not only violated the right of the Company, but by uniting their intereſts with thoſe of the moſt implacable enemy of the Britiſh Empire, the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah have actually placed themſelves in the relation of public enemies to the Britiſh Government, dangerous to the extent of their reſpective powers, and active according to the means and opportunities afforded them by the circumſtances of the moment, and eſpecially by the moſt ſevere exigency and preſſure of war. Every principle therefore of Public Law releaſes the Britiſh Government from the intended obligations of the Treaty of 1792; and every conſideration of ſelf-defence and ſecurity authorizes and requires the Company to exerciſe its power in the manner moſt expedient for the purpoſe of fruſtrating the hoſtile Councils of the preſent Nabob of the Carnatic, modelled upon the artful example, actuated by the faithleſs ſpirit, and ſanctioned by the teſtamentary voice of his Father.

Wherefore the Right honourable the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the authority of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, having entered into a full and deliberate conſideration of the conduct and policy of the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, and having maturely examined all the circumſtances of their intercourſe with the late Tippoo Sultaun, has reſolved to exerciſe, on the part of the Honourable the Eaſt India Company, the entire adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic and its dependencies; and all perſons concerned are hereby required to take notice of this declaration accordingly.

And for the more full explanation of the grounds and motives of this declaration, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, by and with the authority of his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, has cauſed atteſted Copies and Extracts of ſeveral Documents diſcovered at Seringapatam to be annexed hereunto, together with an Extract from the Treaty of 1792.

(True Copy.)

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

(I.) Vol. I.

(I.)

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General to Lord Clive; dated 26th March 1800.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

HAVING at preſent under my conſideration the ſtate of our relation with the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and the whole tenor of his Highneſs's conduct towards your Government, I ſhall ſoon be prepared to communicate to your Lordſhip the final reſult of my determination on theſe important ſubjects. In the mean while, the poſſibility of the ſudden contingency of his Higneſs's death renders it expedient that I ſhould ſtate to your Lordſhip, in an official form, the opinions and directions which I communicated to you verbally during my reſidence at Fort St. George, for your Lordſhip's guidance in the event of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's death.

Although the Treaty of 1792 was concluded in the name and on the behalf of the Nabob Wallajah and his ſucceſſors, no obligation of that Treaty binds the Company to place or to ſupport on the Muſnud any individual of the Family (if any ſhould be nominated by the reigning Nabob) whoſe pretenſions to the ſucceſſion may be actually diſputed or may appear queſtionable.

Various rumours exiſt relative to the birth of the perſon of whom the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah declares himſelf to be the Father; it is however certain, that the mother of this young man is of low origin, and that ſhe was never married to the Nabob. It is reaſonable to believe, that the ſucceſſion of this young man would be felt as an injury to the rights of the late Ameer's ſon by all who might think favourably of the latter's title; and all ſuch perſons would undoubtedly uſe every practicable effort to defeat ſuch a ſucceſſion.

Under theſe circumſtances, neither party could claim our ſupport under exiſting Treaties; and in determining to whom your ſupport ſhall be granted, we are at liberty to conſider the ſecurity of Great Britain's intereſt in the Carnatic, and the general proſperity of the country, and the happineſs of its people, as the primary objects both of our right and duty.

On this principle it is manifeſt, that from the Candidate whom we may reſolve to raiſe to the Muſnud, we may juſtly require the moſt ample pledges for the effectual remedy of the evils which now afflict the Carnatic.

For this purpoſe, the ſucceſſor of Omdut ul Omrah muſt be required to ſurrender to the Company, in the moſt abſolute manner, the Civil and Military Adminiſtration of the Carnatic, not retaining poſſeſſion of a ſingle fortreſs, nor maintaining any armed force, under any pretext whatever: no other arrangement would be adequate to the attainment of the indiſpenſible objects which have been ſtated.

The general principles of the late Treaty with the Rajah of Tanjore may be made the model of the agreement to be concluded with the ſucceſſor of Omdut ul Omrah; ſuch modifications of that Treaty as may be rendered neceſſary by a variation of circumſtances, will readily ſuggeſt themſelves to your Lordſhip's mind. The article relative to Forts and Military Eſtabliſhments, noticed in the preceding paragraph, will admit of no modification. The amount of the proviſion to be made for the ſupport of the ſucceeding Nabob, and of the other branches of the Family of the late Wallajah, ſhould be regulated with reference to the numbers and rank of the perſons to be maintained, and on a ſcale of reaſonable liberality.

Although the elevation of the ſuppoſed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah to the Muſnud would probably be diſagreeable to the principal Muſſulmen in the Carnatic, I am of opinion that he might be rendered a better inſtrument for the accompliſhment of the ſalutary ends propoſed than the ſon of the late Ameer could be expected to prove. Whenever therefore the death of the preſent Nabob may take place, your Lordſhip will place the young man who paſſes for his ſon on the vacant Muſnud, previouſly requiring his conſent to the conditions generally deſcribed in this diſpatch, unleſs any objection to this diſpoſition ſhould occur to your Lordſhip's mind; in which event, your Lordſhip will be ſo good as to ſtate your objections to me immediately after the receipt of this letter.

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If the Nabob's ſuppoſed ſon ſhould refuſe or delay to ſubſcribe to theſe conditions within 24 hours from the preſent Nabob's death, you will then give the ſon of the late Ameer the option of the ſucceſſion on the ſame terms. If he alſo ſhould reject the neceſſary conditions, your Lordſhip will immediately proceed to eſtabliſh the Company's authority in the completeſt manner throughout the Carnatic; and you will ſuſpend all further negociation on the ſubject of the ſucceſſion till the receipt of inſtructions from the Governor General in Council.

I am not aware that the Ameer has left more than one ſon; in the event of his male offſpring being more numerous, your Lordſhip will conſider theſe directions as applicable only to his eldeſt ſon; and you will not treat with any younger branch of his family.

Your Lordſhip will bear in mind the expediency of making a reaſonable proviſion, in any of the caſes ſuppoſed, for the Nabob's family, and for all Natives of diſtinction and character, as well as for indigent families at preſent dependent on the ſources or bounty of the Nabob of the Carnatic. Any arrangement which may be neceſſary for this purpoſe ſhould take place, if poſſible, in the ſame inſtant with the eſtabliſhment of the Company's authority throughout the country.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Mornington.*

By the Right Honourable the Governor General,

Fort William, 26th March 1800.

(Signed) *W. Kirkpatrick*, Sec^y to Government.

(K.)

(K.)

Copy of an Official LETTER from the Governor General to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated 4th June 1801.

My Lord,

Para. 1. MY ſeparate inſtructions were delivered to Mr. Webbe for your Lordſhip's information and guidance, and provided for the contingency of the Omdut ul Omrah's death, and for the arrangements which it would in that event be adviſable to adopt for the future government of the Carnatic; but the tenor of your Lordſhip's official Diſpatch, N° 11. dated 21ſt ultimo (May) having indicated the probability of his Highneſs's immediate demiſe, I now judge it prudent to furniſh your Lordſhip with my ſentiments on that ſubject, in the form of an Official diſpatch.

2. Whatever right the reputed Son of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah may be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs to the Company's ſupport of his pretenſions to the Government of the Carnatic on the death of his Highneſs, is founded on the grounds of the rights of Omdut ul Omrah himſelf; the right of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to the aſſiſtance of the Company, in ſecuring his ſucceſſion to the Nabob Mahomed Ally in the government of Arcot, was founded on the expreſs ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792; the reſult of the written and oral evidence obtained from the papers diſcovered at Seringapatam, has eſtabliſhed abundant proof that the fundamental principles of the alliance between the Company and the Houſe of Mahomed Ally, as well as the expreſs letter of the Treaty of 1787 (of which the Treaty of 1792 was an indulgent modification) had been abſolutely violated, and rendered of no effect by the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, previouſly to the oſtenſible concluſion of the Treaty of 1792. It is manifeſt therefore, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah could derive no right from the formal ratification of that inſtrument, the vital ſpirit of which had already been annihilated by his Highneſs's conduct, and that the Nabobs Mahomed Ally and Omdut ul Omrah, by forming an intimate union of intereſts with Tippoo Sultan, had placed themſelves, and their whole Houſe, in the relation of public enemies to the Britiſh Empire in India.

3. Whatever right to the Company's protection and ſupport the reputed Son of Omdut ul Omrah may derive from his ſuppoſed Father, had been utterly deſtroyed by the

the hoſtile conduct of Omdut ul Omrah; and my inſtructions to your Lordſhip, in conſequence of the diſcovery of the inimical conduct of Mahomed Ally and of Omdut ul Omrah, having provided for the immediate exerciſe of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic on the part of the Company, as the only meaſure of ſelf-defence and ſecurity, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, it follows, that the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah (in the event of his Highneſs's death previouſly to your Lordſhip's execution of my orders) muſt ſucceed to the condition of his Father; and that the Britiſh Government in India will, in that event, remain at liberty to exerciſe its rights, founded on the faithleſs policy of its Ally, in whatever manner may be deemed moſt conducive to the immediate ſafety and to the general intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic. Vol. I. (K)

4. Under this view of the queſtion, the Britiſh Government in India is at liberty to proceed to exerciſe on the part of the Company the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, if it ſhould judge that the moſt adviſable plan of arrangement.

5. Many conſiderations, however, of expediency and policy muſt be connected with a meaſure of ſo much magnitude; the long-eſtabliſhed connection between the Company and the Houſe of Mahomed Ally, juſtifies us in ſacrificing to the ſentiments of national magnanimity and generoſity the reſentment occaſioned by his Highneſs's flagrant breach of the alliance; and in every event it would be incumbent on the Britiſh Government to make a pecuniary proviſion for the Family ſuitable to its dignity. The diſcharge of this duty is fully appreciated by the Natives of India; but it is by no means certain, that in the event of our proceeding to exerciſe a right founded on a violation of treaty, and on the neceſſity of ſelf-defence, the Powers of Hindoſtan would refrain from confounding the abſtract principles of the general Law of Nations with ambitious views of aggrandizement and extenſion of dominion. If therefore it ſhould be practicable to obtain equal advantage and ſecurity for the Company by relaxing the exerciſe of its actual rights, and by ſubſtituting the more gracious mode of conciliation and indulgence, I am diſpoſed to think, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, that it will be more conſiſtent with the principles of our policy and character to adopt the moſt lenient method of arranging the future government of the Carnatic.

6. In this view of the queſtion, it appears to me, that, under the inſufficiency of the pretenſions of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed ſon, as well as of all other claimants to the government of the Carnatic, no obſtacles can be oppoſed to ſuch an arrangement as the Britiſh Government may deem it expedient to adopt for the affairs of the Carnatic; while the proofs of the violation of the alliance between the Company and the Houſe of Mahomed Ally will furniſh your Lordſhip with abundant reaſon, upon every principle of precautionary policy and of juſtice, for reducing the pecuniary ſtipend of the propoſed ſucceſſor of Omdut ul Omrah to the loweſt ſcale, conſiſtent with the dignity and honour of the Britiſh Government.

7. If therefore, upon the receipt of this diſpatch, your Lordſhip ſhould be ſatisfied of the diſpoſition of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed ſon to conſent to an adjuſtment of the affairs of the Carnatic by the Treaty, on the principles of the draft which I have had the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip, I authorize and direct your Lordſhip in Council to acknowledge the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah to be the heir of his father, and to conclude a Treaty with him, as Nabob of the Carnatic, on the terms and conditions which I have ſpecified.

8. But if the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah ſhall oppoſe any reſiſtance to ſuch an arrangement, it will be proper for your Lordſhip in Council to proceed to exerciſe the government of the Carnatic, by publiſhing the Declaration incloſed in my ſeparate diſpatch of the 28th of May, with ſuch additions as the change of circumſtances ſhall have rendered neceſſary, adverting to the reaſoning contained in the ſecond and third paragraphs of this diſpatch.

In either of theſe events, the ſtipend to be granted to the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah ſhould be diminiſhed below the ſtandard of that propoſed for his Highneſs; and if the Government of Fort St. George ſhould be compelled to proceed by Declaration, it will be proper that the ſtipend of Omdut ul Omrah's reputed ſon ſhould

Vol. I. be regulated by the general ſcale of allowance to be granted for the ſupport of the other branches of Mahomed Ally's Family.

(K.) I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great eſteem and regard, your Lordſhip's moſt faithful Servant,

Fort William, 4th June 1801. (Signed) *Welleſley.*

P. S. Your Lordſhip will obſerve, that the reaſoning applied in this diſpatch to the reputed ſon of Omdut ul Omrah, is equally applicable to any perſon whom his Highneſs may nominate to the ſucceſſion. It does not appear probable that his Highneſs will make any other nomination than of his reputed ſon; but if he ſhould proceed to any ſuch act previouſly to his diſſolution, the perſon whom he ſhall name his heir muſt be acknowledged, and a Treaty concluded with him on the conditions already ſpecified. *W.*

By order of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General.

(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*

The following further Enclosures in the Secret Letter from Fort St. George, of the 3d Auguſt 1801, *have already been laid before the Houſe; and are to be found in the printed Papers before referred to; viz.*

Phyſician's Affidavit of the 22d June 1801, *as to the ſtate of the late Nabob's health, marked* (L.) *contained in folio* 93.

Inſtructions to the Deputies, appointed on the 15th July 1801, *to negociate at Chepauk, marked* (M.) *contained in folios* 7 *and* 8.

Their Report, marked (N.) *contained in folios* 8 *to* 25.

Letter from Lord Clive to the Governor General; dated 27 July 1801, *marked* (O.) *contained in folios* 70 *to* 75.

Declaration of the Governor in Council at Fort St. George, marked (P.) *contained in folios* 37 *to* 44.

(P.)

Memorandum

AN Appendix is annexed to the foregoing Declaration, conſiſting of the twenty-one numbers which compoſe the encloſure (b.) in the Governor General's ſeparate and official diſpatch, dated the 7th April 1800; of the 15th Article of the Treaty of 1787, and of the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792.

The twenty-one numbers are arranged in the following order; the red lines and explanatory notes of the Perſian Tranſlator being omitted; N°s 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and the date of N° 13 is altered accordingly.

The ſignature of the Perſian Tranſlator at Fort William is copied at the foot of each of the tranſlations; and the whole is atteſted by the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^ty^ to Governm^t^.

[Here follows the Treaty with the preſent Nabob, as it originally ſtood, marked (Q.) *contained in folios* 33 *to* 36 *of the printed Papers already laid before the Houſe; and which are before referred to.]*

SCHEDULE

SCHEDULE of the Account referred to in the 8th Article of this Treaty:

Amount paid by the Company to his Highneſs the Nabob's creditors, on account of his conſolidated debt of 1777 - -		26,47,381
Deduct,		
Receipts of revenue from the Carnatic ſurplus to the fixed military ſubſidy in the Fuſly year 1200 and 1201 - - - - - - - -	8,29,481	
Intereſt at 6 per Cent. for 4½ years - -	2,23,960	10,53,441
Balance due by the Nabob - - - - - - -		15,93,940
Add,		
Intereſt for 4 years and 11 months, at 6 per Cent. - -		4,70,211
Actual Balance - - - Sr Pags		20,64,151

(Signed) *Clive.*
J. Stuart.
Wm Petrie.
E. W. Fallowfield.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy of Govt.

[*The following Letters, which ſhould be inſerted in this place, have already been laid before the Houſe; and printed in the Papers before referred to: viz.*

Extract of Letter from the Governor in Council at Fort St. George to the Secret Committee, dated 1ſt October 1801; *contained in folios* 82 *to* 85:

Do - Do - from the Governor General to the Secret Committee, dated Monghyr, 28th September 1801; *contained in folio* 82:

Letter from Do to Do, dated 21ſt October 1801; *contained in folios* 86 *to* 88.]

(TRANSLATION.)

From the Nabob Wallajah, Omeer ul Omrah, Madarul Mulk, Azum ud Dowlah, Ameer ul Hind, Anwarud Deen Cawn Bahauder, Showkut Jung, Sepah Salar, Soubahdar of the Carnatic, to the Honourable the Chairman and Directors of Affairs for the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Gentlemen,

By the bleſſing of the Almighty, and under the auſpicious protection of the Moſt Noble the Marquis Wellesley the Governor General, and the Governor and Council of Madras, I have been placed on the Muſnud of the Carnatic, for which I have to offer my beſt acknowledgments to you, Gentlemen. The Governor General having ſent the ratified Treaty, by which my affairs are firmly arranged, and may be ſaid to be fixed, like the wall of Alexander, the Government of Madras, on the 7th Jemadelowell 1216 Hegury, corresponding with the 16th September 1801 of the Chriſtian æra, delivered to me the ſaid ratified Treaty in public Durbar, with the

greateſt

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greateſt pomp and ſolemnity; and which having received with the moſt ſincere gratification, I placed it on my head and eyes in token of my veneration, and was thereby highly honoured. On receiving the ſaid Treaty, the ſentiments of gratitude with which my heart was impreſſed for theſe unbounded acts of kindneſs of the Honourable Company were ſuch, that volumes would not deſcribe them. I am, in every reſpect, under your protection; and whilſt I live I ſhall make it my ſtudy to merit your approbation, and the approbation of your Repreſentatives, upon which I conſider my welfare and proſperity to depend: and I firmly hope, that as you have taken me by the hand, and raiſed me to the government of the Carnatic, ſo you will uniformly give your ſupport to my affairs, and ſo far recommend me to His moſt gracious Majeſty, as I may be conſidered worthy of his Royal clemency.

May the Almighty ſhower down his bleſſings upon you!

Chepauk Houſe,
Jemadelowell 1216 Hegury,
or 6th October 1801.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Conſultations; 25th July 1801.

His Lordſhip (Lord Clive) records the following Papers in explanation of the circumſtances which led to the encampment of a Britiſh force in the gardens of Chepauk, during the laſt illneſs of Omdut ul Omrah; and containing his Lordſhip's ſeparate correſpondence on that occaſion with the Governor General, and with the Officer commanding the detachment.

To his Excellency the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

(Official, N° 15.)

My Lord,

The reports which have been made to me, relative to the ſtate of his Highneſs the Nabob's health, have prevented my carrying into execution the orders contained in your Lordſhip's diſpatch of the 28th of May.

The malady which afflicts his Highneſs has now attained ſo great an aſcendency as to leave no expectation of the continuance of his Highneſs's exiſtence for any conſiderable period of time.

Under this impreſſion, I am informed that means have been uſed by a part of his Highneſs's family to introduce armed men into the palace of Chepauk.

I have therefore judged it expedient to ſtation a party of the Company's troops at the palace of Chepauk, for the purpoſe of preſerving order, until an arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic can be effected.

Your Lordſhip is aware that a meaſure of this nature cannot be acceptable to any part of the family of his Highneſs the Nabob; and I am prepared to expect that objections will continue to be oppoſed to it, founded on conſiderations connected with the preſent debility of his Highneſs's mind and body.

If any meaſure of leſs apparent deciſion and efficiency could have guarded againſt the commotion which might be expected at the demiſe of the Nabob, from the variety of prevailing intereſts, and from the actual intention of an appeal to arms, your Lordſhip will believe that I ſhould have ſtudiouſly avoided any ſtep likely to agitate the feelings of the Nabob's mind, or thoſe of any part of his Highneſs's Family, at this criſis of his diſorder. But the meaſure was indiſpenſably neceſſary to the immediate ſecurity of the Nabob's Family, to the future arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, and to the dignity of the Britiſh Government; I have therefore rendered it effectual.

I have the ſatisfaction of informing your Lordſhip, that the party of troops under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil, has taken a poſition which commands the entrance of his Highneſs's palace, without producing any commotion on the part of his Highneſs's Family, dependants, or troops; and your Lordſhip may rely that every degree of conciliation and humanity, conſiſtent with the ſecure attainment

of the ultimate object of this arrangement, will be obſerved in the farther communications with the Nabob, and with every part of his Highneſs's family. Vol. I. (P.)

I have the honour to be, with the greateſt reſpect and eſteem,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt faithful Servant,
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
5th July 1801.

By the Right honourable Lord Clive,
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secretary to Gov^t.

(A true Copy.)
N. B. Edmonſtone,
Sec^y.

[*The following Papers, which ſhould be inſerted in this place, have already been laid before the Houſe; and printed in the Papers before referred to; viz.*

Inſtructions to Lt. Col. McNeil, dated 5th July 1801; *contained in folios* 3 *and* 4.
Letter from Lt. Col. McNeil to Mr. Sec. Webbe, dated 5th July 1801; *contained in folio* 5.
D^o - from Mr. Sec. Webbe to Lt. Col. McNeil, dated 5th July 1801; *contained in folios* 5 *and* 6.
D^o - from Lt. Col. McNeil to Mr. Secretary Webbe, dated 5th July 1801; *contained in folio* 6.
D^o - from Mr. Secretary Webbe to Lt. Col. McNeil, dated 6th July 1801; *contained in folios* 6 *and* 7.]

To his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

(Official, N° 17.)

My Lord,

1. I HAVE already had the honour of communicating to your Lordſhip the reaſons which have rendered neceſſary, in my judgment, the precautionary meaſure of ſtationing a party of the Company's troops at the palace of Chepauk, during the criſis of his Highneſs the Nabob's illneſs.

2. I now alſo myſelf have the honour of tranſmitting to your Lordſhip, copies of the inſtructions with which Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Neil, the Officer commanding the troops, has been furniſhed. N°s 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5.

3. That part of the inſtructions which relates to the expulſion from the palace of all armed men not in the immediate ſervice of his Highneſs, I judged it my duty to enforce, in conſequence of the arrival from Trichinnopoly of Huſſain ul Mulk, the fourth ſon of the late Mahomed Alli, with a conſiderable body of armed men in his train; and in conſequence of an attempt, ſubſequently to the arrival of that Prince, to introduce a portion of thoſe armed men into the palace. This reaſon was farther confirmed by the neceſſity of a military force to overawe an armed rabble in the nominal pay of the Nabob, which is ſtationed in the vicinity of Chepauk, and which might be diſpoſed to join the party of any liberal Chief in the event of his Highneſs's death.

4. In directing Lieutenant Colonel Mac Neil to exert his vigilance in a particular manner to prevent the removal of treaſure from the palace, I have acted on ſimilar motives of caution; ſufficient grounds of belief exiſt, that a conſiderable treaſure has been accumulated by their Highneſſes the late and preſent Nabob. The immediate application of a large ſum of money to purpoſes of intrigue, during the uncertainty of affairs incidental to the death of the Nabob, would be pregnant with miſchiefs of the moſt ſerious nature, by furniſhing the means of giving activity to any commotion which may be excited by the exertions of the different Candidates for the ſucceſſion; the immediate iſſue of that money into circulation would eſtabliſh a foundation on which the factious and diſcontented partiſans of every deſcription might increaſe their numbers; and, in whatever mode the affairs of the Carnatic may be arranged after the death of the Nabob, it appeared to be

Vol. I. incumbent on this Government to prevent dilapidation of the property ſuppoſed to have been accumulated in the palace of Chepauk.

(P.) 5. I have felt it expedient to afford your Lordſhip this explanation of the moſt important points of my inſtructions to Lieutenant-Colonel Mac Neil; becauſe, without that explanation, thoſe parts of the inſtructions might, at a future period, be liable to a different interpretation.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.
7th July 1801. (Signed) *Clive.*

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone,
Secretary.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Conſultations, the 25th July 1801.

Read the following Letter to Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

Under an aſſurance, that it will be highly agreeable to the Right honourable Governor, I have the pleaſure of making a communication to you, which is indeed extremely gratifying to myſelf:—I mean, the Nabob's approbation of the troops under my command, unequivocally indicated by his having this day entertained them in a moſt abundant manner. His intention ſo to do was communicated to me yeſterday by Mr. Barrett in a letter, whereof I take the liberty of troubling you with a copy, together with my reply.

I have the honour to be,

Chepauk Gardens, &c. &c.
10th July 1801. (Signed) *D. McNiel,*
Lieu^t Colonel.

Lieut. Col. McNiel, &c.

Dear Sir,

His Highneſs the Nabob wiſhes to know what number of Europeans and Sepoys s in the gardens, for he intends to give them a dinner with their grog.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Thos Barrett.*

Colonel Barrett.

Dear Sir,

The troops ordered into theſe gardens by the Right honourable Governor, to guard againſt thoſe diſorders and irregularities which certain appearances gave ſo much reaſon to apprehend, conſiſt of 233 Europeans, and 505 Natives.

I am much gratified by the approbation of their conduct, indicated by the intention of his Highneſs, which you have been ſo good to communicate to me.

I am, &c. &c.
Chepauk, (Signed) *D. McNiel.*
9th July 1801.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Conſultations, 31ſt July 1801.

The Report of the Deputies appointed to conduct the late Negociations at Chepauk, having returned from circulation is ordered to be recorded.

[*Contained in folios 8 to 25 of the printed Papers before referred to.*]

The Preſident lays before the Board the following Declaration, explanatory of the circumſtances which have led to the new arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic; and, from motives of delicacy towards the reigning Nabob the grandſon of Mahomed Aly, his Lordſhip propoſes to confine its circulation in India to the

Supreme

Supreme Government at Fort William, to the Governments of Columbo and Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Poonah and Hydrabad. Vol. I. (P.)

[*Contained in folios* 37 *to* 44 *of the printed Papers before referred to.*]

The Preſident ſubmits to the conſideration of the Board, the following draft of a letter, which his Lordſhip propoſes to diſpatch to the Governor General in Council, accompanied by a copy of the foregoing Declaration, atteſted by the Chief Secretary; together with a copy, formally ſigned and ſealed, of the Treaty this day executed with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Omrah Behaudre, for the purpoſe of being ratified at Fort William.

[*Here follows a Letter from the Government of Fort St. George to the Governor General in Council, dated* 31*ſt July* 1801; *contained in the Papers already laid before the Houſe, and will be found in the printed Papers before referred to; folios* 66 *to* 67.]—*And the following was the Reſolution of the Council therein:*]

Approved, and ordered to be diſpatched.

The Preſident records the following ſeparate Letters on the ſubject of the late negociations, addreſſed by his Lordſhip to the Governor General.

[*Here follows the following Papers, already laid before the Houſe, which will be found in the printed Papers before referred to: viz.*

Letters from Lord Clive to Marquis Welleſley, dated 15*th July* 1801; *contained in folios* 68 *to* 70.

D° from D° to D°, dated 27*th July* 1801; *contained in folios* 70 *to* 75.

D° from D° to D°, dated the ſame day; contained in folios 75 *to* 76.

Secret and ſeparate Articles to the Treaty with the preſent Nabob; contained in folios 36 *to* 37.]

To Captain J. A. Kirkpatrick, Reſident at Hydrabad.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, died on the 15th ult. at this place.

Previouſly to that event, it was the intention of his Lordſhip in Council, founded on the inſtructions of the Governor General in Council, to have demanded from his Highneſs a more adequate ſecurity for the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, rendered neceſſary by the diſcovery of a flagrant violation of the ties of amity and alliance on the part of their late Highneſſes the Nabob Mahomed Ally and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; this intention was ſuſpended, at the time it became expedient for the Governor in Council to make the demand, by the continued ſtate of debility of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and at length fruſtrated by his Highneſs's demiſe.

This demand for ſatisfaction and ſecurity having been peremptorily refuſed by Tadj ul Omrah, the reputed ſon and heir appointed by will of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the Governor in Council has been compelled to exerciſe the rights acquired by the Britiſh Government, under this diſcovery of his Highneſs's faithleſs conduct, for the purpoſe of guarding the rights of the Company againſt the hoſtile Councils which appear to have been tranſmitted, with teſtamentary care, to the appointed ſucceſſor of that Prince.

In proceeding to exerciſe theſe rights, the Governor in Council would have felt great concern at the neceſſity of publiſhing all the humiliatory proofs of the faithleſs and hoſtile conduct of theſe ancient Allies; and although his Lordſhip in Council has been compelled by the perſiſtance of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's reputed ſon in the ſpirit of his father's Councils, to reject his claims to the ſupport of the

Vol. I. British Government, founded on the intended obligations of the Treaty of 1792, of which the vital ſpirit and expreſs ſtipulations have been annihilated, I have much
(E.) ſatisfaction in acquainting you, by command of the Governor in Council, that his Lordſhip has been enabled by a Treaty concluded on the 31ſt ult. to revive the alliance between the Company and this illuſtrious Family, and to eſtabliſh the Britiſh rights and intereſts in the Carnatic, on the ſolid foundation of territorial ſecurity.

The courſe of theſe events is particularly deſcribed in a Declaration, of which I have the honour of tranſmitting a copy for your information, and am directed to refer you to that paper for the grounds of the meaſure adopted by this Government, in the event of any explanation on this ſubject being required from you by the Court of Hydrabad.

I have the honour of adding, that his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Amur ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind Azeem ul Dowlah, Showkeet Jung, Separ Salah, Anweer o deen Khan Bahadar, was inſtalled on the 31ſt ult. as Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic on the Muſnud of his anceſtors, with every practicable degree of ſplendour and of public reſpect from the Britiſh Government.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Secretary of Govt.

Fort St. George,
31ſt July 1801.

The ſame to the Reſident at Poonah,
and to the Governments of
Bombay and Ceylon.

(A true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Secy of Govt.

Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31ſt ult. apprizing me of the deceaſe, on the 15th of that month, of his Highneſs the Nawaub Omdut ool Omrah, and of the ſucceſſion of his Highneſs Ameer ool Omrah Azim ool Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. to the vacant Muſnud.

The news of the death of the late Soobahdaur of the Carnatic excited, as might be expected, a certain degree of curioſity at this Court as to the line of ſucceſſion that might eventually be adopted by the Company's Government; the enquiries reſpecting which the copious details given in the intereſting document encloſed in your letter enable me to anſwer in the moſt ſatisfactory manner.

No explanation on this delicate and important ſubject has, or in all probability will be directly required from me by this Government, while it nevertheleſs will thankfully receive whatever communications I may think proper to make on the occaſion.

The moſt eaſy and natural mode of introducing the ſubject, will I conceive preſent itſelf, whenever letters uſual on ſuch occaſions from the ſucceſſor to the Arcot Muſnud to his Highneſs the Nizam ſhall be received here and delivered; a form which, I conclude, will of courſe not be overlooked.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) *J. A. Kirkpatrick*, Reſ.

Hyderabad,
21ſt Auguſt 1801.

(A true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Secy of Govt.

To Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 31ſt ultimo, and, in conformity to the commands of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, will

will not fail to communicate to this Court, if it ſhould make any enquiry on the ſubject, the motives which induced the arrangements adopted by Government, in the Soubahdary of the Carnatic in conſequence of the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, together with ſuch circumſtances and explanations as may be requiſite; and which the contents of your diſpatch enable me ſo fully and ſatisfactorily to give. Vol. I. (P.)

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) *Wm Palmer*, Resᵗ.

Poona,
26th Auguſt 1801.

true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Secʳ of Govᵗ.

DIARY to Secret Cons.—8th Auguſt 1801.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Alexander Falconar, Perſian Tranſlator.

Sir,

I tranſmit to you, by command of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, the tranſlation which has been prepared in his Lordſhip's office, of the Declaration of the Britiſh Government, relative to the late arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic. It is a document of much importance, and his Lordſhip directs you to preſerve it with great care in the office of the Perſian Tranſlator.

It is the further deſire of the Governor in Council, that five official copies of this paper may be immediately prepared, for the purpoſe of being tranſmitted to the Foreign Courts.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Secʳ of Govᵗ.

Fort St. George,
8th Auguſt 1801.

Diary, 10th.

Sent a Letter to the Chief Secretary at Fort William, encloſing a general Return of Shipping from the 2d to the 9th inſtant.

Diary, 12th.

Sent the following Letter to N. B. Edmonſtone, Eſq. Secretary to the Government at Fort William.

Sir,

I have the honour of tranſmitting to you a Perſian tranſlation of the Declaration of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, on the ſubject of ſecuring to the Britiſh Government its rights and intereſts in the Carnatic.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Secʳ of Govᵗ.

Fort St. George,
12th Auguſt 1801.

Diary, 15th.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Alexander Falconar, Perſian Tranſlator.

Sir,

Para. 1. I tranſmit to you, by command of the Governor in Council, original Perſian papers diſcovered at Seringapatam, which it is of great importance to preſerve with care.

You will therefore uſe the beſt precautions in your power for the ſafe cuſtody of theſe papers, for which you will grant a particular receipt, to be lodged in the Secretary's office, and for which you will demand a particular receipt from your ſucceſſor.

2. I alſo tranſmit to you, by his Lordſhip's command, two original Perſian papers,

Vol. I. connected with the late negociations, for the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, which papers are to be lodged in the Perſian Tranſlator's office.

(P.)

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 15th Auguſt 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe*, Chief Secy to Govt.

Received the following Letter:

To Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, with the ſealed packets which accompanied it, which I have depoſited in the Perſian office; and I herein incloſe a receipt for the ſame.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 15th Auguſt 1801.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*, Pn Tr to Govt.

Fort St. George, 15th Auguſt 1801.

I hereby acknowledge to have received from the Chief Secretary to the Government, for the purpoſe of being depoſited and carefully preſerved in the Perſian office of this Government, two ſealed packets; viz.

Packet marked A.

Said to contain original Perſian papers diſcovered at Seringapatam.

Packet ſealed with the ſeal of the Company, and ſaid to contain two original Perſian papers, received by the Commiſſioners Mr. Webbe and Colonel Cloſe, from Mahomed Najib Chan and Mahomed Tahi Ali Chan.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*, Pn Tr to Govt.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Conſultations, 15th September 1801.

The Preſident records the following Diſpatch from the Governor General in Council.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George.

My Lord,

Para. 1. The Governor General in Council has had the honour to receive the diſpatch of your Lordſhip in Council, under date the 31ſt ultimo, together with the Treaty concluded with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah, for the perpetual transfer of the adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic to the Honourable Company.

2. His Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General has communicated to us the correſpondence which has paſſed between him and your Lordſhip, and the ſeveral documents connected with the riſe, progreſs, and termination of this important tranſaction.

3. The Governor General in Council has the greateſt ſatisfaction in expreſſing to your Lordſhip in Council his ſincere approbation of the judgment, temper, and diſcretion, which have diſtinguiſhed your Lordſhip's conduct during the progreſs of the various events which have terminated in an arrangement ſo highly advantageous to the intereſts of the Honourable Company.

4. The reputted ſon of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ool Omra having met your Lordſhip's juſt and moderate propoſitions for the ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, by a deliberate refuſal to enter into the engagements abſolutely neceſſary to that indiſpenſible object, the general ſpirit of the inſtructions conveyed to your Lordſhip at different times, under the changes which have taken place in the ſituation of affairs, entirely warranted your Lordſhip to offer to the ſon of the late Ameer ool Omrah the ſame terms which had been propoſed to the reputed ſon of Omdut ool Omrah.

5. His

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3. His Excellency in Council is of opinion, that the immediate assumption by the Company of the entire administration of the Carnatic, in consequence of Alli Hussain's refusal to accede to the proposed Treaty (although justifiable in every point of view) was not necessary, under all the circumstances of the case, to secure the just rights of the Company in the Carnatic; and the establishment of the acknowledged heir of the Ameer ool Omrah in the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic was therefore a measure of moderation and wisdom.

6. The reasoning stated by the Right Honourable the Governor in his official dispatch to the Governor General of the 27th ultimo, is so full and conclusive, that it appears to us unnecessary to add any further observation.

7. Under these circumstances, his Excellency in Council has the satisfaction to declare his entire approbation of the general spirit and stipulations of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah. The observations which his Excellency in Council now proceeds to state with regard to the Treaty, and the eventual modifications of the Treaty which it is now his intention to propose, constitute no qualification of the approbation due to the ability and prudence manifested by your Lordship in Council, in concluding this important arrangement; the adoption or rejection of the modifications which will be proposed in this letter is intended to be subjected, without further reference, to the discretion of your Lordship in Council.

8. With this view his Excellency in Council has, in the first instance, ratified the Treaty transmitted by the Government of Fort St. George; but at the same time has executed another Treaty, framed in conformity to the modifications herein stated. This instrument, having been signed and sealed by his Excellency in Council, is transmitted, together with that received from your Lordship in Council, in order that it may be eventually substituted for the Treaty which has been executed at Fort St. George, unless your Lordship in Council should object to the proposed alterations.

9. We now proceed to state to your Lordship the principles upon which those alterations are founded, and the instructions by which the adoption or rejection of the modified Treaty is to be regulated.

10. Your Lordship is fully aware (and it is distinctly stated in the Declaration accompanying your Lordship's dispatch herein acknowledged) that the result of the discovery which has been made of their late Highnesses the Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ool Omrah's treacherous correspondence with the late Tippoo Sultaun, had placed the Soobudar of the Carnatic in the situation of a public enemy to the British Government; had annihilated the existing Treaties between the Nabob of the Carnatic and the Company; and had sanctioned the enforcement of such measures as the British Government might deem necessary for the security of its rights and interests as connected with the Soobadary of Arcot.

11. This is the fundamental principle upon which the late arrangements have been founded, and consequently the acknowledgment of an inherent right in any member of the family of the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ool Omrah to succeed to the Soobudary of the Carnatic, is incompatible with the maintenance of that principle.

12. His Excellency in Council is aware, that it is conformable both to reason and practice to recognize, by Treaty with a Foreign State, the existence of rights originally conveyed by the same Treaty of recognition. But in such cases, if the source from which those rights are derived be not distinctly expressed, the origin of such rights should not be ascribed to any unacknowledged principle. This observation appears to apply to the preamble of the Treaty executed by your Lordship in Council, and to the first Article of it, by both of which the right of the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah to succeed to the Soobudary of the Carnatic seems to be attributed to a supposed claim of inheritance, and not to the liberality and moderation of the British Government.

13. This acknowledgment, however objectionable on the stated grounds, neither affects the justice nor the principal advantages of the stipulations of the Treaty in question. His Excellency in Council therefore does not consider the objection to be of sufficient force to preclude the ratification of the Treaty in its actual form, nor does he deem the proposed alterations to be of such importance, as that they should be

proposed

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propoſed to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah at the hazard of forfeiting any of the advantages already acquired, or even of exciting any degree of alarm or jealouſy in the mind of his Highneſs Azeem oo Dowlah.

14. His Excellency in Council, however, deeming it adviſable that the terms of the Treaty ſhould be ſtrictly conſiſtent with the fundamental principle of the arrangement, in conformity to the foregoing obſervations, has introduced into the modified Treaty a change of the terms of the preamble, and of the firſt Article, as executed by your Lordſhip in Council; and his Excellency in Council directs, that ſhould your Lordſhip be of opinion that the modified Treaty may be propoſed to his Highneſs's acceptance without the hazard of his diſſent or diſpleaſure, or without compromiſing the dignity or the public faith of Government (which your Lordſhip in Council may poſſibly have deemed it expedient to pledge to his Highneſs for the acknowledgment of his hereditary title) your Lordſhip will propoſe the modified Treaty to his acceptance. But ſhould your Lordſhip in Council conſider it to be unadviſable to make this propoſition to his Highneſs, either on any of the grounds herein ſpecified, or on others, of which his Excellency in Council is not at preſent apprized, your Lordſhip is at liberty to return the modified Treaty to Fort William, and to conſider the former as concluſive and binding.

15. We now proceed to ſtate our obſervations on the 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles of the Treaty tranſmitted by your Lordſhip in Council, which, in ſome points, appear to his Excellency in Council to require further explanation.

16. With regard to the amount of the Jaggeers, to which the 8th Article of your Lordſhip's Treaty refers, as an article of deduction from the amount of revenue upon which his Highneſs the Nabob's ſhare of one-fifth is to be calculated, his Excellency in Council is of opinion, that the lands included in the Jaggeers ſhould be reſumed, and declared ſubject to the payment of revenue to Government; and that payments in money, equal to the produce of theſe Jaggeers (to be eſtimated at the ſum of 2,13,421 pagodas, the amount ſtated in the Treaty of 1792) ſhould be made from the Treaſury of the Company to the perſons now holding the Jaggeers, as long as Government ſhall deem it to be proper to continue to thoſe perſons the benefit of their reſpective Grants; his Excellency in Council accordingly deſires, that your Lordſhip in Council will frame an explanatory Article, in conformity to the inſtructions contained in this paragraph.

17. His Excellency in Council is further of opinion, that although the juſt inference from the terms of the 6th Article would be, that the ſum of pagodas 6,21,105 is to form a permanent deduction from the total amount of revenue upon which the Nabob's ſhare is to be calculated, yet it might be contended to be the intent of this Article, that after the complete liquidation of the debts, for the diſcharge of which that annual ſum is pledged, it ſhould form a portion of the total ſum on which the Nabob's ſhare is to be calculated. Under this apprehenſion, his Excellency in Council deſires that an explanatory Article be added to the Treaty, for the purpoſe of precluding the poſſible operation of any reverſionary rights of the Nabob to ſhew any part of this ſum, after it ſhall have been liberated from the incumbrances by which it is now affected.

18. His Excellency in Council further remarks, that under the actual terms of the Treaty, a queſtion might ariſe, whether his Highneſs the Nabob will be entitled to a proportionate ſhare of any new branches of revenue which may be introduced into the Carnatic under the management of the Britiſh Adminiſtration; and whether the ſame principle is to be applied to any augmentation of the exiſting ſources of revenue in the territories of the Carnatic?—His Excellency in Council, anticipating the improvements which will probably be made in the reſources of the Carnatic under the beneficial influence of the Britiſh Power, is of opinion, that the income which the Nabob would derive from the unlimited application of the principle ſuppoſed, would hereafter amount to a larger ſum than it would be expedient to allow his Highneſs to receive, conſiſtently with the dictates of policy, and with conſiderations inſeparable from the future ſecurity of the Company's intereſts in the Carnatic. His Excellency in Council therefore deems it an object of importance to guard againſt the operation of this principle. His Highneſs, being ſecured in the receipt of a certain

income,

income, under every poſſible contingency, it is reaſonable that the utmoſt extent of that income ſhould likewiſe be limited. Vol. I. (P.)

19. His Excellency in Council highly approves the conſideration which has been manifeſted for the prejudices and condition of his Highneſs, as the acknowledged Soobadar of Arcot, in apportioning his income on the revenues of the Carnatic, rather than by granting it in the form of a penſion; the propoſed reſtriction, therefore, ſhould be made in a manner the leaſt unacceptable to the feelings and injurious to the rank of the Nabob: with this view, his Excellency propoſes, that in reſtricting the extreme amount of his Highneſs's income, it ſhould be expreſsly declared, that the ſurplus of revenue beyond the amount which ſhall yield to his Highneſs the full extent of his limited income, is to be appropriated to the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing a fund for the contingency of war, or for any other public purpoſe which it may be thought expedient to ſpecify.

20. His Excellency in Council accordingly directs, that an explanatory Article be framed in terms conformable to the foregoing obſervations, limiting the extent of his Highneſs the Nabob's income to ſuch a ſum as may appear proper to your Lordſhip in Council.

21. Whether your Lordſhip in Council ſhall adopt the modified Treaty herewith tranſmitted, or ſhall adhere to the Treaty executed at Fort St. George, the Governor General in Council is of opinion, that the propoſed explanations of the 5th, 6th, and 7th Articles, will be equally neceſſary.

22. His Excellency in Council, however, deems it expedient to ſtate, that he ſhall be ready to receive, with due conſideration, whatever remarks your Lordſhip in Council may think fit to make, affecting either the expediency or the neceſſity of the propoſed additional Articles; and accordingly authorizes your Lordſhip in Council to ſuſpend the execution of theſe inſtructions, as far as they relate to thoſe Articles, ſhould your Lordſhip be deſirous of referring the ſubject to the further reviſion of the Governor General in Council.

23. His Excellency in Council entirely approves the alterations which have been made in the Declaration tranſmitted by his Excellency to Fort St. George.

24. The Governor General in Council likewiſe approves the tranſmiſſion of copies of the Declaration to the Government of Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Poonah and Hyderabad; under the circumſtances of the late arrangement, it is unneceſſary to adopt any further meaſures for the purpoſe of publiſhing that Declaration. His Excellency will accordingly intimate this opinion to the Governor and Council of Bombay, and to the Reſidents at Poonah and Hyderabad.

25. His Excellency deems it an act of juſtice to record his public thanks to your Lordſhip in Council, for the zeal, ability, and diſcretion, which have ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed your conduct in the progreſs and termination of this important tranſaction.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) *Welleſley.*
P. Speke.
Thos Grah^m

On board of the Sonamookee Yacht,
off Barrackpore, Aug. 18th 1801.

(A true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Gov^t

Enclosure in Marquis Welleſley's Letter to the Secret Committee, dated 21ſt Oct. 1801.

MEMORANDUM of propoſed Alterations in the Treaty between the Honourable Company and the Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah.

In the Preamble:

And whereas the Muſnud of the Soobadarry of the territories of Arcot having become vacant, the Prince Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder has been eſtabliſhed by the

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East India Company in the rank, property, and poſſeſſions of his anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; and whereas the ſaid Company, and his Highneſs the ſaid Prince Azeem oo Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that additional proviſions ſhall at this time be ſecured, &c. &c. &c.

Article 1ſt.

The Nabob Azeem oo Dowlah Behauder is hereby formally eſtabliſhed in the ſtate and rank, with the dignities dependent thereon, of his anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, and the poſſeſſion thereof is hereby guarantied, &c. &c. &c.

(A true Copy.)

N. B. Edmonſtone.

The Treaty, as modified by the Governor General.

TREATY for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the Soubahdary of the territories of Arcot, and for veſting the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Whereas the ſeveral Treaties which have been concluded between the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, and their Highneſſes heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, have been intended to cement and identify the intereſts of the Contracting Parties; and whereas in conformity to the ſpirit of this alliance, the ſaid Company did by the Treaty concluded on the 12th July 1792 with the late Nabob Walajah, relinquiſh extenſive pecuniary advantages acquired by the previous Treaty of 1787, with the view and on the conſideration of eſtabliſhing a more adequate ſecurity for the intereſts of the Britiſh Government in the Carnatic; and whereas ſubſequent experience has proved, that the intention of the Contracting Parties has not been fulfilled by the proviſions of any of the Treaties heretofore concluded between them; and whereas the Muſnud of the Soobahdary of Arcot having become vacant, the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder has been eſtabliſhed by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company in the rank, property, and poſſeſſions of his anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; and whereas the ſaid Company and his Highneſs the ſaid Prince Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, have judged it expedient that additional proviſions ſhould at this time be made for the purpoſe of ſupplying the defects of all former engagements, and of eſtabliſhing the connection between the ſaid Contracting Parties on a permanent baſis of ſecurity, in all times to come: Wherefore, the following Treaty is now eſtabliſhed and concluded by the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, by and with the ſanction and authority of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. Governor General in Council of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in the Eaſt Indies, on behalf of the ſaid United Company on the one part, and by his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Ameer ul Dowlah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Hind, Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, Shawkut Jung, Sepah Salar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, on his own behalf, on the other part, for ſettling the ſucceſſion to the Soubahdarry of the territories of Arcot, and for veſting the adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies:

Article 1ſt.

The Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder is hereby formally eſtabliſhed in the ſtate and rank, with the dignities dependent thereon, of his anceſtors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; and the poſſeſſion thereof is hereby guarantied by the Honourable Eaſt India Company to his ſaid Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder, who has accordingly ſucceeded to the Soubahdarry of the territories of Arcot.

Article 2d.

Such parts of the Treaties heretofore concluded between the ſaid Eaſt India Company and their Highneſſes, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are calculated

culated to ſtrengthen the alliance, to cement the friendſhip, and to identify the intereſts of the Contracting Parties, are hereby renewed and confirmed, and, accordingly the friends or enemies of both parties. Vol. I. (P.)

Article 3d.

The Honourable Company hereby charges itſelf with the maintenance and ſupport of the military force neceſſary for the defence of the Carnatic, and for the protection of the rights, perſon, and property of the ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behaudar; and, with the view of reviving the fundamental principles of the alliance between his anceſtors and the Engliſh Nation, the ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſtipulates and agrees, that he will not enter upon any negociation or correſpondence with any European or Native Power, without the knowledge and conſent of the ſaid Engliſh Company.

Article 4th.

It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſole and excluſive adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Governments of all the territories and dependencies of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, together with the full and excluſive right to the revenues thereof (with the exception of ſuch portion of the ſaid revenues as ſhall be appropriated for the maintenance of the ſaid Nabob and for the ſupport of his dignity) ſhall be for ever veſted in the ſaid Engliſh Company; and the ſaid Company ſhall accordingly poſſeſs the ſole power and authority of conſtituting and appointing, without any interference on the part of the ſaid Nabob, all Officers for the collection of the revenues, and of eſtabliſhing Courts for the adminiſtration of Civil and Criminal Judicature.

Article 5th.

It is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that one-fifth part of the net revenues of the Carnatic ſhall be annually allotted for the maintenance and ſupport of the ſaid Nabob and of his own immediate family, including the Mahal of his late Highneſs the Ameer ul Omrah; the ſaid fifth part ſhall be paid by the Company in monthly inſtalments of twelve thouſand ſtar pagodas; and whatever circumſtance may occur affecting the net revenues of the Carnatic, the ſaid inſtalments ſhall not be leſs than twelve thouſand ſtar pagodas; whatever balance of the ſaid fifth part may remain due at the expiration of each year ſhall be liquidated upon the ſettlement of the accounts; and the ſaid fifth part ſhall be at the free diſpoſal of the ſaid Nabob, conſiſtently with the principles of the ſaid alliance.

Article 6th.

The fifth part of the revenues, as ſtated in the preceding Article, ſhall be calculated and determined in the following manner; viz. all charges of every deſcription incurred in the collection of the revenues, the amount of the Jaghire lands ſtated in the 9th article in the Treaty of 1787 at ſtar pagodas 2,13,421, and the ſum of pagodas 6,21,105 appropriable to the liquidation of the debts of the late Mahommed Ally, ſhall in the firſt inſtance be deducted from the revenues of the Carnatic; and after the deduction of thoſe three items ſhall have been made, one-fifth part of the remaining net revenue (including the Polygar Peiſhcuſh, which ſhall always be calculated at the ſum of ſtar pagodas 2,64,704. 20. 26. according to the Treaty of 1792) ſhall be allotted for the maintenance of the ſaid Nabob, and for the ſupport of his Highneſs's dignity.

Article 7th.

Whereas it was ſtipulated by the 4th article of the Treaty of 1792, that the ſum of ſix lacs twenty-one thouſand one hundred and five ſtar pagodas ſhould annually be applied to the diſcharge of certain regiſtered debts due by the late Nabob Mahomed Ally to his private creditors, under agreements concluded between his Highneſs and the Honourable Company, and guarrantied by the Parliament of Great Britain, until the ſaid regiſtered debt ſhould be liquidated; the Honourable Engliſh Company accordingly hereby charges itſelf with the annual payment of 6,21,105 pagodas from the revenues of the Carnatic until the remainder of the ſaid regiſtered debt ſhall be liquidated.

Article 8th.

Whereas certain debts are due to the ſaid Company by the anceſtors of the ſaid Nabob; and whereas it is expedient, in order that the preſent Treaty may include a

complete

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complete arrangement of all affairs depending between the ſaid Company and the ſaid Nabob, that an adjuſtment ſhould be made of the above-mentioned debts; wherefore the ſaid Nabob formally and explicitly acknowledges the debt commonly called the Cavalry Loan, amounting, with its intereſt, to ſtar pagodas 13,24,342. 6. 47. and alſo the portion of the regiſtered debt heretofore paid by the ſaid Company to the creditors of the late Nabob Walajah (according to the annexed ſchedule) to be juſt debts; and whereas, excluſively of the above-mentioned debts, other unadjuſted debts alſo remain, which were referred to the adjuſtment and deciſion of the Governor General in Council of Bengal; and whereas the ſaid unadjuſted debts have not been determined according to that intention, the ſaid Nabob hereby engages, that whenever the ſaid determination ſhall be made, his Highneſs will acknowledge to be a juſt debt the amount of the balance which ſhall be ſo declared to be due to the ſaid Company. It is not, however, the intention of this Article to cauſe any diminution from the fifth part payable to the ſaid Nabob; but on the contrary, it is ſpecified, that no deduction ſhall be made from the revenue on any account whatever, excepting the three items ſtated in the 6th Article, previouſly to the determination of his Highneſs's proportion.

Article 9th.

The Engliſh Company engages to take into conſideration the actual ſituation of the families of their Highneſſes the late Nabobs Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behaudur, as well as the ſituation of the Principal Officers of his late Highneſs's Government; and the Britiſh Government ſhall charge itſelf with the expence (chargeable on the revenues of the Carnatic) of a ſuitable proviſion for their reſpective maintenance. The amount of the above-mentioned expences to be defrayed by the Company ſhall be diſtributed, with the knowledge of the ſaid Nabob, in ſuch manner as ſhall be judged proper.

Article 10th.

The ſaid Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Behaudar ſhall in all places, on all occaſions, and at all times, be treated with the reſpect and attention due to his Highneſs's rank and ſituation as an Ally of the Britiſh Government, and a ſuitable guard ſhall be appointed from the Company's troops for the protection of his ſaid Highneſs's perſon and palace.

Article 11th.

The entire defence of the Carnatic againſt foreign enemies, and the maintenance of the internal tranquillity and police of the country, having been hereby transferred to the Britiſh Government, his ſaid Highneſs engages not to entertain or employ in his ſervice any armed men without the conſent of the Britiſh Government, who will fix in concert with his Highneſs, the number of armed men neceſſary to be retained for purpoſes of ſtate; ſuch armed men as his Highneſs may in conſequence of this article engage in his ſervice, ſhall be paid at the excluſive coſt and charge of the ſaid Nabob.

Article 12th.

The Honourable Eaſt India Company ſhall, in conformity to the ſtipulations of this Treaty, enter upon the excluſive adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic on the 31ſt day of July 1801; and his ſaid Highneſs the Nabob ſhall iſſue orders to all his Civil and Military Officers to transfer the diſtrict or diſtricts under their reſpective charge to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the ſaid Company to manage the ſaid diſtricts, and alſo to deliver to the perſons appointed all records, accounts, and official papers belonging to their reſpective cutcherries or offices.

This Treaty, bearing date the 31ſt day of July A. D. 1801, and conſiſting of twelve Articles, having been executed by Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council aforeſaid on the one part, and his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah Behauder on the other part, is hereby mutually interchanged, the ſaid Edward Lord Clive engaging that a copy of the ſaid Treaty ſhall be tranſmitted to Fort William, for the purpoſe of being ratified by his Excellency the moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. Governor General in Council, and that as ſoon as the ratified Treaty ſhall be received from Bengal, it ſhall be

be delivered to his ſaid Highneſs, who will then return to his Lordſhip the copy which he now receives. Vol. I.

(Signed) *Clive.*
J. Stewart.
Wm Petrie.
E. W. Fallowfield.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy of Govt.

SCHEDULE of the Account referred to in the 8th Article of this Treaty.

Amount paid by the Company to his Highneſs the Nabob's Creditors, on account of his conſolidated debt of 1777 - - - - -		26,47,381
Deduct		
Receipts of Revenue from the Carnatic ſurplus to the fixed military ſubſidy, in the Fuſly years 1200 and 1201 - -	8,29,481	
Intereſt at £. 6 per Cent. for 4 ½ years - - - -	2,23,960	
		10,53,441
Balance due by the Nabob - - - - - - - -		15,93,940
Add		
Intereſt for 4 years and 11 months, at 6 per Cent. - - -		4,70,211
Actual Balance, S. P. -		20,64,151

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

(Signed) *Clive,*
J. Stewart,
Wm Petrie,
E. W. Fallowfield.

(A true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Secy to Govt.

The Board having reſolved to ſubſtitute the Treaty propoſed by the Governor General in Council for that already interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Omrah on the 31ſt July laſt, the Preſident propoſes to reply on ſome early day to the foregoing letter; in the mean time his Lordſhip is happy to inform the Board, that the modifications recommended by the Governor General in Council have been cheerfully accepted by his Highneſs the Nabob; and that his Highneſs has alſo agreed, and with the ſame promptitude, to execute the following ſeparate Articles, which have been framed in conformity to the inſtructions of the Governor General:

Separate Explanatory ARTICLES annexed to the Treaty for ſettling the Succeſſion to the Soubadarry of the Territories of Arcot; and for veſting the Adminiſtration of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic Payinghaut in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Article 1ſt.

Whereas it is ſtipulated by the 5th Article of the Treaty, that the ſum to be appropriated to the ſupport of the dignity of his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahader, ſhall be calculated at one fifth part of the net revenues of the Carnatic: And whereas the improvement of the ſaid revenues, which, under Providence, may be expected to ariſe from the effects of the preſent arrangement, may render the ſaid fifth part greater than will be neceſſary to the purpoſes intended by the Contracting Parties, it is hereby explained, for the better underſtanding of the fifth Article of the Treaty, that whenever the whole net revenue of the Carnatic, including the ſums to be deducted according to the ſixth Article of the Treaty, ſhall

ſhall exceed the ſum of twenty-five lacks of ſtar pagodas, then and in that caſe the fifth part of ſuch ſurplus ſhall be applied to the repair of fortifications, to the eſtabliſhment of a ſeparate fund for the eventual exigencies of war, or to the military defence of the Carnatic, in ſuch manner as may be determined by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, after the previous communication to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

Article 2d.

Whereas it is ſtipulated in the 6th Article of the Treaty, that the ſum of pagodas 2,13,421, on account of Jagheers, and the ſum of pagodas 6,21,105, on account of the private debts of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, ſhall be deducted from the amount of the net revenue, previouſly to the determination of the proportion to be paid to his Highneſs the Nabob; it is nevertheleſs hereby explained, that it ſhall not be incumbent on the Honourable Company to appropriate lands yielding a revenue to the ſaid amount 2,13,421 pagodas, but that the ſaid Company ſhall be at liberty to exerciſe its diſcretion in the mode and on the extent of the proviſion to be made according to the 9th Article of the Treaty, for the ſupport of the Family and principal Officers of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. And it is further explained, that notwithſtanding the liquidation of the private debt of the Nabob Mahomed Ally, or of the debt due to the Honourable Company, the ſaid ſum of pagodas 6,21,105 ſhall always be deducted from the net revenue, and ſhall in no caſe be included in the net revenue previouſly to the determination of the ſhare to be allotted to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadar, it being the intention of the Contracting Parties that ſaid ſum of pagodas 2,13,421, and the ſaid ſum of pagodas 6,21,105, ſhall be conſidered to be permanent deductions in all times to come from the revenue of the Carnatic.

(Signed) *Clive,*
J. Stuart,
Wm Petrie,
E. W. Fallowfield.

By the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Sec^y to Govt.

(A true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Sec^y to Government.

To the Honourable Peter Speke, Vice-Preſident in Council at Fort William.

Honourable Sir,

1. We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the diſpatch, dated the 18th ultimo, from his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General in Council, conveying to us his Excellency's approbation of the general ſpirit and ſtipulations of the Treaty recently concluded by us with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, together with the modifications which his Excellency in Council judges to be neceſſary to the completion of that inſtrument.

2. Lord Clive has the honour of expreſſing to his Excellency the Governor General his Lordſhip's ſincere acknowledgment of the peculiar delicacy obſerved by his Excellency in propoſing theſe modifications, and of the confidence which the Governor General in Council has repoſed in this Government, by confiding to the exerciſe of its diſcretion the eventual adoption of the improvements conſidered by his Excellency to be requiſite to the final arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic.

3. In the mode adopted by the Governor General for conveying his Excellency's obſervations and inſtructions on this ſubject of the Treaty, Lord Clive has the ſatisfaction of obſerving the moſt flattering teſtimony of the ſucceſs which has attended his Lordſhip's anxious and conſtant endeavour to cultivate the confidence of the Supreme Government by a zealous and cordial co-operation in the ſyſtem of meaſures adopted by the Governor General with reſpect to this Preſidency; and Lord Clive takes this opportunity to aſſure his Excellency of the unfeigned ſatisfaction

faction which he has felt on this occaſion, and which he will feel on all occaſions, in carrying into execution thoſe arrangements which his Excellency may judge moſt conducive to the honour and proſperity of the Empire in India.

4. Lord Clive has the honour of explaining to the Governor General, that in framing the late Treaty, his Lordſhip was aware that the fundamental principle of the arrangement was the right acquired by the Britiſh Government to exerciſe its diſcretion in the enforcement of ſuch meaſures as might be deemed neceſſary for the ſecurity of its rights and intereſts as connected with the Soubahdarry of Arcot. It was not therefore the intention of Lord Clive, by acknowledging the right of Azeem ul Dowlah, to depart from the fundamental principle now ſtated; but it was his Lordſhip's deſire, according to the practice of recognizing rights by Treaty not exiſting antecedently to the Treaty of recognition, to inſert in the preſent Treaty ſuch an acknowledgement on the part of the Britiſh Government as might give the greateſt practicable degree of force to the rights which it was about to beſtow on the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

5. Lord Clive is, however, happy to inform the Governor General, that this acknowledgment was entirely voluntary on the part of his Lordſhip, and that the faith of the Britiſh Government has in no degree been pledged to recognize any inherent right in the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah throughout the late negotiations. His Highneſs ſtated his conviction, that the rights of his Highneſs's family, founded on its connection with the Company, had been annihilated by the violation of the alliance, and that he conſidered the cauſes of his own elevation to have flowed from the generoſity and moderation of the Britiſh Government. Lord Clive felt himſelf therefore relieved from the ſuppoſed difficulties ſtated in the Governor General's diſpatch in propoſing to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the modification recommended by his Excellency with reſpect to the preamble, and to the firſt Article of the Treaty of Fort St. George.

6. In conformity to the principles repeatedly declared by his Highneſs, the Nabob Azeem Dowlah received this propoſition with the utmoſt degree of *cheerfulneſs*, and relinquiſhed all claims to the acknowledgment of his hereditary pretenſions, without expreſſing any diffidence or alarm with reſpect to the intention of the propoſed modification.

7. We have therefore the honour to inform you, that the *treaty framed by the Governor General*, according to the explanation contained in the diſpatch of the 18th ultimo from his Excellency in Council, has been executed by us; and the copy of that *inſtrument, ratified* by the Governor General in Council, has been delivered to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, from whom we have received a correſpondent copy of the Treaty.

8. In obedience to the further inſtructions of the Governor General, for the purpoſe of obviating any doubt with reſpect to the intention of the 5th, 6th, and 7th articles of the Treaty, we have executed and interchanged with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah ſeparate Explanatory Arricles to be annexed to the Treaty; of thoſe Articles we have the honour of tranſmitting a copy, for the purpoſe of being ratified by the Governor General in Council, if they ſhould have embraced with ſufficient preciſion the intention of his Excellency's inſtructions.

9. In fixing the ultimate amount of the Nabob's income we have been governed by his Excellency the Governor General's ſeparate diſpatches to Lord Clive; and his Excellency will obſerve, that the principle of calculation adopted by us will limit his Highneſs's proportion to about three lacs of pagodas under the moſt beneficial operation of the preſent arrangements for the adminiſtration of the revenues of the Carnatic.

10. We have the honour to inform the Governor General in Council, that the ratified Treaty, with the ſeparate Explanatory Articles, was interchanged with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah on the 16th inſtant, under every circumſtance of public reſpect ſuited to the importance of the occaſion.

11. We entertain a juſt ſenſe of the honour which the Governor General in Council has conferred on us, by the expreſſion of his Excellency's public thanks on the occaſion of executing the Treaty: we beg to aſſure his Excellency, that we

conſider

Vol. I. 1801. consider the manner in which his sentiments have been conveyed to us highly honourable to the administration of the affairs of this Government; and we are grateful for the confidence reposed in us by the Governor General, by which we have been enabled, in the conduct of this important transaction, to deserve the approbation of his Excellency in Council.

12. Reflecting on the progress and termination of this transaction, Lord Clive deems it to be his duty to bestow that tribute of praise which is due to Mr. Webbe and to Lieutenant Colonel Close; his Lordship considers himself fortunate that circumstances permitted his employment of the services of those Gentlemen, according to the wishes of the Governor General, in the oral examinations taken at Vellore and Seringapatam; and that he should be enabled, at a subsequent period of time, to avail himself of the same services in the conduct of the late negotiation.

13. Lord Clive has no doubt that the Governor General will concur in the importance which his Lordship attaches to the consistent form which has by these means been preserved in the progress of the transaction, and to the peculiar advantage derived from the exclusive employment of European Gentlemen of honour, eminently qualified by their knowledge of Eastern manners and languages to conduct a negotiation of so much delicacy.

14. Lord Clive knows, that it is unnecessary for his Lordship to direct the attention of the Governor General in Council to the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Close and Mr. Webbe; but his Lordship feels it to be no less an act of justice, than of personal satisfaction, to express to his Excellency in Council his Lordship's high sense and approbation of the temper, judgment, and ability manifested by these Gentlemen, in the accomplishment of an arrangement by which this Government, acting under the authority of the Governor General in Council, has been enabled to adjust the affairs of the Carnatic in a manner so honourable and advantageous to the Company and to the Nation.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servants,

Fort St. George,
22d Sept. 1801.

(Signed) *Clive,*
J. Stuart,
Wm Petrie,
E. W. Fallowfield.

(A true Copy.)
J. Webbe,
Chief Secy to Govt.

[*Here follows Lord Clive's Minute in Council of the 29th September 1801, relative to the pecuniary provision to be made for the Families of the late Nabobs, with the statements therein referred to; contained in the printed Papers before referred to; folios 125 to 131:—And the following is the Resolution of the Council thereon:*

Approved, and ordered to be communicated to the Government at Fort William.

The necessary communications are directed to be made to the Accountant General, &c. &c. and the President is requested to transmit to his Highness the Nabob a Copy of the several statements annexed to his Lordship's Minute.

DIARY to Secret Consultations, the 3d October 1801.

Sent the following Letter to the Honourable Peter Speke, Vice President in Council at Fort William:

Honourable Sir,

1. Lord Clive has the honour of informing you, that, in conformity to the 9th Article, recently concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, his Lordship

Lordſhip proceeded, in concert with his Highneſs, to determine the amount of the pecuniary proviſion to be made for the Family, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. Vol. I. (P.)

2. The principle on which the ſtipends have been fixed is deſcribed in a ſeparate Minute, recorded by Lord Clive; and we do ourſelves the honour of referring the Vice Preſident in Council to the incloſed Copy of that Minute, for an explanation of the principle of diſtribution, as well as of the amount of money appropriated to the different branches of the Families, to the dependants, and to the Principal Officers of the late Nabobs.

3. We have great pleaſure in pointing out to the notice of the Vice Preſident in Council, that the total amount, which is entirely ſatisfactory to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, is leſs than the eſtimated amount of the Jagheer lands intended to have been appropriated to the ſupport of the family of the late Nabobs, according to the proviſions of the Treaty of 1792.

We have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, (Signed) *Clive.*
2d October 1801. &c. Council.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Conſultations, the 24th November 1801.

Read the following Letter:

To the Right Honourable Edward Lord Clive, Governor in Council at Fort St. George.

My Lord,

The Honourable the Vice Preſident in Council has had the honour to receive the letter from your Lordſhip in Council, dated 22d September.

The Vice Preſident in Council has now the ſatisfaction to return the two Explanatory Articles which accompanied your Lordſhip's letter, ratified by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General.

The Vice Preſident in Council will ſhortly again have the honour of addreſſing your Lordſhip on the ſubject of that diſpatch.

We have the honour to be, &c.

Fort William, *G. H. Barlow.*
the 3d November 1801. *G. Udney.*

The Preſident informs the Board, that he will take an early opportunity of exchanging the ratified Articles with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Secret Conſultations, the 12th January 1802.

The Preſident lays before the Board the following Letter from his Excellency the Governor General, and deſires that official copies of it may be tranſmitted to Lieutenant Colonel Cloſe and Mr. Webbe.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I have the honour to tranſmit to your Lordſhip a copy of a diſpatch forwarded by me to the Secret Committee of the Honourable the Court of Directors, under date the 21ſt of October 1801.

2. Your Lordſhip in Council, being already in poſſeſſion of the Papers enumerated in the 5th paragraph of the diſpatch to the Secret Committee, it is unneceſſary at preſent either to incloſe copies of them, or to trouble you with any fur-

Vol. I. (P.) ther obſervations upon their contents, than to direct that my diſpatch to the Secret Committee, which accompanies this letter, be entered upon the Records of Fort St. George in the Secret Department.

Allahabad, the 18th December 1801. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Welleſley.*

By His Excellency the Moſt Noble
the Governor General.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Secy to Govt.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations, the 5th March 1802.

The Preſident delivers in the following Minute:

(EXTRACT)

Having lately received the permiſſion of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, to record ſuch parts of my ſeparate correſpondence with his Excellency as I ſhould deem expedient, I take this opportunity of recording alſo my correſpondence with other Public Officers connected or ariſing out of theſe communications.

I have directed the whole of this correſpondence to be arranged in the order of the ſubjects to which it reſpectively relates, and ſhall annex to each head ſuch explanations as it may appear to require; premiſing that ſuch portions of my ſeparate correſpondence, as terminated in any public act of the Government, have been already recorded at the periods when thoſe public acts received the ſanction of the Board; it will therefore be moſt convenient that the correſpondence which I now record, ſhall be entered in ſeparate books for eventual reference in the departments to which it reſpectively belongs.

Nabob.
Secᵗ Deptᵗ.

Secᵗ Departᵗ Conſ. 25th July 1801. 31ſt Dᵉ. This head conſiſts of ſome letters, not hitherto recorded, to and from the Governor General, on the contingencies which might ariſe in the arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, and of ſome unimportant correſpondence with the late Nabob.

SEPARATE

SEPARATE CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

1. I HAVE had the honour to receive your Lordſhip's diſpatch (N° 11.) dated the 21ſt ult. and I think it of importance to communicate to your Lordſhip, with all practicable expedition, my entire approbation of the arrangement which your Lordſhip propoſes to adopt in the event of the death of his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, for exerciſing proviſionally, on the part of the Honourable Company, the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic.

2. Having recently conſidered the ſubject of the affairs of the Carnatic, connected with the tranſactions deſcribed in the correſpondence diſcovered at Seringapatam, it is my intention to tranſmit to your Lordſhip, by Mr. Webbe, my detailed inſtructions for your Lordſhip's guidance, which will embrace as well the contingency of the Nabob's death, as the nature of the ſecurity to be provided for the future intereſts of the Company in the Carnatic. Until your Lordſhip ſhall receive theſe inſtructions, it is my wiſh that the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic ſhould be exerciſed by the Government of Fort St. George, in the event of the death of Omdut ul Omrah; but it is my deſire that your Lordſhip ſhould entirely refrain from any negociation with the reputed Son of the Nabob, or with any other ſuppoſed heir of his Highneſs, until my intentions with regard to the future government of the Carnatic ſhall be fully communicated to your Lordſhip.

I have the honour to be,

Fort William, 2d June 1801. &c. &c. (Signed) *Welleſley.*

By his Excellency the Governor General.

(Signed) *Henry Welleſley.*

To the Right Honourable the Earl of Mornington, K. P. Governor General, &c. &c. &c. Fort William.

My Lord,

I have had the honour to receive your Lordſhip's official and ſecret diſpatch (N° 12.) dated the 26th March; and in conformity to the ſpirit of your Lordſhip's requeſt, contained in para. 8. I loſe no time in expreſſing to your Lordſhip my entire concurrence in the expediency of every part of your Lordſhip's proviſional inſtructions.

The event to which they have a reference ſeems, however, to be leſs within the ſcope of immediate probability, than at any former period ſince my arrival in this country.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, 11th April 1800. &c. &c. (Signed) *Clive.*

To his Excellency the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The reports which I continue to receive of the declining health of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, afford the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect his ſpeedy diſſolution.

The letter of your Lordſhip's official diſpatch (N° 12.) dated 26th March 1800, ſufficiently determines the meaſures which at that period your Lordſhip

expected

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expected me to adopt on the occurrence of his Highneſs's death, at any period previous to the receipt of your Lordſhip's final determination on the whole tenor of his Highneſs's conduct, then under your Lordſhip's conſideration.

But in the deciſion of this delicate and important queſtion, it is alſo material to bear in mind, that the reſult of the inveſtigation which was directed in your Lordſhip's ſubſequent diſpatch (N° 13.) had not at that time been brought under your Lordſhip's obſervation; that in conſequence of the report of this inveſtigation, your Lordſhip had made your arrangements for proceeding perſonally to Fort St. George for the execution of the meaſures which your Lordſhip had reſolved to adopt, and that being diſappointed in this expectation, your Lordſhip had required the preſence at Fort William of the principal Executive Officer of this Government, for the purpoſe of connecting, among other important objects, the whole detail of the meaſures to be adopted for the future Government of the Carnatic.

If therefore, in the event of his Highneſs's death, I ſhould proceed to the execution of a Treaty with his ſucceſſor, according to the diſcretionary powers which have been veſted in me by your Lordſhip's diſpatch (N° 2.) it is manifeſt that I ſhould anticipate thoſe details which are either at this time under your Lordſhip's immediate conſideration, or have been concluded and determined by your Lordſhip's authority; and that in either caſe, ſome new and important view, which a reviſion of the whole caſe may have ſuggeſted to your Lordſhip's mind, might be defeated by my premature interference.

After the moſt mature reflection on all the circumſtances which are connected with theſe important conſiderations, I am ſatisfied that no material injury is likely to ariſe, but that much future facility will probably enſue from holding the ſucceſſion itſelf, as well as all its conſequent arrangements, open for your Lordſhip's future commands.

I am accordingly prepared to limit my immediate views on the expected contingency to the aſſumption of the Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic, according to the draft of a Proclamation which I have the honour to encloſe for your Lordſhip's conſideration; for the tranſmiſſion of which to all quarters of the Carnatic, on the moment of his Highneſs's deceaſe, I have made the requiſite arrangements.

I have the honour to tranſmit, for your Lordſhip's conſideration, the draft of a Treaty which I had prepared, in conformity with your Lordſhip's orders in your diſpatch (N° 12.) 1800, but which the conſiderations already ſtated in this letter have induced me to poſtpone for your Lordſhip's further commands.

Although this draft appears to me to be founded on the ſpirit of your Lordſhip's inſtructions, as being modelled on the principles of the late Treaty of Tanjore, it is proper for me to obſerve, that a full conſideration of its effect, compared with the actual ſtate and increaſed difficulties of the finances of the Company, will probably juſtify, in your Lordſhip's opinion, an arrangement more favourable to the intereſts of the Company.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

Fort St. George,
21ſt May 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it has become expedient, in conſequence of the death of his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Omdut ul Omrah, &c. to make a temporary proviſion for the adminiſtration of the Government and Revenues of the Carnatic, until the neceſſary arrangements for its future government ſhall be fixed and eſtabliſhed:

The Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort St. George, hereby orders and directs, that all Foujedars, Canongoes, Deſmookes, Deſpondeas, Zemindars, Poligars, Aumils, Cumums, and Ryots, in the Soubahs of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and its dependencies, do pay due obedience to the orders of the Engliſh Sircar.

All Aumils, Renters, Cumums, and Ryots, and the inhabitants at large, are accordingly

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ingly hereby warned not to pay an anna of revenue after the publication of this Proclamation to any perſon or perſons whomſoever but the Servants of the Company duly authorized, who will immediately proceed into and aſſume the management of the country; and if, notwithſtanding this public warning, it ſhall appear that any ſum has been paid, on account of revenue, to any other perſons than the authorized Servants of the Company, the perſons ſo paying will ſubject themſelves to pay the like amount a ſecond time to the Honourable Company.

It is hereby further notified, that the juſt and reaſonable arrears due to the troops and Sibundies now employed in the diſtricts will be fairly adjuſted and diſcharged, ſo ſoon as a regular Government ſhall be eſtabliſhed.

All perſons in charge of religious eſtabliſhments, all Relations, Jaghiredars, Penſioners, and others, dependent on the bounty of the deceaſed Nabob, may be ſatisfied that their intereſts ſhall ſuſtain no injury from this temporary arrangement.

TREATY for cementing the Friendſhip and Alliance between the Honourable Company and and for eſtabliſhing the Government of the Carnatic on a permanent foundation.

Whereas the ſtipulations and conditions of the Treaty of 1792, concluded between the Right Honourable Earl Cornwallis, Governor General, &c. &c. &c. and his Highneſs Walajah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. Nabob of the Carnatic, have been found inadequate to the intentions of the Contracting Parties: And

Whereas on his elevation to the Muſnud of his Anceſtors, being fully aware of the inefficacy of the exiſting engagements, is deſirous of entering into ſuch other arrangements as may be deemed expedient for the better management of the revenues of the Carnatic, and the due adminiſtration of juſtice; and alſo for ſecuring to the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company a regular diſcharge of their exiſting and future demands on the Carnatic Payen Ghaut:

Wherefore the preſent Treaty is concluded between his Highneſs on his own part, and the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, on behalf of the Company, being inveſted with full powers by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley Behauder, Captain General of His Majeſty's and the Honourable Company's Forces, Governor General of all the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India, according to the following Articles:

Article 1ſt.

Such parts of all former Treaties with the former Nabobs of the Carnatic, as are intended to eſtabliſh the friendſhip and alliance between the Honourable Company and the Nabob of the Carnatic, are hereby ſtrengthened and confirmed; and the Contracting Parties mutually agree, that the friends and enemies of either ſhall be conſidered as the friends and enemies of both.

Article 2d.

The ſeveral proviſions heretofore eſtabliſhed, for enabling the Contracting Parties to carry the ſpirit and intention of the preceding Article into execution, having proved defective, and the complicated evils which have hitherto ariſen from a divided and fluctuating authority having eſtabliſhed the abſolute neceſſity of an effectual and radical reform of the exiſting adminiſtration of the revenues of the ſaid country, it is ſtipulated and agreed, that all former proviſions for ſecuring a partial or temporary interference on the part of the Honourable Company in the government, or in the adminiſtration of the revenues of the Carnatic, ſhall be entirely annulled, and that in lieu thereof, a permanent ſyſtem for the collection of the revenue, and for the adminiſtration of juſtice, ſhall be eſtabliſhed in the manner hereafter detailed.

Article 3d.

The Honourable Company ſhall be at liberty, as ſoon as poſſible, to aſcertain, determine, and eſtabliſh rights of property, and to fix a reaſonable aſſeſſment upon the different ſoubahs, zemindaries, talooks, pergunnahs, and villages of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and to ſecure a fixed and permanent revenue; and the ſaid aſſeſſment,

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ſo aſcertained and fixed, ſhall not be liable to change, but ſtill be collected according to fixed rent-rolls, by ſuch Officers as ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe.

Article 4th.

Courts ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the due adminiſtration of civil and criminal juſtice, under the ſole authority of the Engliſh East India Company. The ſaid Courts ſhall be compoſed of Officers to be appointed by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George for the time being, and ſhall in no inſtance whatever be ſubject to the controul, authority, or interference of the ſaid Nabob; but ſhall be conducted according to ſuch ordinances and regulations (framed with a due regard to the exiſting laws and uſages of the country) as ſhall from time to time be enacted and publiſhed by the ſaid Governor in Council.

Article 5th.

The revenues ſhall be collected according to the rates of aſſeſſment to be eſtabliſhed by the 3d Article, and by the Officers to be appointed by the ſaid Governor in Council for that purpoſe; and the ſaid Nabob ſhall exerciſe no controul whatever, nor in any manner interfere in the adminiſtration of the ſaid revenues.

Article 6th.

Whereas it was ſtipulated and agreed, by the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, that the payments to the Honourable Company by his Highneſs the Nabob ſhall amount to 15,21,105 pagodas, under the different denominations of Subſidy and private debts; it is now ſtipulated and agreed, that theſe diſtinctions ſhall for ever ceaſe, and that the whole revenue ſhall be collected and accounted for by the ſaid Company in the manner hereinafter provided, the ſaid Company charging themſelves with the payment of that part of the regiſtered private debt, or conſolidated debt of 1777, which has not been already transferred to their account.

Article 7th.

In lieu of the ſaid ſtipulations in the 4th Article of the Treaty of 1792, it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that his Highneſs the Nabob ſhall in all caſes receive annually the ſum of 2,13,911 pagodas, as an equivalent for the Jaghires reſerved by the Treaty of 1792, which ſums ſhall be conſidered to be the firſt charge on the net revenues of the Carnatic. In addition to the ſaid ſum of 2,13,911 pagodas, his Highneſs ſhall receive a proportion of one-fifth of the remaining net revenues of the Carnatic, to be calculated after deducting the amount of the ſaid Jaghires, and all charges of collection of whatever deſcription; the reſidue of the revenue, after the foregoing deductions, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the ſaid Company.

Article 8th.

It is however ſtipulated and agreed between the Contracting Parties, that a fixed portion of the above ſpecified equivalent for the Jaghires reſerved by the Treaty of 1792, ſhall be appropriated according to a ſcale to be hereafter concerted between the Contracting Parties, for the maintenance of certain branches of his Highneſs's family, and of Jaghiredars, or other families, at preſent dependent on the ſervice or bounty of the Nabob of the Carnatic.

Article 9th.

It being the intention of the Honourable Company to ſecure, in the moſt ample manner, to his Highneſs and to the branches of his family, and to the other perſons deſcribed in the preceding Article, the proviſion intended to be made for them reſpectively, it is hereby ſtipulated and agreed, that the ſums which ſhall be appropriated under the preceding Article ſhall be paid from the Company's Treaſury to the perſons entitled to receive them; and that whenever any of the ſaid families ſhall become extinct, that the ſums allotted for their maintenance ſhall thenceforward revert to his Highneſs the Nabob.

Article 10th.

It is ſtipulated and agreed, that the Nabob ſhall be treated on all occaſions, in his own territories as well as thoſe of the Company, with all the attention, reſpect, and honour which is due to a Friend and Ally of the Britiſh Nation.

Article 11th.

It is agreed that the Honourable Engliſh East India Company ſhall charge themſelves with the military defence of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the cuſtody of

all

all the forts and garriſons; and his Highneſs engages to maintain no troops whatever, excepting thoſe belonging to his Highneſs's honorary body-guard.

Article 12th.

His Highneſs the Nabob having by the above-recited ſtipulations transferred to the Honourable Company the exerciſe of the rights of Sovereignty over the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, transfers alſo to the ſaid Company the rights of Coinage, in order that the evils now reſulting from the currency of various baſe coins may be remedied by a general coinage, to be eſtabliſhed by the ſaid Company.

Article 13th.

In order that his Highneſs the Nabob may have full ſatisfaction with regard to the revenues of the territories hereby ſubjected to the management of the Company, his Highneſs ſhall be at liberty to inſpect the Accounts of the Board of Revenue from time to time, or to ſtation a Vakeel or Accountant, at his own expence, for the purpoſe of taking, for his Highneſs's uſe, copies of any or of all the accounts of the revenues of the Carnatic, which ſhall be recorded in the office of the Board of Revenue.

Article 14th.

And whereas it is neceſſary to the convenience and comfort of his Highneſs the Nabob, that certain ſupplies of rice grain and other grain, ſhould be ſupplied for the uſe of his Highneſs, the Company bind themſelves to furniſh ſuch ſupplies as often as the Nabob ſhall find it neceſſary to apply for this purpoſe, his Highneſs binding himſelf to pay for the ſaid grain, with the charges of tranſportation, at the rate of the current prices of the time being.

This Treaty, conſiſting of fourteen Articles, being ſettled this day the corresponding with by the Right Honourable Lord Clive on the part of his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Wellesley, Governor-General aforeſaid, and by his Highneſs on his own part, the ſaid Right Honourable Lord Clive has delivered to his Highneſs the Nabob one copy of the ſame, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf, and his Highneſs has delivered to the Right Honourable Lord Clive another copy of the ſame, ſigned and ſealed by himſelf; and the Right Honourable Lord Clive engages that the ſaid Treaty ſhall be ratified by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General, under his ſeal and ſignature, within forty days from the date hereof.

(Circular) To M. A. Scott, Collector at Guntoor.

Sir,

Upon receipt of this letter you will proceed with the leaſt poſſible delay to Pulnaud, to aſſume charge of the management of that diſtrict, purſuant to the Proclamation of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, of which a copy is herewith encloſed.

The Commanding Officer has already been inſtructed to place his ſeal, with that of the late Nabob's Manager, on his late Highneſs's Cutcherry and the public Treaſure, and to deſire the Manager to prepare without delay the Jummah Waſil Baukee, of the revenue to the day of affixing the ſeals, to be delivered to you on your arrival. Should he have declined to do ſo, you will take the moſt effectual meaſures for aſcertaining the ſtate of the revenue, and collecting the balances, reporting to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, at as early a period as circumſtances ſhall admit, the ſettlement of the current year, the actual ſtate of the revenue and country, and the amount of the arrears due to his Highneſs's Sibbendy immediately employed therein.

Should any attempts be made to obſtruct your aſſumption of the complete charge of the country, you will without delay apply to the Officer commanding for military aid, proclaiming your determination to make uſe of it if your authority ſhall not be immediately acknowledged, and your orders promptly obeyed.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Sec.ʳ to Gov.ᵗ

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P. S. You will of courſe underſtand, that the Jaghires are to remain with the preſent poſſeſſors until further orders.

The ſame to Mr. E. Greenway, to take charge of Pulicat and Setwadoor.

D° - - - to Mr. George Stratton, collector in the Weſtern Pollams Veneatagherry, to take charge of the northern diviſion of the Arcot province below the Ghauts and north of the Palar.

D° - - Captain J. G. Graham, Kiſtnagherry, to take charge of Cudapunatum and his Highneſs's diſtricts above the Ghauts, and the villages within the Baramahal.

D° - - to Major Macleod, Salum, to take charge of the ſouthward and center diviſion of the Arcot province ſouth of the Palar.

D° - - - Mr. John Wallis, jun. Combacorium, to take charge of the province of Trichinopoly Terriour Arrialour and Warriorpollam.

D° - - - Mr. T. B. Hurdis, to take charge of Madura.

D° - - - Mr. Luſhington, to take charge of the Tinnevelly province.

D° - - - Mr. to take charge of Nellore and Ongole.

Circular (2d to each Officer.)

To the Officer commanding, Arcot, Nellore, Ongole, Pulnaud, Chandergherry, Vellore, Amboor, Tiagar, Trichinipoly, Madura, Palamcota.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Honourable the Governor in Council to deſire, that immediately on the receipt of this letter, you will proceed with a ſufficient guard to the head Cutcherry of his late Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, neareſt to your poſt, where you will deliver to the principal Servant of the Cutcherry one of the accompanying Proclamations, and proceed to ſecure under your ſeal, and that of his Highneſs's principal Servant on the ſpot, the caſh cheſt of the Cutcherry or the Sircar treaſure, wherever lodged, together with all Sircar grain, and all the public records and papers appertaining to his late Highneſs's Sircar.

You will require his late Highneſs's principal Servant to circulate a copy of the Proclamation which you have delivered to him, to every Cuſbah village within his management, with the leaſt poſſible delay, explaining to him, that prompt obedience will recommend him both to his Highneſs and the Company's Sircar; and you will require him to prepare, for the uſe of the (*enter the name*) Civil Officer, who will immediately proceed into the diſtrict, a Jummah Waſil Baukee of the revenue, up to the date on which you ſhall have affixed your ſeal on the public treaſure.

In the event of a refuſal on the part of ſuch Servant to circulate the ſaid Proclamation, you will, with all poſſible diſpatch, procure copies to be made, and take meaſures for circulating them yourſelf to each Cuſbah village.

And you will cauſe the ſaid Proclamation to be promulgated by beat of Tom Tom, in all the principal towns and villages within the management of the ſaid principal Cutcherry.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Secy.

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

Although in the meaſures which I have arranged for the event of the Nabob's deceaſe, proviſion has been made for the poſtponing any interference with the exiſting Jaghires, I have conſidered it expedient, for the purpoſe of tranquillizing the minds of the Muſſulman inhabitants at large, to add the following paragraph to the draft

of

of the intended Proclamation, which I had the honour to incloſe in my diſpatch to your Lordſhip, N° 11.

All perſons in charge of Religious eſtabliſhments, all Relations, Jaghiredars, Penſioners, and others, dependent on the bounty of the deceaſed Nabob, may be ſatisfied that their intereſts ſhall ſuſtain no injury from this temporary arrangement.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 22d May 1801. (Signed) *Clive.*

To his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Marquis Welleſley, K. P. &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

The particular circumſtances which attach to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, and to the family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, until the late arrangement for the affairs of the Carnatic ſhall have received the confirmation of the Court of Directors, have induced me to record my ſentiments in a particular manner. The expediency of ſuppreſſing the expectations which the family of Omdut ul Omrah manifeſtly continues to cheriſh, appeared to me to require the explicit declaration contained in my anſwer, addreſſed to the diſcontented Members of it; and I deem it to be my duty to tranſmit to your Excellency a copy of my Minute, with the ſeveral Papers annexed to it, for the purpoſe of apprizing your Lordſhip of the adherence of Omdut ul Omrah's family to the Councils of that Prince, and for the purpoſe of enabling your Lordſhip, if you ſhould deem it to be expedient, to uſe your influence to check the hopes of change induſtriouſly encouraged by ſome Members of the Family, to the manifeſt inconvenience of every branch of it.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, 26th Dec. 1801. &c. &c. (Signed) *Clive.*

COPY of a Letter from the Regents appointed by the late Nabob of the Carnatic Omdut ul Omrah, to act during the minority of the young Man nominated by his will as his Succeſſor.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

May it pleaſe your Honourable Court,

It is with infinite concern that we acquaint you with the death of his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah, &c. late Nabob of the Carnatic; and with ſeveral unfortunate conſequences which have ſucceeded to that melancholy event.

His Highneſs departed this life on the 15th ultimo, having been afflicted for ſome time previous with a dangerous diſorder, which abating at ſeveral intervals in its ſeverer ſymptoms, allowed his Highneſs to appoint a Succeſſor, and to diſpoſe with proper formality of his affairs.

We have to inform your Honourable Court that by his laſt teſtament, his Highneſs was pleaſed to name his only acknowledged Son Wallajah Ameer ul Hind, Tajoob Omrah, Ameer ul Mulk, Moin ud Dowlah, Mahommed Ally Huſſein Caum Bahauder, Jaffer, Zung, &c. &c. &c. to ſucceed to the Sovereignty of the Carnatic; and, conſidering the tender years of the Prince, was further pleaſed to appoint a Regency to act on his behalf until he ſhould have attained his nineteenth year; which laſt important office was committed to our hands, by the confidence and truſt with which his late Highneſs had ever condeſcended to honour us.

Entering on the functions of our ſacred charge, we communicated to the Government of Fort St. George the order of ſucceſſion which his Highneſs had thought proper to appoint, the particular relation in which we ſtood with the high Perſonage on whom the Sovereignty had devolved, and our willing diſpoſition to conſult with them for the intereſts of the Company; and for ſeveral days the Officers of that Government were deputed to us with offers, which they repreſented to us as having been ſuggeſted by the Government General of Bengal, and as being incapable of any modification or change.

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The offers to which we have alluded embraced the entire ſurrender of the Carnatic, with all the privileges and immunities attached to its Sovereignty, without ſtipulation or condition whatſoever; though at the time when they were made, the Officers of Government, we muſt do them the juſtice to ſtate, were pleaſed to ſay that the Company were inclined, in the event of that ſurrender, to make an ample proviſion for the Prince.

Your Honourable Court will perceive the numerous difficulties which oppoſed themſelves to our acceding to terms of ſo extraordinary and extenſive a nature, and of ſo direct a tendency to the violation of the truſt which had been honourably confided to us; and will not be ſurpriſed that, from a ſenſe of duty, we heſitated to comply with them.

We have, however, to apprize your Honourable Court, that we endeavoured by every means within our power, to ſatisfy the wiſhes of the Company, ſo as that object might be attained without the ſacrifice of our honour, and the treacherous ſurrender of the intereſts committed to us in charge. And with this inclination we framed certain Articles in writing, and preſented them to the Officers of Government, whereby we propoſed to cede to the entire management and controul of the Company, the diſtricts of Madura, Tinnevelly, Palnaud, and Angole, in lieu of the annual Kiſts which the Princes of the Carnatic engaged themſelves to pay to the Company by the Treaty of 1792, under the denomination of a ſubſidy, the rents of which diſtricts being equal to the ſum claimable on that account; and perceiving afterwards, that the Government were ſtill deſirous of a more extenſive territorial acquiſition and controul, we ſcrupled not to offer, with a view to prevent any miſunderſtanding in the commencement of our office, to cede the whole of the countries mentioned in the Schedule N° 2, annexed to the laſt mentioned Treaty, on the baſis of our former propoſal, to be poſſeſſed by the Company in entire power, until his Highneſs ſhould arrive at the age when he was appointed to take charge of his own affairs.

As the laſt propoſal left nothing within our hands for the behalf and enjoyment of his Highneſs but a ſmall part of the Province of Arcot, ſome family Jaghires and certain regal Privileges, we entertained the moſt ſanguine hopes that it would have ſufficed to gratify the deſires of the Company. But we had the misfortune to find, after many conferences, that nothing could ſatiate their views but an abſolute and unqualified ſubmiſſion to their will; a ſubmiſſion which, in our ſituations, we could neither juſtify to ourſelves nor to the world.

It would be unneceſſary for us to ſtate to your Honourable Court the ſeveral meetings and converſations which paſſed between us and the avowed Officers of Government; but it may be expected that we make known to you the oſtenſible grounds on which ſo extraordinary a preliminary was propoſed on the part of the Government, and at all our conferences moſt peremptorily inſiſted on. And this was no other than an alleged forfeiture by the Officers of Government of the Sovereignty of the Carnatic, for a ſuppoſed breach of Treaty by his late Highneſs and his Royal Predeceſſor, in holding communication with Tippoo Sultaun, late Sovereign of Myſore; a circumſtance of which we never heard the ſlighteſt inſinuation until that unfortunate moment.

Knowing that his late Highneſs had lived in amity with the Company's Government, and had fulfilled all the relations which were incumbent on him to the lateſt hour of his exiſtence; that the whole of the Aſiatic world ſaw the mutual courteſies which were daily paſſing between them; we had a full impreſſion that the grounds ſuggeſted to us were not the real and true reaſons on which the immediate offer was founded.

We ſhall not trouble your Honourable Court with the means and arguments which we uſed to convince the Government, that no correſpondence of an unfriendly nature had ever been entered into by the great and venerable Perſonages whom we have before named. For you will conclude with us, both from the nature of the offer, and the circumſtances which ſucceeded it, that the reaſon avowed by them was not the plain reaſon which governed either their offer or their conduct; and if the alleged circumſtance of complaint had exiſted, but which we moſt poſitively deny, until

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better and more ſolemnly aſſured, we do not ſee what poſſible right or pretext of interference it could have afforded to the Company under the exiſting ſituation of things.

Whatever ſuppoſed correſpondence his late Highneſs or his Predeceſſor had entered into, it had not altered their condition with the Company, had not changed their demeanour towards them, and had not effected any injury to their intereſts. Their ſucceſſor therefore preſented himſelf to the Company, with a deſire to renew his engagements, with no offence on his head, and with an offer of friendſhip and ſervice in his extended hand; and it is difficult to imagine any principle which could have authorized the Company under this circumſtance, to refuſe his propoſed amity, to deny his independency, to caſt him from his hereditary dominions, and to place another, without pretenſions, on the Muſnud of his Fathers. But theſe things have occurred to the wonder and aſtoniſhment of the Indian world!

We neither know, nor can we acknowledge any merit or right in the Perſonage whom the government of Fort St. George have thought proper to clothe with the Sovereignty of the Carnatic, except the merit of his conforming himſelf to another's mandate, and his having ceded a mighty empire, which was not his own, to the ambitious deſigns of the Company; of his having diſgraced the line of Princes who preceded him, and of his having given, by the terms and manner of the ſurrender, the ſevereſt blow to thoſe intereſts which he thought for his own advantage to ſerve. For no one meaſure could have ſpread a more general alarm and jealouſy at the different Courts of Hindoſtan than that which it is our buſineſs to repreſent, in the hope of a ſpeedy and ſubſtantial redreſs.

We are not aware of the juſtifications which the Government may attempt of their injurious and unmerited conduct to a Prince whom they have thought fit to depoſe. But we know and feel that ſuch juſtification, whatever it may be, cannot ariſe out of the condition of the Prince; for we are bold to aſſert, that in perſon and quality he is juſtly and lawfully entitled to receive, and by circumſtance and fact, has undoubtedly and unequivocally received the Sovereignty of his Fathers; and in full confirmation of this aſſertion, we have taken the liberty to incloſe a copy of the Will of his late Highneſs the Nabob; the opinion of the learned Mawlahahs; and the ſentiments of every branch of his late Highneſs's Family and connections.

With theſe documents before your Honourable Court, you will underſtand thoſe fair and honourable pretenſions which his Highneſs the Prince, our undoubted Sovereign, poſſeſſes to the throne of his anceſtors; and underſtanding them, we are confidently aſſured that your Honourable Court will take immediate means to aſſert the honour and dignity of the Britiſh character, in rendering complete and ſatisfactory juſtice, though it be at the expence of ſelf-denial, and the exerciſe of ſeverer virtues.—

What need we ſay more?

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

The Letter from the reputed Son of the late Nabob to Meſſrs. Hall and Johnſtone has been already laid before the Houſe; folios 132 to 142 of the printed Papers before referred to.

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ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, regarding the Affairs of the Nabob of Arcot; including their Repreſentations to the Court of Directors on the Subject.

EXTRACT of Public Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1801.

Par. 148. AT our Conſultation of the 4th Auguſt laſt, Lord Clive acquainted us, that previouſly to the inſtallation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, his Lordſhip had found it neceſſary to advance to his Highneſs the ſum of one lac of rupees, on account of his proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic, to be accounted for on the ſettlement of accounts at the end of the current year; and that his Lordſhip had alſo thought it expedient to make a preſent to that Prince of five thouſand rupees, for the purpoſe of relieving his pecuniary diſtreſs, previouſly to the acknowledgment of his title to the Subahderry of Arcot. The neceſſity of this advance of money was founded on the extreme embarraſſment of Azeem ul Dowlah's pecuniary affairs, ſince the death of his Highneſs's father Ameer ul Omrah. Vol. II. Conſ. 4th Auguſt.

149. Lord Clive alſo deemed it to be conſiſtent with the importance of the occaſion to preſent to his Highneſs the Nabob, at the ceremony of his inſtallation, jewels and preſents to the amount of 1,428 pagodas on the part of the Company, which we have no doubt your Honourable Court will approve.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 17th February 1802.

Par. 80. We are concerned to inform you, that the principal branches of the Nabob's family have manifeſted, in a manner highly diſreſpectful to the Britiſh Government, and entirely regardleſs of thoſe motives of humanity and magnanimity which prevented the entire degradation of the Family, a decided hoſtility to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah. The endeavours of Lord Clive to conciliate a better diſpoſition appear to have been fruſtrated by the hopes encouraged by the diſcontented members of the Family of an ultimate change of the late arrangement. Theſe expectations are obviouſly fomented by the arts of perſons intereſted in the diſſenſion of the family, and we regret ſincerely that thoſe Princes ſhould be ſo little diſpoſed to conſult the dignity and comfort of the family.

81. The ſubject of theſe diſſenſions is fully diſcuſſed in our Minutes noticed in the margin, in which your Honourable Court will obſerve the grounds of diſſatisfaction Conſ. 22 Decem

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tion ſtated by the diſcontented members of the family, the explanation of the principles of his conduct by the Nabob, and the obſervations of the whole tenor of thoſe proceedings recorded by Lord Clive.

82. Under theſe circumſtances, which terminated in the Treaty of the Carnatic, it is manifeſtly the duty of the Britiſh Government to ſupport, in the moſt unequivocal manner, the rights conferred on the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and to open any encouragement to an expectation of change would be equally inconſiſtent with the ſolemn pledge of public faith, and injurious to the comfort and happineſs of the family; Lord Clive therefore aſſures your Honourable Court, that his Lordſhip's conſtant care will be directed to the ſuppreſſion of theſe fruitleſs hopes, and to the maintenance of the relations recently eſtabliſhed with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

83. The rights of the family being obliterated by this act of treachery, it is no leſs preſumptuous than ungrateful in thoſe Princes to oppoſe an arrangement executed for the principal purpoſe of renewing its connection with the Company, and its rank in Hindoſtan; and as your Honourable Court poſſeſs ample teſtimony of the acts recurred to by the late Omdut ul Omrah and his Highneſs's adviſers, we have no doubt that you will be ſufficiently prepared to meet the endeavours of intereſted perſons to calumniate the late arrangements.

84. Lord Clive has the ſatisfaction of informing your Honourable Court, that his Lordſhip has had occaſion to obſerve the greateſt degree of moderation on the part of his Highneſs the Nabob, and abundant proof of his diſpoſition to regulate his conduct upon principles conformable to his actual ſituation. The facts indeed ſtated in his Highneſs's letter of the 22d January laſt afford the moſt ſatisfactory teſtimony of the diſpoſition and refrainment of his Highneſs to poſſeſs himſelf of the property of his Father, under all the circumſtances of his elevation and power, leave us no room to doubt the ſincerity of his profeſſed deſire to acquire the affections of his family.

85. At the ſame time that we ſhall decidedly ſupport the rights of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, Lord Clive aſſures your Honourable Court, that the ſtricteſt degree of care and vigilance ſhall be applied to the ſecurity and happineſs of the diſcontented branches of the family. This aſſurance his Lordſhip offers with the more confidence from the ready diſpoſition of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah to accommodate his Highneſs's conduct to the views and wiſhes of the Britiſh Government, and we take this opportunity of expreſſing to your Honourable Court our ſatisfaction at this happy change in the temper of the Houſe of Arcot, which, ſince the Treaty of the Carnatic, has been converted from a ſpirit of acrimonious complaint and embarraſſing oppoſition, to a cordial deſire of cultivating the favourable opinion of the Government of Fort St. George, by diſcharging the duties of gratitude, attachment and reſpect.

86. The moſt Noble the Governor General having addreſſed a Letter to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, recapitulating the principles of his Highneſs's elevation to the Muſnud, congratulating his Highneſs on the event, and aſſuring him of the laſting ſupport of the Britiſh Government, both in England and in India; and having been pleaſed to direct this addreſs to be preſented to his Highneſs, accompanied by ſuitable preſents on the part of his Excellency, we have the honour to inform your Honourable Court, that we in conſequence attended our Preſident to the palace of Chepauk, for the purpoſe of delivering to the Nabob the letter and the preſents, as commanded by the Governor General; and that his Highneſs has received them with every mark of reſpect and ſatisfaction.

87. The receipt of the moſt Noble the Governor General's Letter is calculated to ſuppreſs every doubt of the permanency of the Treaty of the Carnatic, and this public declaration of his Excellency's ſentiments has tended to compoſe, to a conſiderable extent, the anxiety of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's mind. His Highneſs anticipated from it the early arrival of your confirmation of that Treaty, and as that event alone can ſuppreſs the hopes excited and preſerved by the diſcontented part of the family, we truſt, that in compaſſion for them, as well as in conſideration for the dignity of the Nabob, your Honourable Court will tranſmit to us your ſentiments on the Treaty of the Carnatic with every practicable degree of expedition.

88. We

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88. We have the satisfaction of informing your Honourable Court, that his Highness has received the congratulations of the Peshwa, and of the Nizam, on the occasion of his elevation to the Musnud, and the letters from those Princes have been entered on our Records. Conf. 17. Nov. 1801.

89. Having received from the President at Travancore an application on the part of the Rajah, requesting to be made acquainted with the channel through which his stipulated annual payments were in future to be made to his immediate superior Lord, we directed his Excellency to be informed, that the Peshcush, Nuzzeranahs, and Nuzzers payable by his Excellency were to be transmitted, according to the ancient usage, to the Durbar of the Nabob of the Carnatic. Dy to Conf. 24 d° and C. C. N° 68 for the Year 1801. Conf. 24 Nov. 1802.

90. We have judged it to be proper to compliment the Nabob by relinquishing to his Highness, as appendages of Sovereignty, the gardens of Sarelghur, the palace and gardens of Trichinopoly, and sundry villages and other Enaums appropriated to Religious purposes. Conf. 10 Nov.

91. For any further information on this subject we have the honour to refer you to the lists of the religious appropriations delivered to us by the Nabob, and to our instructions to the Board of Revenue noticed in the margin. Conf. 15th Dec.

92. We have issued orders to the Officer commanding at Trichinopoly, to afford protection to the family of Nusseer ul Mulk, the brother of the late Omdut ul Omrah. They appear to have been exposed to the insults and menaces of the late servants of the Circar, who had grown clamorous for the discharge of their arrears of pay. Your Honourable Court will be pleased to learn that our protection has been extended to this family at the express desire of his Highness the Nabob.

99. In consequence of a representation submitted to us by our President on the 2d instant from Sultan Mirza Mahomed Tajul Deon, a member of the House of Timur, we have, in concert with his Highness the Nabob, admitted that Prince to be a pensioner on the Carnatic, under the arrangement communicated to the Secret Committee in our dispatch of the 1st October last.

100. This person would have been included in the first arrangement of the stipendiary provision for the dependents of the late Governments, but the existence of his claim on the Carnatic was unknown at that period of time.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 23d March 1802.

Para. 5. Your Honourable Court will have learned from our Minutes noted in the margin, that the dissatisfied members of his Highness's family had signified to the Nabob their resolution to quit the precincts of Chepauk, and they accordingly applied to the Right Honourable the Governor for a guard to escort them to the places where they respectively intended to fix their residence. His Highness the Nabob, having however intimated to those Princes, that the females could not, consistently with the dignity of the family, be permitted to separate themselves from his Highness, as the constituted head of that family; and further, that his Highness could not permit the treasure accumulated by his predecessors to be surreptitiously conveyed from the palace for the purpose of individual branches of the family, his Lordship deemed it to be his duty, on the principles already stated to your Honourable Court, to refrain from any further correspondence on that subject. Conf. 9 Mar

6. We have the honour, however, to inform your Honourable Court, that those persons of the family whom we have mentioned continue in the undisturbed possession of their apartments in the palace of Chepauk, and we have reason to be satisfied that their persons and reputations are entirely safe from any indignity, if it should even be the intentions of the present Nabob, which we are convinced it is not, to offer it.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 3d May 1802.

Para. 2. We are concerned to be under the necessity of reporting to your Honourable Court the death of Ally Hussain, the reputed son of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, who departed this life on the 6th ultimo.

3. We

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3. We have the honour to enclose, for the information of your Honourable Court, the copy of a dispatch which the Right Honourable Lord Clive transmitted on the occasion to the Most noble the Governor General; and, in addition to the circumstances mentioned in that dispatch, we deem it proper to acquaint your Honourable Court, that the illness of Ally Hussain commenced in the interior apartments of Sultana Nissa Begum, his paternal aunt; that he was not removed from those apartments until the state of his disorder had become desperate, and that the situation of the young man appears to have been concealed, as well from his own mother, as from the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and from ourselves. On his arrival at his mother's palace, from which he had been absent more than two months, he was in a state of insensibility; and on the 3d ultimo in the evening, it was understood, from rumour alone, that Ally Hussain's illness was of a serious nature. On the morning of the 5th, Mr. Horseman the Physician, who is appointed to attend the Nabob and Highness's family, was directed to endeavour to obtain admission, with a view to ascertain his actual situation, to administer such assistance as might be requisite, or to offer, on the part of Lord Clive, such medical aid as the young man himself might desire; Dr. Anderson was named by some of his attendants, and the supposed letter of Ally Hussein, containing a request to that effect, was received about the same time that Mr. Horseman was making his report to Lord Clive.

4. On the receipt of that letter immediate orders were issued to the Physician General for the purpose of his waiting on Ally Hussein. The circumstances subsequent to Dr. Anderson's visit are sufficiently described in Lord Clive's dispatch to the Governor General, to which we have the honour to refer you.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated the 29th May 1802.

Para. 2. The letter which we had the honour of dispatching to your Honourable Court overland on the 3d instant, will have apprized you of the deaths of Ally Hussein, the reputed son of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and of Amer Sing the deposed Rajah of Tanjore.

3. Mr. Dick having deemed it to be necessary for him to record a formal dissent to the mode of that address, we have the honour of referring you to our Minutes for the grounds of that Gentleman's objection, and for our separate Minutes produced in consequence of his dissent.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Public Consultations; the 4th August 1801.

The President acquaints the Board, that previously to the installation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, his Lordship judged it expedient to advance to his Highness the sum of one lack of rupees on account of his proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic, to be accounted for in the statement of accounts at the end of the current year.

Lord Clive also informs the Board, that he judged it to be expedient to make a present of five thousand rupees to the Prince Azeem ul Dowlah, for the purpose of relieving his pecuniary distress, previously to the acknowledgment of his title to the Soubahdarry of Arcot.

Ordered accordingly, that the above-mentioned sums of money shall be adjusted in the books of this Presidency.

Ordered, that the proportion payable by monthly instalments on account of his Highness the Nabob's fifth part of the revenues of the Carnatic, being twelve thousand (12,000) star pagodas, shall be paid in advance from the 1st instant, at the commencement of each month, by the Sub-Treasurer.

The Chairman of the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Having taken occasion of stating to you in my letter of the 15th October last, my principles and sentiments with respect to the recordation of dissentient opinions at the

Board

Board of Council; and having obſerved the injunctions of the Honourable the Court of Directors on that ſubject, contained in their recent diſpatches to this Preſidency, I deem it to be proper for me to tranſmit to you the copy of a diſpatch which I have addreſſed to his Excellency the Moſt noble the Governor General, in conſequence of a formal diſſent recorded by a Member of the Council. Vol. II.

Under ordinary circumſtances, I ſhould have conſidered it to be ſuperfluous for me to requeſt your attention to ſuch a point; but as the Court of Directors expect the recordation of controverſial diſcuſſions, their orders on this ſubject appear to embrace a general principle of the Indian Government: I am deſirous therefore of communicating to them the motives which have governed and will continue to govern my conduct under the operation of orders, the execution of which muſt in my judgment obſtruct the proſperous and efficient adminiſtration of public Affairs.

I have the honour to be,
with the greateſt reſpect,
Sir,
Your moſt faithful and obedient Servant,
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
29th May 1802.

Diary; 14th Auguſt 1801.

Sent the following Letter to Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, Reſident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

This letter will be delivered to you by the perſon intruſted by his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, with letters * addreſſed to his *Highneſs the Nizam*, and to *his Miniſters*, on the ſubject of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's ſucceſſion to the Subadahry of Arcot; and I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to deſire that you will endeavour to obtain an early and ſuitable anſwer to the Nabob's letters.

I have the honour,
&c. &c.
Joſiah Webbe,
Secy to Govt.

Fort St. George,
14th Auguſt 1801.

The same to the Resident at Poonah.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations; the 2d October 1801.

THE Preſident lays before the Board the following draft of a letter, which his Lordſhip propoſes to addreſs to his Highneſs (entered alſo in C. C. No. 48).

To his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

Para. 1. I do myſelf the honour of tranſmitting to your Highneſs a ſtatement of the pecuniary ſtipends which, in communication with your Highneſs, have been fixed for the ſupport of the Families, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in conformity to the ſtipulations of the Treaty recently concluded with your Highneſs.

2. I requeſt the favour of your Highneſs to communicate to the different members of the Family the amount of the ſtipend which has been appointed for their expences. I alſo requeſt your Highneſs will furniſh me with a ſtatement of the different receipts to be granted, which, after being counterſigned and ſealed by your Highneſs, are to be conſidered ſufficient authority for the payment of the amount at the Company's Treaſury.

* Entered hereafter.

3. As ſoon as your Highneſs ſhall have furniſhed me with this document, orders will be iſſued to the officers of the Company's Treaſury for the payment of the ſtipends, from the firſt day of this month.

I have the honour to be,
May it pleaſe your Highneſs,
Your Highneſs's
Moſt obedient humble ſervant,
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
3d October 1801.

(Approved.)

Diary; 13th October 1801.

To Gholam Huſſain, Principal Moonſhee in the Office of the Perſian Tranſlator to Government.

The Right honourable the Governor in Council, firmly relying on your underſtanding, fidelity, and diligence, for the able, faithful, and ſatisfactory diſcharge of ſo honourable a truſt, has been pleaſed to nominate you to attend (under the immediate orders of the Governor) the Durbar of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, for the purpoſe of holding a conſtant perſonal communication with that Prince on the part of the Britiſh Government, and of executing ſuch orders, connected with thoſe communications, as you may receive from the Governor for the time being of Fort St. George.

His Lordſhip in Council has been pleaſed to grant to you a ſalary of one hundred pagodas per month, and a monthly allowance of fifty pagodas for your equipage and ſervants; and thoſe ſums will be regularly paid to you at the Treaſury on your receipt, counterſigned by one of his Lordſhip's private Secretaries.

Dated in Fort St. George this 13th day of October 1801.

By Order of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

To Mr. A. Falconar, Perſian Tranſlator.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to nominate Gholam Huſſain, the Principal Moonſhee in your office, to attend the Durbar of the Nabob of the Carnatic, under his Lordſhip's immediate orders, for the purpoſe of holding a conſtant perſonal communication with his Highneſs on the part of this Government; you will in conſequence permit Gholam Huſſain to diſcontinue his attendance at the Perſian Office.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

To Robert Woolf, Eſq. Accountant General.

Sir,

The Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed to nominate Gholam Huſſain to attend (under the immediate orders of his Lordſhip) the Durbar of his Highneſs the Nabob, with a ſalary of one hundred pagodas per month, and with a monthly allowance of fifty pagodas for equipage and ſervants, chargeable on that portion of the revenues of the Carnatic which is appropriated to the ſupport of his Highneſs's connexions, and of the dependants and Officers of the late Government.

The payment of theſe ſums at the Treaſury is to commence from the 1ſt inſtant, on the receipt of Gholam Huſſain, counterſigned by one of his Lordſhip's private Secretaries.

I am, &c. &c.
(Signed) *J. Webbe,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

The

The ſame to Mr. Cecil Smith, Civil Auditor.
D° to Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer. Vol. II.

Sent a letter to the Nabob (entered in C. C. N° 51) communicating the appointment of Gholam Huſſain to attend at his Durbar, and its general object.

Diary; 18th 1801.

Read the following Letters from his Highneſs the Nabob (entered alſo in C. C. N°ˢ 51, 52, 53).

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Received { 8th Jemadeſſamy 1216 Hegery 17th October 1801.

Your Lordſhip's letter, dated 4th of Jemadeſſamy, anſwering to the 13th October 1801, informing me of your having appointed Gholam Huſſain, the Company's principal Moonſhee, for the purpoſe of communicating to each other the mutual wiſhes of your Lordſhip and myſelf, I have received, and underſtand the contents.—I am obedient to your Lordſhip's wiſhes, and the appointment of the ſaid Moonſhee is highly proper and agreeable to me.

What can I write more?

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations; 20th October 1801.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudar to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c.

Dated { 8th Jemadeſſamy 1216 Hegery.
Received { 17th October 1801.

Your Lordſhip's letter of 24th Jemadilowell, anſwering to 3d October 1801, informing me of your having tranſmitted me a ſtatement of the pecuniary ſtipends fixed for the ſupport of the Families, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Wallajah and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, I have received and underſtand its contents.

Agreeably to your Lordſhip's deſire, I have communicated to the different members of the Family the amount of the ſtipends which has been appointed for their expence, and required their reſpective receipts, which, under my counterſign and ſeal, I will ſend to your Lordſhip, together with a ſtatement of the different receipts to be granted.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahaudar to the Right honourable Lord Clive.

Dated and Received { 10th Jemadeſſamy 1216 Hegery. 19th October 1801.

I encloſe herein a ſtatement of the receipts for the monthly expence of the Family. Your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct the Officers of the Company's Treaſury to pay the reſpective amount to each perſon, agreeably to the receipts which will be preſented under my ſeal and ſignature.

Taj

175
95

Vol. II. Taj-ul-Omra, Sultalk ul Niſſa Begum, and ſome others, have not given their receipts. On this ſubject Government will act as they ſhall deem proper.

What can I write more?

(Signed) *O. F.*

LIST of Receipts, dated 6th Jemideſſary 1216 Hegery, under the ſeals and ſignatures of the reſpective Perſons who have given them, for the month of October 1801, as follows: *viz.*—in all 46 Receipts.

Of the family of the late Nabob Wallajah, 19 Receipts.			
Seyful Mulk, Bahaudar		4166	10⅝
Huſſain-ul-Mulk, D°		4166	10⅝
Nuſſer ul Mulk, D°		4166	10⅝
Abdil-Mabool Cawn		833	5¼
As follows:			
For himſelf	416 10⅝		
His wife, &c.	416 10⅝		
Abdelgofar Cawn	833 5¼		
Padſhaw Begum, *viz.*			
The principal Mahal of the late Wallaujah		2916	10⅜
As follows:			
Her Sons: For herſelf	416 10⅜		
Her Sons: Naſſer Allah Cawn	833 5¼		
Her Sons: Golom Mahomed D°	833 5¾		
Her Sons: Iſlaum Cawn	833 5¼		
Khuddujah Begum, &c.	833 5¼		
As follows:			
For herſelf	416 10⅜		
Her daughter Nuzzeah Begum	416 10⅜		
Saul Mahaul		2916	10⅜
As follows:			
Saul Mehaul	416 10⅜		
For the Sons	1666 10½		
As follows:			
Huſſain Mahomed Cawn	833 5¼		
Abboo Turaul Cawn	833 5¼		
For the Daughters	833 5¼		
As follows:			
Raheen-ul Neſſa Begum	416 10⅝		
Fuzzeelalal D°	416 10⅝		
Ranby Beehy; *viz.* Raby Begum		416	10⅝
Haſſera Begum		416	10⅝
Lutful Niſſa D°		416	10⅝
Abdul Baſſil Cawn		250	0
Peerſam Beedy		250	0
Hajans D°		100	0
Ammernat D°		100	0
Hanmillah D°, named in the Co' Liſt Kaunillah B[a]		100	0
Anſheh Bee, for the four Turkiſh women called in the Co' Liſt Circaſſioms		350	0
As follows:			
Anſheh Bee	87 8		
Nuſſeah	87 8		
Kheedeejah	87 8		
Hoolſum	87 8		
Peerſan Beeby, for the Harcams of the late Wallajah		700	0
Modarree Begum		100	0
		6 Receipts	

6 Receipts of the Family of the late Omdut ul Omrah, as follows:

1	D° of Dolauj Begum		2083	5¼
1	D° of Mohatab Begum		833	5¼
	As follows:			
	For herſelf	416 10⅝		
	For her daughter Habil ul Niſſa	416 10⅝		
1	D° under the ſignature of Momud Dowlah Bahaudar, alias Sheh Sawar Jung, &c.		1249	15⅞
	As follows:			
	For Sheh Sawar Jung	833 5¼		
	For Coolſun Begum	416 10⅝		
1	D° under the ſeal of Baukut ul Niſſa, alias Chattore Begum, with her ſon		1249	15⅞
	As follows:			
	For Bauher Huſſein Cawn		833	5¼
	For Chattore Begum		416	10⅝
1	D° under the ſeal of Golam Huſſein, and the ſignature of Saheb Begum, called in the Company's liſt a Concubine, with her ſon		200	0
1	D° under the Nabob's ſeal, on account of the Haram of the late Omdut ul Omrah, which receipt was afterwards authenticated by the marks of Hurroſanjeddah, &c.		337	12

4 Receipts of the Family of the late Abdilvahad Cawn; as follows:

1	D° under the ſeal of Ameer ul Niſſa Begum, alias Lawulla Begum	500	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Abdil Sanud Cawn Bahauder Naſnet Jung, alias Dellier Jung	2000	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Jun Jehan Cawn	1000	0
1	Receipt under the ſeal of Sauleh Bee, called in the Company's liſt Sooniah Beal	41	10⅝

4 Receipts of the Family of the late Mahfovy Cawn, as follows:

1	D° under the ſeal of Golam Huſſein Cawn Bahauder, the ſon of the late Mahomed Mahfovy Cawn	500	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Beeby Sahibbah, the grand-daughter of the deceaſed Cawn	100	0
1	D° under the ſignature of Wullijan Bee, the wife of Mahomed Ally Cawn	166	10⅝
1	D° under the ſignature of Mahomeddy Bee, the wife of Mahomed Murad	166	10⅝

6 Receipts of the ſeparate connections of the late Nabob Wallajah; As follows:

1	D° under the ſeal of Abdul Cawder Cawn	1000	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Cawn Aulum Cawn, the ſon of the late Jan Jehan Cawn, for the family	416	10⅝
1	D° under the ſeal of Meer Majeef Ally Cawn, the ſon-in-law of the late Mahommed Javaud Cawn, for the family	416	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Hafiz Huſſein Ally Cawn, the ſon of Huſſein Ally Cawn, deceaſed, for the family	416	10⅝
1	D° under the ſeal of Fakkeral Iſlam Cawn, the grandſon of Budderul Iſlam Cawn, deceaſed, for the family	250	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Fatanrah Begum, the daughter of Najeeb Allah Cawn, deceaſed, for the family	166	10⅝

4 Receipts of the Officers of the Government of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as follows:

1	D° under the ſeal of Mahommed Tucky Ally Cawn	350	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Meer Aſſud Allah Cawn, alias Meer Mahommed Iſmaeel Cawn	350	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Meer Certubeed Deer Cawn	350	0
1	D° under the ſeal of Omeenud Deen Ally Cawn	200	0

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3 Receipts of the Relations of the Emperor of Delhi, as follows:

1 Receipt under the ſeal of Hamawon Buckt - - - - -	500	0
As follows:		
For himſelf - - - - - - - - - - 350		
For Feezul Niſſa Begum - - - - - - - - 150		
1 D° under the ſeal of Mirza Ally Buckt - - - - - -	350	0
1 D° under the ſeal of Mirza Mahomed Ameen ud Deen, the younger brother of Ally Bucket - - - - - - - -	100	0

Ordered, That the Sub-Treaſurer, the Civil Auditor, and Accountant General, be furniſhed with copies of the ſtatement annexed to the Preſident's Minute, recorded on the 29th September in the Secret Department, and of the ſtatement this day received from the Nabob.

Diary to Political Con°:—the 26th October 1801.

Sent the following Letter:

To Robert Woolf, Eſq. Accountant General.

Sir,

Para. 1. I am directed by the Right honourable the Governor in Council to encloſe, for your information, a ſtatement ſhewing the ſeparate pecuniary proviſion which has been made for the Families, dependants, and Principal Officers of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, in conformity to the ſtipulations of the Treaty concluded with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah.

2. The payments of the reſpective ſtipends at the Treaſury is to commence from the 1ſt day of October, upon receipts (of which I encloſe a memorandum) ſigned by the reſpective parties, and counterſigned and ſealed by his Highneſs the Nabob.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
26th October 1801.

(Signed) *J. Webbe*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

The ſame to the Civil Auditor and Sub-Treaſurer.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations;—the 10th November 1801.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Received { 26th Jemodeſſany 1216 Hegery, or 4th November 1801.

Heretofore, when I tranſmitted to your Lordſhip the receipts of ſeveral perſons of my family, Hareem ul Deen Ahmed, a ſon of the late Abdulvahab Cawn, was at Chittoor, wherefore his receipt was not ſent. He is now arrived here, and I encloſe his receipt under my ſeal and ſignature, and requeſt your Lordſhip will direct the Company's Treaſurer to pay him.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar. Vol. II.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and Received } 27th Jemadeſſany 1215 Hegery, or 5th November 1801.

Three ſons of the late Nabob Walajah, adopted by the Badſhah Begum, have agreed to receive their monthly allowance as ſet down in the receipt of the ſaid Begum, and have paſſed three receipts for the ſame, which receipts, together with one of Mahomedan Ibraheen Commandant, I ſend herein under my ſeal and ſignature.—I requeſt your Lordſhip will direct the Company's Treaſurer to pay them, and that the receipt of Badſhah Begum, who has not agreed to receive her money, may be returned.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t,

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations;—the 10th November 1801.

Extract of Preſident's Minute, dated as above.

Conſidering the Garden of Sautgur to be an honorary appendage to the rank and ſtation of the Nabob, I propoſe that it ſhall be immediately relinquiſhed to his Highneſs, ſubject to the payment of a monthly penſion of two hundred and fifty rupees, which was granted to Hiraſul Khan, a deſcendant of the original proprietor of the Garden of Sautgur, during the time when the Carnatic was aſſigned to the management of the Company by the Nabob Mahomed Ally.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Clive to the Nabob Azeem-ul Dowlah; dated 10th November 1801.

Para. 6. In conformity to the verbal communication made to your Highneſs, I have now the honour of tranſmitting an order for putting your Highneſs's Officers in poſſeſſion of the Garden of Sautgur, which I conſider to be an honorary appendage to the rank and ſtation of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and requeſt that your Highneſs will make an arrangement for paying to Hiraſul Khan, diſcarded from the original poſſeſſion of that garden, a monthly penſion of two hundred and fifty rupees.

Reſolved, That the neceſſary inſtructions for transferring the Garden of Sautgur to the poſſeſſion of his Highneſs the Nabob, ſhall be iſſued from the Revenue Department.

EXTRACT Fort St. George, Political Conſultations;—the 17th November 1801.

Read the following Letters:

To Joſiah Webbe, Eſquire, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

Upon the receipt of your letter of the 14th Auguſt laſt, I immediately announced the Meſſengers who delivered it, as intruſted likewiſe with Letters from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to his Highneſs the Nizam and his Miniſter; but owing partly to the Miniſter's indiſpoſition, and partly intervention of Holidays, it was ſome time before a day was fixed upon for their delivery; when they were opened and read in preſence of my Moonſhy, who accompanied the Agent of the Arcot Family to the Durbar on this occaſion.

I have

Vol. II.

I have now the pleaſure to acquaint you, that a perſon of reſpectability, named Goolaum Mohi oo dien Khan, is at length nominated for the purpoſe of proceeding to Madras with anſwers to the above letters, and with the cuſtomary Khellut, and is only waiting the termination of the rains to commence his journey.

Copies and Tranſlations of Azeem oo Dowlah's Letters, and of the Nizam's, and the Miniſter's replies, are herewith encloſed for the Right honourable the Governor in Council's information.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.

Hydrabad,
31ſt Oct. 1801.

(Signed) *J. A. Kirkpatrick*,
Reſident.

TRANSLATION of an Arzee from Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder to his Highneſs the Nizam; communicated to the Reſident Oct. 24th 1801.

After performing the duties of attachment, be it repreſented:—

At this time, ſubſequent to the deceaſe of the Uncle of this faithful Servant, the Company's Government, who are the ſincere friends of the anceſtors of this well-wiſher, from a due regard to the ancient alliance and claims of my Family, have fixed and eſtabliſhed this ſincerely attached perſon in the Nizamut of the Carnatic.

A bounty ſo unexpected and great having thus been conferred on this humble Servant, he makes bold to repreſent the ſame for the information of his Highneſs.

What more need be repreſented?

On a ſeparate Paper:

The ſum of ſeventy-one gold Mohurs has been tranſmitted, in the plenitude of attachment, as an offering to your Highneſs; I am hopeful it will be approved.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Azeem oo Dowlah Bahadur to Azim ul Omrah Bahaudar; communicated to the Reſident Oct. 24th 1801.

After the deceaſe of the late Omdut ul Omrah, the Uncle of this devoted friend, I was, through the confidence and ſupport of the Company's Government, who are the ancient and ſincere friends of my anceſtors, eſtabliſhed in the Government of the Carnatic. An Arzee to this effect, together with an humble offering, have been ſent in the plenitude of attachment, and I truſt that, through the medium of your kindneſs, they will be delivered to the reſplendent preſence of his Highneſs. May his ſhade long be extended!

For the reſt be your favour upon me.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *Henry Ruſſell*,
Aſs^t Secretary.

TRANSLATION of an Enayul Namah from his Highneſs the Nizam to Azeem oo Dowlah Bahaudar; communicated to the Reſident October 24th 1801.

Your letter apprizing me of the Honourable Company having, in conformity to their uſual good faith, ſelected and eſtabliſhed that perſon of exalted dignity in the government of the Carnatic, ſubſequent to the deceaſe of Omdut ul Omrah, has been received, and the Nuzzer of twenty-one gold Mohurs, which was ſent in the plenitude of attachment and ſincerity of devotion, has been moſt kindly and graciouſly approved. A Kellut and jewels, according to the accompanying liſt, have been conferred. After returning due thanks for theſe works of favour, let them adorn your perſon; and conſidering me as always well inclined towards you, let me hear from time to time of your welfare.

LIST

LIST of Preſents from his Highneſs the Nizam to Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder, extracted from the records of the Wardrobe and Treaſury:

A ſhort ſtring of pearls, with a jewel ſuſpended thereto.
One ſerpeiſh, and one jugput.
One ſuit for a kellut.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Azem ul Omrah Bahauder to Azeem oo Dowlah Bahauder; communicated to the Reſident October 24th 1801.

Your friendly Letter, mentioning the Honourable Company's having, after the deceaſe of Omdut ul Omrah, raiſed, with their uſual ſupport and good faith, that friend to the government of the Carnatic, rejoiced me by its arrival.

The Arzee and the Nuzzar have been delivered to the reſplendent Preſence. A kellut and jewels, according to the accompanying liſt, have in conſequence been beſtowed by the bountiful Preſence, always intent on diſtinguiſhing faithful adherents: returning therefore due thanks for ſuch diſtinguiſhed marks of favour, let the ſame cloth adorn you.

Continue to render me happy by the tranſmiſſion of accounts of your welfare.

Diary to Political Con':—18th November 1801.

Received the following Letter:

Joſiah Webbe, Eſq. Chief Secretary to the Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I had the honour to receive your Letter of the 14th Auguſt, by the meſſenger who was charged with a letter to the Paiſhwa from his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and who arrived at Poona on the 29th September. The Paiſhwa being at that time abſent, I forwarded the Nabob's letter to him immediately, with a requeſt that he would be pleaſed to give an early anſwer, and in terms ſuitable to the conſideration which the Nabob had evinced towards him, in notifying his acceſſion to the Muſnud.

In the uſual and ſyſtematical ſtyle of procraſtination at this Court, the anſwer has been delayed, under daily promiſes of tranſmitting it to me, until laſt night, when it was produced, on its being known at the Durbar that conformably to the notice which I had given, I ſhould certainly diſpatch the Nabob's meſſenger this morning without it; and of which, indeed, I had declared my determination, after a reaſonable time for the anſwer had elapſed.

I have perhaps had more patience on this occaſion than is entirely conſiſtent with the Nabob's dignity, and the return to which he is entitled for his attention to the Paiſhwa. But as the promiſes which I received of an early anſwer were always attended with expreſſions of reſpect towards his Highneſs, I wiſhed to avoid taking a ſtep which might have interrupted the harmony and good underſtanding which it may be adviſable to maintain between an Ally of the Company and this Court, ſo long as I had reaſon to believe that the delay was not intentionally diſreſpectful to the Nabob's perſon or ſtation.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Poonah,
30th October 1801.

(Signed) *Wm Palmer.*

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultation;—the 24th November 1801.

Read the following Letter:

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

13 Rajib 1216 Hegery.
20 November 1801.

I encloſe herein a Receipt of Ahmndu Begum, daughter of the late Abdulwahab Khan, for the month of October 1801. She has not received her money. I requeſt your Lordſhip will direct the Company's Treaſurer to pay the amount.

What can I write more? (A true Tranſlation.)

N. B.—The receipt alluded to did not accompany the Perſian Letter. (Signed) *A. Falconar*, Pu Tr to Govt.

Ordered accordingly.

Diary to Political Con';—the 25th November 1801.

Sent the following Letter:

To Mr. Wm Jones, Sub-Treaſurer.

Sir,

His Highneſs the Nabob having paſſed the receipt of Ahmndee Begum, a daughter of Abdul Wahal Khan, for the month of October 1801, you are hereby authorized and directed to diſcharge the amount; viz. Rupees 166. 10 ½.

I am,

Fort St. George, 25th Nov. 1801. (Signed) *J. Chamier*, Chief Secy to Govt.

Diary to Political Cons;--the 3d December 1801.

Sent the following Letter;

To Mr. Cecil Smith, Civil Auditor.

Sir,

I am directed to furniſh you with the encloſed copy, a Pay-Certificate, which has been granted to Mahomed Ibrahim, one of the Penſioners under the late Treaty with the Nabob of the Carnatic, and who has been permitted to ſettle at Vellore, and to receive his ſtipend in that garriſon.

2. You are accordingly authorized and directed to inſtruct the Paymaſter at that ſtation to pay, on the receipt of Mahomed Ibrahim, the ſum of one hundred (100) rupees a month, and to draw bills for the amount on the Treaſury.

3. The Paymaſter ſhould alſo be inſtructed to tranſmit the receipts of Mahomed Ibrahim monthly to the Sub-Treaſurer, to whom you will communicate the whole of the arrangement.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 3d Dec. 1801. (Signed) *J. Chamier*, Chief Secy to Govt.

TRANSLATION of a Letter (as entered in C. C. N° 68.)

From his Highneſs the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received { 2d Shabaun 1216 Hegery. / 9th December 1801.

I have received a Letter from Savoyee Bajee Roo Pundet Purdhau from Poonah, in anſwer to that which I wrote * him lately with your Lordſhip's approbation, and

* Not entered.

and in the warmth of friendſhip I ſend a copy incloſed herein, for your Lordſhip's information. Vol. II.

What can I write more?

TRANSLATE Copy of a Letter from Sawaye Bage Roo Pundet Purdhau to the Nabob Azem ul Dawlah Bahadur.—(Without date.)

Your joyful and friendly Letter having arrived in the happieſt ſeaſon, afforded me infinite ſatisfaction. You informed me, that in conſequence of the will of the Omnipotent, your uncle Omdut ul Omrah was removed from this tranſitory world to that of eternal duration, that in conſequence you ſucceeded to the Government (of the country), and that in conſideration of the ancient friendſhip ſubſiſting (between the Sircars) you had communicated the circumſtance for my information.

All this I have diſtinctly underſtood.

To the diſpenſation of the Almighty, there was no other remedy applicable than ſubmiſſion and reſignation; and ſeeing that you have ſucceeded in the uſual manner to the Government, I have derived therefrom a degree of pleaſure and happineſs which it is impoſſible for me ſufficiently to expreſs.

Continue conſtantly to gratify me with accounts of your welfare.

What more need be written?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations;—the 15th December 1801.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c.

Dated and received }

(EXTRACT.)

It is my wiſh, in conformity with eſtabliſhed uſage, to ſend Arzdaſh with Nuzzars to the King of Delhi, and the Shazada, upon the occaſion of my aſcending the Muſnud, which has been entirely owing to your Lordſhip's kindneſs; and I therefore incloſe two drafts of the Arzadaſhts for your Lordſhip's peruſal, which, if they meet your Lordſhip's approbation, I will with your permiſſion have copied fair, and forward them by Hircarrahs to Delhi.

TRANSLATION of an Arzdaſht to the Preſence of his Majeſty the Emperor Shah Ahlur from the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c.

(Without date.)

This Worſhipper of the ſhrine of true Fidelity, and Pilgrim in the path of firm Allegiance, at all times makes his prayers for the permanence of your Majeſty's eternal dominion, the leſſon of his tongue, and his ſupplication for the prolongation of the illuſtrious, angelic, and world-protecting ſhadow of your Royal Perſon, the Taliſman of his ſoul.

This duty he conſiders his ſupreme happineſs, nay the moſt important part of his Religion.

Influenced by the ardour of attachment, he ventures to repreſent, that on the departure of his uncle Omdut ul Omrah from this tranſitory world to that of perpetual duration, he (the faithful repreſentator) by the ſupport and aſſiſtance of the Managers of the Honourable Engliſh Company (who are ſtaunch in their allegiance to the Miniſters of your Imperial Throne) in virtue of the rights of his Father and Grandfather, was eſtabliſhed in the government of the territories of the Carnatic.

The tribute of gratitude he aſcribes to that Majeſty, like the tree of Paradiſe, replete with bleſſings; and tranſmits a Nuzzar of one hundred and twenty-one Aſhulfies to the reſplendent Preſence, by the acceptance of which he hopes to be honoured.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

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TRANSLATION of an Arzee to the Preſence of the Prince Akber Shah, from the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. (Without date.)

Having made the ſalutations of fidelity the plume of the head of allegiance, it is repreſented at the place of audience, where the ſervants of the Preſence kiſs the verge of the carpet of munificence, that this attached dependant, who like his Father and Grandfather, treads with firm and undeviating ſtep in the paths of obedience and fidelity, has lately on the event of the death of his uncle Omdut ul Omrah, through the ſupport and aſſiſtance of the Managers of the Honourable Engliſh Company, and agreeably to the ancient line of inheritance, ſucceeded to the Government of the territories of the Carnatic, and is grateful for the endleſs favours of his Majeſty, the ſhadow of God.

He has diſpatched an Arzdaſht with a Nuzzar to the reſplendent Preſence, and truſts that, by means of the ſervants of the Preſence, his Highneſs will have the goodneſs to cauſe it to be laid before his Majeſty.

As a mark of his fidelity, he has tranſmitted to his Highneſs a Nuzzer of 21 Aſhnafies, which he hopes will be accepted.

His Vakeel Rajah Hazari Mull will preſent theſe Nuzzers and Arzees to his Highneſs.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 17th Rajeb 1216 Hegery. / 24th November 1801.

I encloſe herewith a Liſt of Firelocks, &c. and which I want for my infantry body-guard, and requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct the Company's Storekeeper to ſupply them.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

Ordered, That the Military Board be furniſhed with the liſt of firelocks required by the Nabob, and be directed to ſupply them accordingly.

The Preſident lays before the Board the following Liſts, ſent to him by his Highneſs the Nabob, of Villages in the Carnatic appropriated to religious uſes, and of other Enams granted for the ſame purpoſe; alſo of certain buildings, gardens, and grounds, which his Lordſhip propoſes to transfer to the Nabob as appendages of Sovereignty.

(TRANSLATION.)

LIST of Villages appertaining to the Moſques of Mahomedy and Nabob Begum Sahiba; and a particular Liſt of the Circar Gardens, Houſes, and Kummuts, at Trichinopoly.

Villages belonging to the Mahomedy and Nabob Begum Sahibar Moſques.

6 Villages as follows; viz.

Perry Naick Chuttas in the diſtrict of Wurdackery	1	Village.
Koomagooddy in the diſtrict of Tayaman	1	D°.
Shumbacolum, in D° - - - D°	1	D°.
Teuvapooram in the diſtrict of Totyam	1	D°.
Diedaman in the diſtrict of Tayaman	1	D°.
Chey alum in the diſtrict of Vurcheary	1	D°.

LIST

LIST of Gardens within the Fort of Trichinopoly.

Singar Garden and Houſe	1	Village
Huſſein Baugh and Huſſein Baugh, adjoining to the palace	1	D°
A ſmall garden on the edge of the ditch near the Moſque of Shums-paran Sahib, made by Najeeb Ally Khan	1	D°
Garden of the Sepulchre of Syed Ally Khan	1	D°
D° adjoining to his houſe	1	D°
Garden and Bungalo made by Etabar Khan, on the edge of the ditch near the Char Durwazar	1	D°
Garden near the Goorwee Goontah	1	D°
D° near the Feimnga Goontah and near the houſe of Huzrat Sahib	1	D°
Garden near the powder-magazine of Bhooloognant Pagodas	1	D°
Garden of Muſſaeed Shah	1	D°

LIST of Gardens without the Fort of Trichinopoly.

Garden of Ameer ul Omrah, at Wallajahbad, otherwiſe called Wornoor, and houſe	1	Village
Gardens of Anwar Baug near Nenungum, at Hytapore	2	D°
Garden of Manoveer, near Mealtoor	1	D°
Gardens of Seyed Ally Cawn; one near Adiah Coondam, the other at Warroor	2	D°
Garden made by Huſſam ul Mulk, near the Tappy Goontah of Serrungum	1	D°
Gauver Garden on the bank of the Arzealva	1	D°
Garden near Bunghar Goondah	1	D°
Garden in the road to the Durgah of Huzrat Fenud ul Deen Jahib	1	D°
Garden of Mr. Culmee, purchaſed by the late Ameer ul Omrah, at Warroor	1	D°
Garden and Choultry of Nabob Begum Sahiba, at Nuttroo Nelloor	1	D°
Garden of grapes, &c. near the Durgah of Huzzrat Futtah Allah Sahil, on the edge of the ditch	1	D°
Garden on the Juntum plain, bought of Major Firth	1	D°
Garden of Vencat Soubah, late Renter, ſituated at Sircungum	1	D°
Garden and houſe made by Muſtaga Huſſein Cawn, and a Pettah in the Jumkaſha road	1	D°
Garden of Golinda Moodily, between Sirungam and Jumkaſha	1	D°
Garden and Choultry at Munſoor Pittah	1	D°
Garden of Pettah of Jirgamode, near Sumarſum Pittah and Ally Forah	1	D°
The gardens and Choultry of Eitabar Caun, on the village of Sirree Davyrumgal and Vengamgſory, &c.		

LIST of Houſes within the Fort of Trichinopoly.

The Palace.

Ally Maheel and Welly Mahell, erected by Cootul ul Dowlah.

The houſe formerly occupied by Shamed Jung and the two Syed Ally Khans, near the Palace.

The houſe bought of Golam Mahordeen Commandant.

The houſe and ſmall garden bought of Colonel Wood, near the Palace.

The houſe and ſmall garden of Najub Allah Caun.

The houſe of Euſoph Cawn, Commandant.

The houſe of Rumnap Naik, a dependant of the above-mentioned Commandant.

The houſe of Gunga Veſhon, near the Char Denovazah.

The houſe formerly occupied by Zein ul Ambudden Cawn.

The hoſpital ground.

The ground appropriated to a Ghaudy.

Khana.

The Stables.

The houſe of the late Eitadar Khan.

One houſe without the fort at Serumgum, formerly belonging to the Raunee.

LIST of the Kummuts.

Ground at Veteat, formerly in poſſeſſion of Senenawas.
Kummut ground on the banks of Arz.
Calva for the cultivation of green Orlendor.
Kummut of Mahomed Jaffar Cawn, at the village of Mandpermall Coil of Goodputty, in the diſtrict of Pitchendargoody.

ENAM for the Expences of the Moſques, &c. at Madras.

The village of Ilmall Coopam, depending on Keelvurree in the Pergunnah of Cawderabad, otherwiſe called Mooſarwauk according to the Perwanah, under the ſeal of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, dated 4th Jenadelowell 1212 Hegery, for the expences of the Moſques Wallajahee and Anwavree, through Hajee Mahomed Mugrabblee, from the beginning of the year 1207 Fuſlee.

Amount Cawmil Pagodas	450
Amount in 1185 Fuſlee	697

For the expences of the Moſque of Mamoor, ſituated in the town of Madras, an allowance was granted to Sheik Zeiwull Dein, through Hajee Mahomed Mugrabbee, according to a Perwannah dated 11 Shabarim 1202 Hegery, under the ſeal of the Nawaub Wallajah, of 69 rupees per month, out of the cuſtoms at Pulicot.

A daily allowance of one rupee for the Durgah of Huzrat Muſtam Sahil, out of the cuſtoms of Pulicot, was granted by a Perwannah under the ſeal of the Nabob Wallajah, bearing date 10th Rajeb 1207 Hegery.

Reſolved, to furniſh the Board of Revenue with copies of the foregoing liſts, accompanied by the following inſtructions.

EXTRACT of Letter to the Board of Revenue; dated 15th December 1801.

Para. 1. The Right honourable the Governor General in Council having reſolved, that the Palace at Trichinopoly, with the gardens and villages appropriated to the ſupport of the Moſques at Trichinopoly and Madras, ſhall be reſtored to his Highneſs the Nabob, I am directed to deſire that the ſame may be carried into execution as ſoon as the liſt of villages and gardens ſhall have been examined and reported upon by the Collector.

2. I encloſe for your information a liſt of the Villages, &c. as delivered in by his Highneſs, together with a ſtatement of the Enams for the expences of the Moſques at Madras.

3. I am alſo directed to deſire the Collectors may be ordered to ſtate ſpecifically the lands granted for the endowment of the Moſques, and the actual application of the revenues to that purpoſe, during the life of the late Nabobs.

At the requeſt of the Nabob, communicated by the Preſident to the Board; Reſolved, to diſpatch the following order to the Officer commanding the Southern diviſion of the Army:

To Major General Bridges, commanding the Troops South of the Coleroon.

Sir,

Para. 1. As there is reaſon to apprehend that the Family of Nuſſur ul Mulk (Uncle to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic) will require protection againſt the ſervants of the Circars, who may be diſpoſed to be troubleſome to them, during the abſence of Nuſſun ul Molk, the Right honourable the Governor in Council deſires that you will afford them ſuch protection as may be neceſſary.

2. The Palace and Gardens at Trichinopoly are to be made over to his Highneſs the Nabob, for which purpoſe particular inſtructions will be ſent to the Collector, through the channel of the Board of Revenue.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *John Chamier*,
Chief Secr to Govt.

Fort St. George,
15th December 1801.

EXTRACT

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations;—15th December 1801. Vol. II.

Extract of Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatic.

I have to make my beſt acknowledgments to your Lordſhip for the delivery of the Fort and Gardens of Sautgut; I have appointed Ali Nawaz Chan, on my part, to be the Nail of the forland Daraga of the ſaid Gardens, and tranſmitted to him the letter addreſſed to the Company's Collector.

It is with pleaſure that I comply with your Lordſhip's recommendation of making an allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees a month to Keraſſel Chan, and I requeſt he may receive that ſum out of my own fifth, that is, excluſive of my monthly ſtipend.

Diary; 19th December 1801.

Sent the following Letters:

To R. Crommelin, Eſquire, acting Chief Secr to the Government at Fort William.

Sir,

I am directed to tranſmit to you the encloſed Copy of a Minute recorded by the Right honourable the Preſident on the 8th inſtant, and to requeſt that it may be communicated through the medium of the Honourable the Vice Preſident in Council to his Excellency the Governor General.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 19th December 1801. (Signed) *J. Webbe*, Chief Secy to Govt.

To R. Woolf, Eſquire, Accr General.

Sir,

His Highneſs the Nabob having been pleaſed to grant to Hiraſut Khan, the late proprietor of the gardens of Sautyhur, a penſion of two hundred and fifty (250) rupees monthly, the Right honourable the Governor in Council has reſolved, that the amount ſhall be paid by the Collector of the Northern Diviſion of Arcot, and ſhall be charged on his Highneſs's fifth ſhare of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 19 December 1801. (Signed) *J. Webbe*, Chief Secy to Govt.

The ſame to the Civil Auditor.

20. Received a letter from the Nabob (entered in C. C. N° 70); requeſts that Ally Nawauz Khan may receive his ſtipend at Vellore.

Diary; 23d December 1801.

Sent the following Letters:

To Mr. Cecil Smith, Civil Auditor.

Sir,

I am directed to furniſh you with the encloſed Copy of a pay-certificate, which has been granted to Ally Nawauz Khan, one of the Penſioners under the late Treaty with the Nabob of the Carnatic, and to deſire that the ſame arrangement may be made for his future payment at Vellore, as was authorized on the 3d inſtant in the caſe of Mahomed Ibrahim.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) *John Chamier*, Chief Secy to Govt.

24. Received a letter from the Nabob (entered in C. C. N° 84); encloſes the receipts of Badiall Niſſa for October and November, and requeſts an order for their payments.

Diary; 20th December 1801.

To Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treasurer.

Sir;

You will be pleased to pay to Badia ul Nissa, the Daughter of of the late Abdul Waham Khan, the Sum of three hundred and thirty-two rupees twenty-one fanams and one quarter rupees, 332. 21. ¼. on account of her pension for the months of October and November last, and according to the late receipts.

I am, &c. &c.

(Signed) *John Chamier*,
Chief Secy to Govt.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Consultations;—the 22d December, 1801.

The President lays the following Papers before the Board:

Right honourable the President's Minute in Council; 22d December 1801.

The complaints lately preferred to me by the discontented members of the family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. being of an extraordinary complexion, and having been circulated with great industry by the emissaries of those Princes, I deem it to be necessary for me to state my sentiments on the subject at the time of my recording them.

The principles on which the late arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic is founded, have been too recently and too fully discussed to require any repetition; but the conduct of the Family, in the present instance, being in my judgment intimately connected with the grounds on which it was induced to reject the terms proposed by the authority of the Governor General, for the revival of the alliance, and for the security of the British interests in the Carnatic, I shall now record three letters addressed to me by Nujeib Khan and Turky Ally Khan. (A.) (B.) and (C.)

The first letter was written (as appears by the date) after the late negociation, as far as it related to Ally Hussein, had been terminated; and the second was written after the terms of the existing Treaty had been concluded with his Highness the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah—It is unnecessary therefore to observe, that the further discussion of the subjects stated in those letters had been conclusively anticipated; but it is worthy of remark, that, entirely evading the discussions and the written declaration with respect to the forfeiture of the rights of the Family by the violation of the alliance, the two Khans and the Family pertinaciously revert to the terms of the Treaty of 1792 with a confidence becoming the faithful discharge of the obligations of that Treaty, while the desire expressed by the Khans to renew the negociations through the channel of a *written correspondence* was manifestly calculated to throw the discussion into the hands of the mercenary Europeans, who have so long infested the Durbar.

Having stated to Ally Hussein my final determination upon the line of conduct adopted by him, in conformity to the advice of his Guardians (in the manner stated by the Deputies in the report of the conferences) I deemed it to be totally unnecessary to pay any further attention to the representation of those Khans with respect to the settlement of the affairs of the Carnatic.

It was natural that the variety of interests dependent on that adjustment should indispose many of the principal branches of the Family to the elevation of Azeem ul Dowlah; but for the very same reasons, the Family (if it had been necessary to consult its wishes) would have been equally indisposed to the elevation of any other Member of it; and it is consistent with the fact, that the pretensions of many individual persons were directly or indirectly proposed to my consideration.

I impute, therefore, the indisposition of the principal branches of the Family towards the existing arrangement, to the expectation of changes which they have been taught by interested advisers to be probable, and it is consequently incumbent on the British Government, both with respect to the principles on which it has formerly acted in the

arrangement

arrangement of the ſucceſſion to the Soubahdarry of Arcot, and in regard to the future comfort and honour of the Family, to diſcourage thoſe hopes of an alteration of the exiſting ſettlement. It is alſo adviſable to uſe all practicable means for the purpoſe of diſpoſing the Family to cultivate a cordial union and friendly intercourſe with the Nabob Azim ul Omrah, the conſtituted and legitimate Head of the Houſe. Vol. II.

7. Having received from the Begum Sultaun Ulkiſſa a letter (which I now record) I deemed it to be proper to avail myſelf of that opportunity to inculcate the principles ſtated in this Minute, and I now record my Anſwer, with the reply which I had the honour of receiving from the Begum. (D.) (E.) (F.)

8. The power and influence which this Princeſs poſſeſſed during the life of her Brother Omdut ul Omrah is ſufficiently notorious, and the Board will not be ſurpriſed that at the death of the late Nabob, her Highneſs ſhould be in the poſſeſſion of money and of elephants the property of the Government. The ſtyle of Sultan ul Kiſſa (better known by the name of the Boody Begum) is conſiſtent with the ſame ſpirit of exaggeration which is obſervable in the more recent complaints, and her Highneſs has manifeſtly miſtated ſeveral facts. The money mentioned by her Highneſs, was a ſmall ſum due on a bill which remained undiſcharged at the death of the late Nabob; the perſon in poſſeſſion of the bill abſconded in conſequence of that event; and the Begum applied to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah to recover the money for his own uſe. The elephants were well known to be the property of the late Government; but it is due to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's moderation to record, that in both caſes he communicated his intention to the Deputies, for my information, previouſly to his poſſeſſing himſelf of thoſe articles.

9. The two Repreſentations which I now record are of ſuch a nature, that if the contents of them could be ſuppoſed to be true, the conduct of the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, under the actual circumſtances in which he is placed, would reflect the greateſt diſhonour on this Government; but it is unneceſſary to aſſure the Board, that the means adopted by me for preſerving a conſtant intercourſe with his Highneſs, render the commiſſion of the violences imputed to him impracticable without my knowledge: the ſame means enable me to ſtate, that the facts deſcribed by the Family are in ſome reſpects exaggerations of trivial circumſtances, and in other reſpects abſolutely without foundation. (G.) & (H.)

10. The aſſertion reſpecting the ſmall ſum of money and the elephants has already been explained; the fact of Azim ul Dowlah's violation of the private apartments is this. The Muſrut Mhul is the place in which the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah died, and in which his Highneſs conſtantly gave audiences; it is a part of the Palace of Chepauk. The Nabob Azim ul Dowlah ſtated, for my information, his wiſh of having acceſs to the Muſrut Mhul, which had been denied to him. His Highneſs ſent in conſequence to demand admiſſion into that part of the Palace, which being denied, his Highneſs forced the gate. The ruffians deſcribed in the repreſentation are the preſent Nabob and his attendants.

11. The repreſentation (H.) implies, that the troops of the Company, and of his Majeſty, are employed to degrade the Family; but it is unneceſſary to ſtate farther than for the purpoſe of record, that a party of European and Native Troops has, in conformity to the Treaty concluded, been ſtationed in the gardens of Chepauk, under the command of a Britiſh Officer; and the Board is already acquainted with the circumſtances, which rendered it neceſſary to confine the duties of that party to purpoſes merely honorary. Vide Conſ. the 10 Ult°.

12. The rigorous confinement of which the Family complains, is that to which all the female and moſt of the male branches of the Family have been accuſtomed for many years, without any interference of the Britiſh Governments; I mean their reſidence in the Palace of Chepauk, under the immediate authority of the reigning Nabob. It is not known to me that his Highneſs has committed any act of oppreſſion; and I have every reaſon (founded on the uniform deſire expreſſed by his Highneſs to avoid ſuch a calumniation, and on the manifeſt exaggeration of facts by the Family) to diſbelieve the aſſertion contained in the repreſentation (H.)

13. Some of the neareſt relations of the Nabob, particularly their Highneſſes Hiſſam al Moolk, Naſſier ul Moolk, and Morteza Huſſain Khan, having been in-

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truſted with public duties by the late Governments, have, I underſtand, unadjuſted accounts to a very large amount: the accounts of Hiſſain ul Moolk were under audit at the period of the death of Omdut ul Omrah; and it is unneceſſary to explain, that the uſual proceſs adopted by their late Highneſſes the Nabobs of the Carnatic in ſimilar cales was reſtraint, ſometimes of a rigorous and ſometimes of an honourable nature. Moorteza Huſſain Khan and Hiſſain ul Mulk were reſtrained to the Garden of Chepauk; under the forms uſually adopted with perſons of their rank.

14. With reſpect to Moorteza Huſſain Khan, the Board knows, that upon the firſt ſuggeſtion of the inconvenience created by the interference of the Supreme Court, his Highneſs the Nabob releaſed him from this honourable reſtraint, and I have no doubt that his Highneſs would as readily comply with a ſimilar ſuggeſtion, in regard to Hiſſam ul Mulk; but it yet remains for this Government to enable the Nabob to recover the unadjuſted balance of Moorteze Huſſain Khan's accounts; and Hiſſain ul Mulk has no reaſonable objection to render an account of his adminiſtration of the revenues of Arcot and Trichinopoly.

15. I conclude, that no perſon diſtruſts the general ground of belief of their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah having died poſſeſſed of great property; and I have poſitive reaſon to believe, on the ground of circumſtances which occurred during the late negociations, that a large property is now in the poſſeſſion of ſome branches of the Family.

16. It is a known fact, that at the death of his Highneſs the late Ameer ul Omrah, the reigning Nabob Mahomed Ally took poſſeſſion of the entire property of the deceaſed Prince; the Father of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſucceeded to the poſſeſſion of that in common with the other property of his Father, as Sovereign of the Carnatic. If, according to the principles of the Mahomedan law, the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Ally had a right to obtain poſſeſſion of the property of the Prince Ameer ul Omrah, the preſent Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah had the ſame right on his elevation to the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic. On the other hand, if the deſcendants of Omdut ul Omrah have a right to hereditary property, without reference to the principles of the Mahomedan law, and the uſage of the Carnatic already ſtated, then the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah has an undiſputed claim to the poſſeſſion of his Father's property, which is notoriouſly known to have been very large.

17. If the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah had proceeded to exerciſe his power for the recovery of rights ſo well founded, it might have been difficult to have oppoſed a reaſonable objection to it; but it is conſiſtent with my knowledge, that his Highneſs has abſolutely abſtained from the exerciſe of his power for that purpoſe; and ſuch moderation, under the circumſtances in which his Highneſs is placed, is in my judgment, a very ſufficient anſwer to the general imputation of violence ſtated on the part of the Family.

18. Under the circumſtances which I have now deſcribed, I conſider the repreſentation ſigned by ſome members of the Family, to be calculated for the purpoſe of defaming the Britiſh Government. The repreſentation (H.) contains a manifeſt evidence of that ſpirit which dictated the Councils and directed the correſpondence of the late Omdut ul Omrah; the ſtyle and matter of that Paper, with the obſervation of the Perſian Tranſlator, leave no doubt on my mind that the compoſition was originally Engliſh; and the object of the preſent paper, like that of the Letters written by the late Omdut ul Omrah, appears to be the excitement of an intereſt by appealing to an exaggerated miſtatement of facts.

19. I have judged it to be expedient to record theſe obſervations previouſly to my communicating to the Board the Anſwer which I propoſe to tranſmit to the Family, and the Letter which I propoſe to addreſs to his Highneſs the Nabob on that (I.) (K.) ſubject, becauſe they may perhaps be conſidered neceſſary to meet the objection of an anticipated judgment of the caſe; and becauſe they may enable the Court of Directors to form a juſt eſtimation of the motives of the Family in forcing on their obſervation, through the channel of the Public Records, an exaggeration of facts calculated to calumniate not only his Highneſs the preſent Nabob, but the Britiſh Government.

20. I have

20. I have already recorded my opinion of the neceſſity of ſupporting the juſt rights and pretenſions of his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, with reſpect to his foreign relations; and the ſame ſentiments are in my judgment ſtrictly applicable to the internal ſtate of his Highneſs's affairs. This obligation is incumbent on the Britiſh Government, in conformity to the terms of the Treaty concluded and formally ratified; any relaxation of the rights conveyed to the Nabob by that inſtrument can only tend to encourage thoſe hopes of change, which muſt protract, and probably fruſtrate the domeſtic happineſs of the Family, while the indeciſion of the Britiſh Government would expoſe all the branches of the Family to the rapacity of thoſe intereſted adventurers, who have hitherto fattened on its ſpoils. Vol. II.

21. Under the impreſſion of theſe ſentiments, I conſider it to be eſſentially neceſſary to the happineſs of the Family, and to the conſiſtent character of the Britiſh Government, that the fallacious expectations of the one ſhould be ſuppreſſed by a candid avowal and a ſtrict obſervance of the principles of the latter.

In recording thoſe ſentiments, I judge it to be proper to repeat my opinion of the diſpoſition, readily and invariably evinced by the preſent Nabob, to meet with cheerfulneſs ſuch ſuggeſtions as I conſidered to be advantageous to his Highneſs and to the Company; and I have no doubt that his Highneſs's anſwer to my propoſed reference will confirm on the minds of the Board this impreſſion of his character.

22. Referring to a previous paſſage of this Minute, I deem it neceſſary to record at this time three Letters, addreſſed to me by Seif-ul-Mulk, the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally. (L.) (M.) & (N.)

(Signed) *Clive.*

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahomed Najib Chan Bahader and Mahommed Ta Re Chan Behader to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor in Council of Madras; dated 23d July 1801. (A.)

My Lord,

We have been directed to inform your Lordſhip, that, purſuant to the will of his Highneſs the late Nabob, the Heir has adopted for himſelf the following Titles, viz. "The Nabob Amir ul Hind Wallajah, taj ul Amrah, Amir ul Mumalic, Zulfikar "ul Dowlah, Mahomed Ali Huſſeen Chan Bahauder, Zuffer Jung, Sipar Salar."

We alſo avail ourſelves of this opportunity to inform your Lordſhip, by the command of our Maſter, of his affectionate ſentiments and friendly intentions towards the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and of his readineſs to fulfil all the Articles and ſtipulations of the Treaty which was concluded between his illuſtrious Anceſtors and the Honourable Eaſt India Company. We have likewiſe to aſſure your Lordſhip, that our Maſter, from the time of the demiſe of his venerable Father xxxx, certainly became a party to the Treaty; and we are confident, that as long as our Maſter ſhall cheerfully perform all the duties and obligations, which, by virtue of the ſaid Treaty, are incumbent on him, ſo long ſhall the friendſhip and amity of the Honourable Company, and of their Repreſentatives here, be continued to him, in the ſame manner as it was to his Father.

May your kindneſs remain.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n Trans^r to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahomed Najib Chan Behaudre Salar Jung, and Mahomed Tuki Ali Chan Behaudre, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council; dated 28th July 1801, or 14 Rabbioo ul Awul 1216. (B.)

We who ſtand appointed to adminiſter the affairs of the Carnatic during the minority of the Nawaub, deem it incumbent on us, in the preſent ſtate of the Nawab's affairs, to addreſs your Lordſhip.

His

Vol. II. (B.)

His Highneſs the Nawab, by virtue of the will and wiſh of his father, being Heir to the dominion of the territories of the Carnatic, became the ſucceſſor to his Father, and this circumſtance took place, notoriouſly and rightfully, according to the expectation previouſly entertained concerning it by the world, although from certain communications which paſſed between the Nawab and the Public Officers of Government, and between theſe Officers and us, who are his Highneſs's Repreſentatives, we had underſtood that the undermentioned circumſtance was not unknown to your Lordſhip, who had, with the fulleſt confidence and certainty, agitated theſe ſaid communications and negociations; nevertheleſs, we did not omit to notify the ſaid circumſtance to your Lordſhip; on the contrary, we formerly addreſſed a Letter to your Lordſhip on the ſubject, and we at the ſame time gave notification of the ſame circumſtance to the Sirdars of Hindoſtan; although in the above-mentioned letter we communicated, on the part of the Nawab, the ſtrongeſt profeſſions of his Highneſs's friendly intentions and ſentiments, and aſſured your Lordſhip, in the moſt impreſſive manner, of his Highneſs's and of our own wiſh to fulfil all the exiſting engagements between the Company and the Nawab of the Carnatic; and although we manifeſted our intention to liſten to any thing which your Lordſhip might propoſe provided it may conduce to ſtrengthen the mutual friendſhip and to increaſe the important intereſts ſtipulated in the Treaty, yet, until this hour, we have not been favoured by your Lordſhip with a public reply to our addreſs; nay, latterly, your Lordſhip ſuſpended even verbal diſcuſſion upon the ſubject of our addreſs, and omitted thoſe obſervances due to his Highneſs's honour and dignity, as well as the credit and attention owing to ourſelves.

If this were not a predicament of extreme neceſſity, we ſhould with patience have waited for your Lordſhip's reply. We ſhould have poſtponed until your Lordſhip's leiſure our endeavours to obviate the many trying dilemmas in which the Nawab, on his ſucceſſion, was involved, and with which, on our undertaking the important and reſponſible truſt of Deputies, we were ourſelves encompaſſed.

But being apprehenſive that eſſential injury to the honour and critical intereſts of the Nawab might reſult from delay, the neceſſity of the caſe, and the importance of the buſineſs, compelled us to deviate from the forms of external ceremony.

Your Lordſhip is not unacquainted with the ſituation in which the Nawab is placed on the demiſe of his revered Parent; and it were ſuperfluous for us to deſcribe it. But the Government, from motives of precaution, which we cannot mention, ſent a body of armed troops, ſubject to your Lordſhip's commands, into the reſidence of the late and preſent Nawaub, which troops ſtill remain there, as your Lordſhip knows.

The oſtenſible motive for ſending thither theſe troops was, that in the probable event of the death of the Nawaub, they ſhould protect the rights and affairs of the rightful Succeſſor, and prevent any detriment to either; and we are perſuaded that, conſiſtently with the Treaty, no other intention than the above could have been entertained—ſeeing then that the object of deputing thoſe troops, viz. procuring the attendance and obedience to the preſent Nawaub of all the ſubjects and ſervants of the Sircar, has been readily and cheerfully accompliſhed, and that in future there is no fear nor danger, we would therefore hope that your Lordſhip will, with all practicable celerity, remove an armed body, now no longer neceſſary; for the continuance of a body of armed troops at the Palace of his Highneſs has an effect on the minds of his Highneſs's people, and in the eyes of the Vakeels of other Sirdars, which it is unneceſſary for us to explain. With a view then to uphold the honour and reſpect of his Highneſs in the eyes of the people of his own Durbar, as well as in the eyes of the ſurrounding Powers, the withdrawing of thoſe troops is expedient: and ſince this meaſure is very neceſſary and very evident, we doubt not your Lordſhip will acquieſce with pleaſure, and order it to be done accordingly.

We are extremely concerned that all the communications and perſonal diſcuſſions which have taken place between us and the Officers of your Lordſhip's Government, relative to the demands of the Company, and the ſucceſſion of the Nawaub, have not yet had any influence; the failure of theſe negociations is not aſcribable to any diſinclination on our part, or on the part of the Nawaub, but to the very heavy, nay injurious

jurious demand, made of us—demands which were not warranted either by the mode, the time, or the circumſtance, in which they were made.

Adverting to the extraordinary truſt with which we have been inveſted, to the important obligations and high reſponſibility of that truſt, it behoved us, deliberately and maturely, to weigh the propoſitions which had been made to us; nor can your Lordſhip conſider this ſurpriſing: but our difficulties were conſiderably enhanced from this circumſtance: that, although we requeſted the Officers of Government to give in their demands *in writing*, yet they refuſed to do ſo, and this non-compliance has been productive of doubts, uncertainty, and daily miſunderſtanding.

Charged as we are with a duty of great truſt and importance, it was ſufficient for us to have been cautious; moreover, our perfect reliance on the good faith of the Engliſh Nation, our confidence on your Lordſhip's veracity, and our undiminiſhed reſpect for the Perſonage under whoſe orders apparently your Lordſhip acts, induced us to accede to a daily conference, unuſual indeed, and unreaſonable: we truſt that the above circumſtances will be ſufficient to exculpate us in the eyes of his Highneſs, and in the view of the world, from the imputation of blame for having deviated from the eſtabliſhed practices of conducting ſuch negotiations by written documents. Had we not ſwerved from a line of conduct ſanctioned by the practice of ages, we conceive we had better have conſulted the intereſts of the Nawaub, the views of the Company, and the ſatisfaction of our own minds; if indeed, the purport of the perſonal conferences had been committed to writing, the advantage of it would have appeared, and the object of the one party or of the other might probably have been achieved: in the preſent ſtate of affairs, we are apprehenſive, that from our manner of expreſſing our ſentiments and intentions, what we have communicated on the part of the Nawaub may not have been perfectly underſtood.

With a view therefore to acquit ourſelves of any impropriety, as well in your Lordſhip's apprehenſion as in that of the world, we now reiterate to your Lordſhip in Council the profeſſions of our readineſs on the part of the Nawaub, to fulfil every ſtipulation or ſtipulations of the exiſting contract between the Nawaub and the Company; likewiſe to receive and ſettle any propoſition not incompatible with our duty, which may tend to increaſe and confirm the alliance between the Nawaub and the Company, and may be calculated to promote their mutual intereſts and welfare, whether ſuch propoſitions ſhall be founded on the purport of the paper formerly given in by us, or on any other principle conſonant with your Lordſhip's indulgence and wiſhes.

We have reſtrained ourſelves from expreſſing our feelings and ſentiments to your Lordſhip on the diſtreſſing and heart-affecting tranſactions which have taken place, and are going on at this time, in the Palace of the Nawaub, all apparently with the ſanction and approbation of an Authority which we are always inclined to reſpect—We are unwilling, by writing on the ſubject, to increaſe thoſe embarraſſments in which we are at preſent involved: nay, in order to obviate theſe embarraſſments, we are ready to accede to any reaſonable meaſures; our ſilence, then, reſpecting this buſineſs cannot be conſtrued into a want of feeling, or attributed to hardneſs of heart; on the contrary, it proceeds from a cauſe more cogent than any perſonal intereſts*: we are convinced in our own minds that the mode of proceeding which we have adopted will conduce to the real intereſts and welfare of our Maſter.

My Lord, theſe good intentions are not merely profeſſional; we are ready to ſubſtantiate them by proofs; and we thus publicly and ſincerely aſſure your Lordſhip of the ſame, truſting that ſuch aſſurance may remove the difficulties which oppoſe a happy adjuſtment of the propoſitions made to us by order of your Lordſhip, and tend to manifeſt to the univerſe the upright intentions of the Company towards their ancient and approved Allies.

* It is not clear in the original whether this ſhould be perſonal Intereſts, or perſonal declarations.

May your generoſity endure.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*
P^n Tranſlator to Government.

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(C.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Mahommed Najib Chan Bahauder and Mahomed Taki Chan Bahadar, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor of Madras; dated 30th July.

We encloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, copies of two Papers written and delivered (to us) by the people of the family of his Highneſs the late Naveb Wallajah, and thoſe of the family of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, ſtating the rights of ſucceſſion of the ſon and heir of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah, and the want of due right, in any ſenſe, on the part of the ſon of the late Omir ul Omrah; alſo, the original of a Paper written by Moulana Aba ul Ali Melick ul Ulma, a perſon ſuperior to any of his contemporaries throughout Hindoſtan for his extenſive knowledge of Mahommedan Law, and by other learned Men, repreſenting the right of the above-mentioned Heir to the ſucceſſion.

The Heir above mentioned on loſing his honoured Father conſidered your Lordſhip to have become to him an indulgent Parent.

By that tenderneſs, then, which is due from an affectionate Father, and by that juſtice and form which the Engliſh Nation, celebrated for juſtice, poſſeſs, we requeſt that your Lordſhip, from motives of tenderneſs and indulgence, would peruſe with attention theſe Papers, and in juſtice, beſtow a kind conſideration on this caſe.

TRANSLATION.—Copy of a Paper, authenticated to be a true Copy by the Seal of Kaſi, ſigned Ghulam Huſſein Chan ul Alvi.

We the People of the Families of the Nawabs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah Behadar:—(Declare)

Apparently the Government intend to appoint Obdul Ali, commonly called Azim ul Dowlah as the ſucceſſor: now, by the Mahomedan Law, the above-named perſon, who was left without inheritance, has not any kind of right to the ſucceſſion. The deceaſed Omir ul Omrah made no will relative to the ſonſhip or inheritance of Azim ul Dowlah; nor did his Highneſs the Navab Wallajah (may the mercy of God be upon him!) give Azim ul Dowlah any thing belonging to Amir ul Omrah, nor any thing belonging to himſelf: and we ſhall never conſent to the ſucceſſion of the above named Perſon.

Dated the 26th of July 1801.

And ſigned by

" Amir ul Dowlah Bahadur,
" Hiſſam ul Mulk Bahadur,
" Iſlichar ul Dowlah Bahadar,
" Naſir ul Mulk Bahadar,
" Aatimad ul Mulk Bahadar,
" A Shroſſul Mulk Bahadur,
" Aatakad ul Mulk Bahadur,
" Huſſein Mahomed Chan,
" Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
" Melik ul Niſſa Begum,
" Amdut ul Niſſa Begum,
" Navab Ranſal Niſſa Begum,
" Rahim ul Niſſa Begum,
" Obd ul Kadir Chan Bahadur,
" Chuday Jahs Begum,
" Navab Zeib ul Niſſa Begum,
" Perſumbe."

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Paper, certified as a true Copy by the Seal of Kaſi; ſigned Ghulam Huſſein Chan ul Alvi.

We the People of the Families of the Navab Wallajah (may God's mercy be upon him!) and of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur:—(Declare).

By the will of the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, to whom devolved, from the Nawab Walajah all the rights of Government, and the Country of the Carnatic, as well as the property of his father, theſe were given and bequeathed by the ſaid Nabob Omdut ul Omrah to his heir and ſucceſſor the Navab Taj ul Omrah, who is entitled to the Government by the Muſſulman law. We, all the People of the family, &c. take God and his Prophet to witneſs, that the ſaid Taj ul Omra ſhould ſucceed in conformity to the above-mentioned will. Vol. II. (C.)

Dated the 26th July 1801.

Syful Mulk,
I obey the Family,
Hiſſam ul Mulk,
Athroff ul Mulk,
Aaliked ul Mulk,
Mahommed Huſſein Chan Bahadar,
Nafir ul Mulk Bahadur,
Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
Malik ul Niſſa Begum,
Omdut ul Niſſa Begum,
Navab Rauſul ul Niſſa Begum,
Abdul Kadir Chan Behadar,
Naxab Zeib ul Niſſa Begum
Rahem ul Niſſa Begum,
Chadayjah Begum.

Perſon Bi,
Amin ul Dowlah Bahaudar,
Hticher ul Dowlah Bahauder.

(TRANSLATION.)

The ordinance of the Holy Law, as well as eſtabliſhed precedent, and the practice of Chalifs and Sultans, is this; that a man's ſon becomes his heir; and when a father makes his ſon his heir, and gives the ſon all the property acquired by him the father, then ſuch ſon becomes heir and proprietor, without the participation of another; and if the father be proprietor of ſeniority, and previouſly to his death names his ſon as his heir, ſuch ſon then becomes heir accordingly, whether he be a legitimate * ſon or not. And if a perſon poſſeſſed of ſeniority, and having a ſon, ſhould make another, whether an adopted or a mere ſtranger, his ſucceſſion as executor, then it behoves all to obey the perſon ſo appointed.

*From the womb of his proper lawful wife.

Such is the rule of inheritance as obſerved by the orthodox Chalifs.

For the firſt Chalif*, the Leader of the faithful, and the Chief of the Juſt, although he had a ſon, appointed the moſt diſtinguiſhed among the Juſt, and the Prince of the Faithful, i. e. Omn, Son of Chatab, as his executor and ſucceſſion; and the Prince of the Faithful, Omn, Son of Chatab, as his executor and ſucceſſion, and the Prince of the faithful, Omn, followed the ſame rule.

*AbanBehar.

Sic. Orig.

The Sultans who ſucceeded the Chalifs obſerved the ſame law.

For from the Time of Abdul Malik, who was King of Arabia and Perſia, until the reign of Abu Manſur Davanike, of the family of the Abaſſider and Kamin Naſhia, and his natural ſon Mamum Raſua and Mantafin, and Muntafin, the ſucceſſion to the Sultanut proceeded in this manner; theſe were Kings of Arabia and Perſia; and of the Sultans their ſucceſſors, until the preſent time, each Sultaun who at the time of his death made a will nominating a perſon to ſucceed him, was ſucceeded by the perſon ſo named as Sultaun: and ſuch perſon as refuſed to accredit the perſon ſo appointed to be Sultan, was doomed to impriſonment and death.

Thus, then, conformably with theſe evidences of law and of precedent, and with the uſage of preſent and preceding Sultans, the inheritance and the right to all matters of right and property belonging to the Nawaub Walajah Amin ul Hind, devolved to the deceaſed Nawab Omdut ul Omrah, and from the ſaid deceaſed to the Nawab Taj ul Omia; becauſe, the deceaſed Nabob having appointed his Executor and Heir,

and

Vol. II. and ſucceſſion, then departed this life, wherefore the proprietor of all theſe rights
(C) is the Nawaub Taj ul Omia Bahadur; and the intervention of another is contrary to law and precedent.

(Signed) " Malick ul Uluma,
" Ghulam Haſſain Chan Kanull Alki,
" Imaun Bucket,
" Scynd Olid Ullah,
" Matimud Savi ul Kadie,
" Maulive Mahommed Ali,
" Maulavi Mahomed Sadik,
" Maulavi Kenin Ullah,
" Maulavi Ala ul Din Atamed,
" Maulavi Abdul Rab, Son of the Malich ul Ullamad,
" Mauliva Mahomed Bake."

Sien Scamlitam. (Signed) *A. Falconar.*

(D.)

(D.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Sultan ul Niſſa Begum to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received 19th September 1801.

Laſt night, about eight o'Clock, Koorham Ali, a ſervant of Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, came, attended by a party of the Company's Infantry and the Dubaſh of Colonel Bowſu, entered the precincts of my habitation, and having looſed five elephants, my property, which ſtood there, ſaying that your Lordſhip had demanded them, thereupon took them away.

Lately alſo there was a ſum of money, my property, amounting to 3,703 Sr Pag^s, and 222 Company's Rupees, depoſited with Chuajah Kamul ul Din Chan Azim ul Dowlah Bahader, having impriſoned the Chim, poſſeſſed himſelf of the ſaid money.

One of your Lordſhip's Chubadars was ſufficient to have conveyed to me your Lordſhip's commands, when I ſhould not have failed to ſend the elephants to your Preſence; but the terror and alarm excited in the minds of children and weak women, by the formidable appearance of Korham Ali the Dubaſh of the Colonel, and a military force, I had better leave to your Lordſhip to conceive than attempt myſelf to deſcribe.

May your friendſhip and juſtice endure.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Government.

(E.)

To the Sultan ul Niſſa Begum.

I have had the honour of receiving your Highneſs's Letter of yeſterday's date; and am ſincerely concerned, that any event ſhould have occurred of a nature unpleaſant to your Highneſs.

Your Highneſs knows, that during the exiſtence of their Highneſſes the Nabob Walajah and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, deceaſed, the Britiſh Government carefully abſtained from any interference in the internal government or in the domeſtic affairs of thoſe Princes.—The Treaty which has recently been concluded with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahader (whom God preſerve!) leaves no latitude for the interference which your Highneſs deſires; but I ſhall have the honour of communicating at an early period of time your Highneſs's Letter to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahader; and as I am ſatisfied of his Highneſs's earneſt diſpoſition to cultivate that harmony with his Family which is neceſſary to its happineſs and to its reputation,

reputation, ſo I truſt that your Highneſs, looking to him as the conſtituted Head of that Family, will omit no means of conciliating his good diſpoſition towards the eſtabliſhment of union and cordiality with the ſubordinate branches of the Family. Vol. II (E)

(Signed) *Clive.*

TRANSLATION of a Letter from Sultan ul Niſſa Begum to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c. dated 23d September.

I have been honoured by the receipt of your Lordſhip's Letter of the 20th inſtant, which has comforted my anxious mind. My Lord, although adverting to your Lordſhip's rank and dignity I ſhould ſcarcely have preſumed to addreſs your Lordſhip, yet as her late Highneſs my revered Mother, when ſpeaking of the great Lord Clive Bahauder, the very kind Friend of this Family, uſed to deſignate him by the name of Brother, I venture to detail, with the pen of friendſhip, the protection and patronage, and ſecurity which this Family has experienced.

It is as evident as the ſun that the Navab Wallajah, in the plenitude of his power, as Ruler of the Country and Head of this Houſe, poſſeſſing ſupreme controul over this Family, and who conferred on them all the benefits they enjoy, that the ſaid Navob, nevertheleſs behaved to them with the utmoſt degree of indulgence and generoſity; notwithſtanding this, individuals of the Family, on being diſſatisfied, uſed to ſeek the protection of Government; for during the firſt adminiſtration of Lord Pigot, the late Shahmut Jung Bahadur repairing to Madras, procured the order of Lord Pigot to the Nabob Walajah for ſending his Wife and Family, then at Trichinopoly, to the Preſidency, which was done accordingly; and during the period of Lord Pigot's ſecond Adminiſtration, four Nephews of the Navob Wallajah, viz. Sumſam ul Dowlah Bahadar, Abdul Hakim Chan, the late Jane Jehun Chan, and Amir ul Dowlah Abad ul Kader Chan Bahauder, reſorted to the protection of the Government during the Government of Lord Hobart: Haſez Howſon Ali Chan, one of the Brothers of the Navob Omdut ul Omra Bahdur, was received into the protection of Government; and the more recent caſe of Abdul Samd Chan Bahadur Deleir Jug, and his Brother, is within your Lordſhip's knowledge, how that the Navab Omdut ul Omrah could not exerciſe his will over them, but was obliged to uſe conciliatory meaſures. But, my Lord, the umbrage taken by theſe Refugees did not ariſe from any injury they had met with from their immediate Chiefs, but merely becauſe certain wiſhes they had entertained had not been gratified; hence they remonſtrated, and hence they found protection.

But how does it come to paſs that now, when the whole Family are in danger of loſing their character, their lives, &c. yet they find no protection in your Lordſhip's Government too. Fifty years have elapſed, during which period we have experienced your Lordſhip's friendſhip, and for a period of almoſt eighty years have we experienced the protection of the Company; we cannot doubt, that the patronage of your Lordſhip, the protection of the Company's Banner, and the ſecurity and ſafety of the gracious King of Great Britain, is extended to us.

Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to write, that Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder was extremely deſirous to live on terms of harmony with the individuals of the Family, and to conſult their honour and comfort. My Lord, the individuals of the Family are influenced by the ſame wiſh; but were the oppreſſions which they have experienced, and continue to experience, by the conduct of Azim ul Dowlah, to be detailed, the circumſtances would convert the cheerfulneſs and ſerenity of your Lordſhip's mind into uneaſineſs and chagrin.

Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to ſuggeſt, that with a view to eſtabliſh unanimity and concord among the different individuals of the Family, I ſhould uſe my beſt exertions to conciliate and ſatisfy Azim ul Dowlah. My Lord, myſelf, and the reſt of the Family, are in reality the friends of Azim ul Dowlah, for he is to me, and to moſt of the Family, in the relation either of a Son or a Grandſon; but the late irregularities of his conduct towards the Family are oppreſſive, and repugnant to ſuch a connection. Over and above his former violence and tyranny, I ſhall relate

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the tranſactions of yeſterday: If Iſchar ul Dowlah Behauder, my Brother-in-law, who labours under an exceſſive palpitation of the heart, and to whoſe health ſome exerciſe in the cool of the evening is neceſſary, has nevertheleſs ſince yeſterday been confined to his houſe by Azim ul Dowlah's orders; moreover the Family Phyſician, who, having attended on us in adminiſtering medicine for upwards of twenty years, is acquainted with the reſpective conſtitutions of the Family, he has been impriſoned by the direction of Azim ul Dowlah; the ſick of the Family are conſequeutly reduced to a ſtate of diſtreſs and danger. Azim ul Dowlah yeſterday alſo ſent a meſſage by Korbam Ali, directing Taj ul Omrah to deliver up to him the ſeal of the late Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, otherwiſe he ſhould cauſe his food, drink, fuel, and other means of ſubſiſtence to be withholden.

My Lord, I formerly repreſented to your Lordſhip, that our proſperity was deſtroyed; now our lives are in danger.

My Lord, three things are to this Family indiſpenſable: 1ſt. The means of our ſubſiſtence; 2d and 3d. The exerciſe of our ceremonies of condolence and congratulation. Now your Lordſhip is intruſted with the former reſponſibility, and the controul of the two latter reſts with the Head of our Family: that Head, at preſent is the Nawaub Syful Mulk Bahaudar.

In ſhort, the object of this long detail is this; that by your Lordſhip's favour, the members of this Family may be ſuffered to live in peace and ſafety, unmoleſted, unoppreſſed, under the Flag of the Company, protected by your Lordſhip's patronage from the violence of all.

* This was not the expreſſion of his Lordſhip's letter, (Signed) *A. F.*

Your Lordſhip was ſo juſt and good as to write me, that you ſhould direct *, Azim ul Dowlah to reſtore the elephants and money of which he had poſſeſſed himſelf. I truſt, that through your Lordſhip's order, reſtitution ſhall be made accordingly, and that the ill uſage of Azim ul Dowlah towards this Family ſhall be reſtrained.

By the honour and dignity of the gracious King of Great Britain, by the faith and generoſity of the Engliſh Nation, by the juſtice and equity of the Honourable Company, this helpleſs and forlorn Family entreat to be forgiven, and implore their miſerable ſituation may be inquired into, and relieved.

For the reſt may your Lordſhip's friendſhip and juſtice for ever endure!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconer,*
P. T. to Govt.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Anward * and Wallajah Families to the Governor in Council.

(G.)

* Patronymic epithets from the titles of the Nabobs Anueer ul din and Wallajah. (Signed) *A. F.*

Gentlemen,

We have repeatedly repreſented our helpleſs ſituation to Azim ul Dowlah Bahader, verbally and by letter, in the hopes that he would immediately attend to our ſituation, and remove our difficulties; but neither our repreſentations nor addreſſes have been of any avail—We ſtill continue in ſtrict reſtraint, and neither our relations, our friends, nor our ſervants can viſit us, without the greateſt apprehenſions.

Beſides experiencing theſe diſtreſſes, and this diſgrace, our property and effects have been forced from us; our elephants, horſes, and houſes ſeized; nay, the money of one of us, by the orders of Azim ul Dowlah, has been plundered.

Gentlemen, we ſtate theſe circumſtances for your information, but ſtate them not by way of complaint. We are convinced that the Governor in Council, in conſideration of the arrangement* they lately carried into effect; we are convinced, we ſay, that adverting to that circumſtance, you will take ſpecial care, Gentlemen, that from irregularities like theſe, the ſtigma of reproach ſhall not attach to the Engliſh name, famed as it is for good faith; that its good name ſhall not be converted into a bad name.

* This paragraph is ſomewhat confined, but is almoſt literally tranſlated, A. 12.

On every conſideration we requeſt your Lordſhip to deliberate a little, let our lot be what it may; but, being deſcended from Amers, and accuſtomed to receive

from

from the People homage, attendance, and Nazars—from you, Gentlemen, endued as you are with juſtice, we expect the preſervation of our honour. You will not for a moment admit the *idea even* of our diſhonour and diſgrace. Vol. II. 2 (G.)

To you, Gentlemen, what more need we write?

Sealed with the ſeals of

Navab Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
Huſſain ul Mulk,
Melik ul Niſſa Begum,
Navab Zaib ul Niſſa Begum,
Mahomed Naſier Chan,
Rayis ul Omra Mahommed abdul Heiſſain,
Omah ul Niſſa Begum Haſies,
Mahommed Naſir Chan,
Etenad ul Mulk Bahadur,
&c. &c.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconer*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

(H) TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Anweri and Walajahi Families to the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Dated 11th December } 1801.
Received 11th D^o - - }

On the 20th November we addreſſed your Lordſhip in Council upon the ſubject of our helpleſs ſituation, but have not hitherto been favoured with a Reply; the neceſſity of attending to our perſonal ſafety ſuffers us not to remain inactive, and if we ſhould appear importunate this neceſſity muſt be our excuſe; but we requeſt your Lordſhip's immediate attention to our ſituation.

Having already publicly repreſented to your Lordſhip in Council the hardſhips of our ſituation, it were ſuperfluous now to retrace them. We hope they are not forgotten, although we have not hitherto received the conſolation of a ſatisfactory anſwer. We cannot however imagine that this conſolation is attainable; and the eſtimation in which we hold your Lordſhip's virtues, and thoſe of the Gentlemen of the Council, renders it impoſſible for us to harbour the idea that the tyranny, the oppreſſion, the degradation exerciſed over us, and repreſented to your Lordſhip in Council, that theſe injuries are to paſs uninveſtigated, unredreſſed.

Since we laſt repreſented our caſe, and our impatience of it, to your Lordſhip, it has become ſtill more ſevere and alarming.

Our impriſonment is ſuch (alas! that our lot ſhould be ſo altered!) that it muſt excite compaſſion in your benevolent minds; we have been loaded with opprobrium and inſult—inſults which add bitterneſs to the cup of adverſity, and render the chains of our captivity, barbarous as they are, more afflicting ſtill!

Weak, helpleſs, and innocent as we are, the hand of tyranny and oppreſſion has been extended over our perſons and property; the doors of ſome of our habitations have been violently broken, and our private apartments invaded and diſturbed by a terrifying body of hirelings, without a ſhadow of juſtice, and without the ſemblance of a reaſon to authorize ſo unjuſt, ſo unwarrantable a proceeding.

The reſidence of our Prince, the Heir of our deceaſed elder Brother, hath been unjuſtly broken; i. e. the doors have been forced open, his private apartment plundered, his friends calumniated and reviled, his ſervants beaten, and himſelf obliged to fly before an infamous ruffian rabble (we cannot call them ſoldiers) to his interior apartments, to protect, what is dearer than his life, his honour and reputation.

It is unneceſſary that we ſhould apprize your Lordſhip in Council whence all this has originated; it is equally unneceſſary we ſhould point out to your Lordſhip in Council to what conſequence this cruelty and injuſtice quickly tends; a conſequence ſo evident and inevitable that a very idiot may anticipate it.

It is incumbent on this prince, the rightful Heir, and on the Families, to repreſent

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theſe circumſtances to your Lordſhip in Council, in the conviction that juſtice, equity, humanity, your own reputation, the fair fame of the Engliſh name, and the Intereſts which your Lordſhip repreſents, will induce your Lordſhip to interpoſe your power for the prevention of irregularities alike incompatible with juſtice, and repugnant to the beſt feelings of human nature.

We requeſt your Lordſhip in Council's attention to the ſubject of our preſent and former addreſs, and if your Lordſhip in Council ſhould deem it expedient, from public motives, to detain our Prince in confinement, we hope that ſuch confinement may be made as lenient as may be conſiſtent with the motives for ſuch confinement; and we moſt earneſtly entreat, that if it be neceſſary we ſhould ourſelves remain in confinement, we may not be ſubjected to the power of that perſon who is deſirous of our deſtruction, whoſe daily conduct inſpires us with terrors, and whoſe intereſt it is to deſtroy us: but if we are to be conſidered priſoners, we requeſt of your Lordſhip's juſtice the common privilege of priſoners—the ſafety of our lives. Remove us, my Lord, from the precincts of Chepauk; keep us in ſome place of ſafety in the cuſtody of the Company; afford us a pittance for our neceſſary ſupport; but ſuffer us not to remain within the graſp of an oppreſſive Power, which admits of no bounds, and acknowledges no law, and whoſe acts receive encouragement and ſupport from the troops who ſurround him, wearing the uniform of the King of Great Britain and the Company.

What more need we ſay?

(Signed) "Sultan ul Niſſa Begum,
"Huſſan ul Mulk Behauder,
"Melik ul Niſſa Begum,
"Hafez Mahommed Naſir Chan,
"Abdul Kadir Chan,
"Rajas ul Omrah,
"Rajas ul Neſſa Begum,
"Omdut ul Niſſa Begum,
"Jatamed ul Mulk Behauder,
"Jatazad ul Dowlah Bahauder."

Tranſlated as nearly as can be from an original, written in a very imperfect ſtyle.

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T. to Government.

In the name of GOD!

I have had the honour of receiving two Papers, ſigned by ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſons connected with their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah.

It is known to thoſe reſpectable Perſons, that the Britiſh Government, actuated by motives of national magnanimity and moderation, relaxed the exerciſe of the poſitive rights which it had acquired under the violation of the alliance by their Highneſſes the late Nabob Mahomed Ally and the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; that relaxation was referable to no tacit acknowledgment of any dormant right on the part of the Family of thoſe deceaſed Nabobs, but it originated in the generous wiſh, founded on a long intercourſe of friendſhip and union, to preſerve to that reſpectable Family its ancient rank among the Princes of Hindoſtan.

Under that moderated exerciſe of the power acquired by the Britiſh Government, it had a right to expect the cheerful acquieſcence of every branch of that reſpectable Family in the arrangements finally adopted for the ſecurity of the Britiſh intereſts in the Carnatic, and for the preſervation of the dignity of that reſpectable Family; but it is ſufficiently known, that a general and unreaſonable reſiſtance was oppoſed to thoſe arrangements by the perſons who have ſigned the preſent repreſentation, while many of thoſe individual perſons endeavoured to advance pretenſions of a diſtinct and perſonal

perſonal intereſt, thereby manifeſting an indiſpoſition to any arrangement which could have been ſuggeſted.

When the Britiſh Government finally determined to elevate his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur (whom Heaven preſerve!) to the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, I encouraged a reaſonable ground of expectation that the ſuppreſſion of thoſe diſcordant pretenſions would be followed by a cordial and grateful diſpoſition on the part of the Family, to meet an arrangement calculated, in a particular manner, to ſupport the ancient dignity and honour of that Houſe. In this hope I cauſed timely communication to be made by my authority, and in the name of the Britiſh Government, to the principal Members of the Family, informing them of the intended elevation of the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur (whoſe ſhadow be extended!) and inviting them to be preſent, and to partake the honours of his Highneſs's inſtallation.

It is known to the reſpectable Perſons who have ſigned the preſent Repreſentation, and it is notorious to the whole world, that not one of thoſe Perſons attended that diſtinguiſhed ceremony, thereby manifeſting a determined hoſtility to the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah (whom God preſerve!) an ungrateful diſreſpect to the Britiſh Government, and a perverſe adherence to the ſpirit of thoſe Councils which had terminated in the forfeiture of the rights of the Family.

This public denunciation on the part of the Family of its diſaffection to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whoſe life be prolonged!) was conſiſtently followed by a ſyſtematic reſiſtance oppoſed to the endeavours of that Prince, and to my exhortation, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing union and affection among the different Members of that reſpectable Family.

The progreſs of theſe unhappy diſſenſions I have continued to obſerve with the utmoſt degree of concern; and I regretted that the advice reſpectfully offered by me to her Highneſs the Begum Sultan ul Naſſa in my Letter of the 20th September laſt, ſhould have failed to produce that conciliatory diſpoſition on the part of the Family which it was my deſire to eſtabliſh.

Under theſe circumſtances of public inſult and reſiſtance to the authority of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preſerve!) it is neither improbable nor unreaſonable that his Highneſs ſhould have felt ſentiments of reſentment towards thoſe perſons who have not heſitated to avow, in the moſt public manner, their determined enmity to his Highneſs. But I deem it neceſſary to ſtate in the moſt formal manner, that the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur (whom God preſerve!) has repeatedly afforded to me ſatisfactory evidence of his diſpoſition to revive the bonds of union and of natural affection with the diſſentient Members of his Highneſs's Family.

Thoſe Members of the Family who have ſigned the repreſentations addreſſed to me, have appealed through me to the Britiſh Government, againſt the violence imputed to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whoſe ſhadow be extended!) ſtating the confinement of their perſons, and the uſurpation of their property.

When the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah was raiſed to the rank of Nabob of the Carnatic, his Highneſs ſucceeded to the rights of his illuſtrious Anceſtors heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic; during a long period of time thoſe rights have been exerciſed within the juriſdiction of the Britiſh Government, and every Member of the Family knows that the Britiſh Government never interfered otherwiſe than by the interpoſition of its friendly offices in the internal arrangement of their Highneſs's domeſtic economy. One of the moſt memorable events which could have required ſuch an interference, was the death of his late Highneſs the Ameer ul Omrah (of bleſſed memory); but it is intimately known to ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſons who have ſigned the preſent repreſentation, that the Nabob Mahomed Ally (who is in Heaven) exerciſed on that occaſion the full and undiſputed rights of an independent Sovereign according to the Mahomedan Laws, unqualified by his Highneſs's exiſting engagements with the Britiſh Government.

The principles of the engagements exiſting at that period of time were ſimilar to thoſe of the Treaty, by which the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preſerve!) has made himſelf the inſtrument of reſtoring the foundation of alliance with the Britiſh Government, and of the rank and dignity of this new illuſtrious Family. It is therefore incumbent on the Britiſh Government to reſpect the rights acquired to his

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Highneſs by the late Treaty; and it is my eſpecial duty to reſiſt every attempt which may be made to encroach on thoſe rights, or to violate the principles of the alliance now firmly and perpetually eſtabliſhed.

At the ſame time, however, that I declare in this formal manner the reſolution of the Britiſh Government to preſerve to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whoſe ſhadow be extended!) the rights which his Highneſs has acquired by Treaty—I alſo declare an equal determination to oppoſe an uniform reſiſtance to ſuch an exerciſe of power, within the juriſdiction of the Britiſh Government, as ſhall be incompatible in my judgment with the honour and dignity of the Britiſh Nation.

Upon theſe principles it is incumbent on me to declare, that if the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preſerve!) ſhould have actually exerciſed his Highneſs's power in the manner and to the extent implied in the repreſentation, I ſhould have felt it to be my duty to remonſtrate with his Highneſs, and ultimately to reſiſt ſuch an exerciſe of power. But ſuch an exerciſe of power is manifeſtly inconſiſtent with the vigilance of the Britiſh Government, and with the conſtant intercourſe eſtabliſhed with the palace of Chepauk. It is alſo conſiſtent with my poſitive knowledge, that ſome of the facts ſtated in the repreſentation are highly inflamed, and maliciouſly exaggerated. But notwithſtanding this impreſſion, I ſhall not heſitate to interpoſe my good offices, and to require from his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah (whom God preſerve!) an explanation of the circumſtances of enquiry ſtated in the repreſentation.

As ſoon as I ſhall have received that explanation, I ſhall have again occaſion to addreſs myſelf to thoſe reſpectable Perſons who have ſigned the repreſentations, and to afford them all the ſatisfaction which may be conſiſtent with the faith of the Britiſh Government, and with a true ſtate of the facts.

Fort St. George,
18th Dec. 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

To his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have obſerved with much concern, that the endeavours of your Highneſs and myſelf to conciliate the minds of ſome of the principal branches of your Highneſs's Family have proved unſucceſsful. As long as the arrangements which have been recently concluded for the affairs of the Carnatic were depending, it was natural to ſuppoſe that ſome of thoſe perſons intereſted in the event ſhould feel a diſpoſition to oppoſe your Highneſs's pretenſions; but I indulged a reaſonable expectation, that the final concluſion and ratification of the late Treaty would have removed thoſe rival grounds of animoſity; and would have eſtabliſhed a permanent foundation for reuniting thoſe branches of the Family in the bonds of affection and duty with your Highneſs.

Theſe ſentiments, your Highneſs knows, I had the honour of communicating to her Highneſs Sultaun ul Niſſa Begum on a former occaſion; but having ſince received further repreſentations ſtated to be on the part of the Family, I conſider it to be proper to furniſh your Highneſs with a copy of thoſe Papers, together with the copy of an Anſwer which I have incloſed, and which I requeſt your Highneſs to tranſmit for the information of the Perſons who have ſigned the repreſentations. It is not my intention, by the tranſmiſſion of theſe Papers, to eſtabliſh the grounds of any improper or unuſual interference in your Highneſs's domeſtic affairs: I am fully ſenſible of the delicacy which it is incumbent on the Britiſh Government to obſerve towards every perſon, and particularly towards the female part, of the Families of the late Nabob Mahomed Ally, and of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah. I am aware that your Highneſs, as the conſtituted Head of that Family, is the proper channel of regulating its domeſtic œconomy, and of compoſing its internal diſſenſions.

Your Highneſs, however, is ſo fully acquainted with the principles, and with the motives of generoſity which actuated the Britiſh Government in the re-eſtabliſhment of the Family in its rank, that your Highneſs will readily perceive the degree of concern with which I muſt receive communications of the nature of thoſe incloſed; and

although

although I have every reaſon to believe, from my conſtant intercourſe with your Highneſs, that theſe repreſentations are extremely exaggerated, it is yet incumbent upon me, both with reſpect to the Public Station which I have the honour to hold, and with regard to the attention due from me to your Highneſs, and to your Highneſs's Family, to tranſmit thoſe Papers to you; and to recommend to your Highneſs to endeavour, by the conſtant obſervance of that moderation and forbearance which is becoming your ſtation, to remove every ground of complaint, and to retrieve the affections of Perſons ſo nearly related to your Highneſs. Vol. II (E)

I do myſelf the honour to recommend this ſubject to your Highneſs's early and ſerious attention.

(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
18th December 1801.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Navab Seyful Mulck, &c. &c. &c. Bahaudar, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

God the High and the Gracious!
In the name of the merciful and gracious God.

This day, Wedneſday the 13th July,* my eldeſt Brother, the late Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahaudur, was received into the mercy of the Almighty.

* The third RabiauCaval 1216 Hajeri.

According to right and inheritance, through the Divine favour, my claim to the ſucceſſion, as ſecond Brother, precedes that of any of the Family, my deceaſed Brother having no legitimate * Son, as is known and evident to every body.

* True Son.

The Gentlemen of the Engliſh Nation and Company are juſt and equitable, and have for two generations manifeſted every kind of friendſhip, aſſiſtance, ſupport, and aid for this Family.

Now as all affairs, great and ſmall, affecting this Family, reſt with the Engliſh Company and Nation, I therefore make my ſtrong claim* the means of procuring for myſelf the favour, the affection, and the equity of the Engliſh Nation, who are Gentlemen endowed with juſtice.

* Right.

Conſider me the friend and well-wiſher of the Engliſh Company and Nation.

May your friendſhip continue.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawab Seyful Mulc Behaudar, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. Governor. (M.)

(Without date.)

The aſſiſtance, aid, and exertion, rendered by your Lordſhip's Father for the ſupport of my Father's dignity at the commencement of his Government, I am hopeful your Lordſhip (in imitation of your Father's ſignal ſervices in aid of my Father's Government) will now manifeſt in behalf of my Hereditary Right, as well here as in Bengal and in Europe.

I heretofore addreſſed your Lordſhip a Letter on the ſubject of my right, to which I have not received a Reply; favour me with an Anſwer, that my mind may be at reſt. I have addreſſed a Letter to the Governor General Bahadur, aſſerting my right; be ſo obliging as to forward it to Bengal, and make me happy by a reply.

May your friendſhip endure.

(True Tranſlations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T. to Government

TRANSLATION

Vol. II. (M.)

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawaub Syful Mulk Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c ; dated and received November 1801.

Lord Clive, your Lordſhip's illuſtrious Father, having had a great affection for me in my younger years, uſed to call me his Son, and intended to eſtabliſh me as Soubahdar of Bengal; owing to my youth at the time, my Mother was unwilling to part with me, otherwiſe I had been until this time Soubahdar of Bengal; ſuch has been my deſtiny!—Since that time, owing to the interference of my Brothers, I have lived in a ſtate of difficulty and embarraſſment.

On your Lordſhip's arrival as Governor of Madras, I rejoiced exceedingly, thinking that as my Brother became Governor my proſpects ſhould open, and my wiſhes be accompliſhed.

Owing to the intervention of my Brother the Navob Omdut ul Omrah, I was prevented from renewing and explaining to your Lordſhip my former friendſhip.

I did imagine, that when my Brother ſhould be no longer in my way, I ſhould obtain what is my right; but Government having for various reaſons deemed ſuch a meaſure inexpedient, reſolved on the meaſures which have recently taken place: and, as I have always ſtudied your Lordſhip's pleaſure, I acquieſced.

In this ſpirit, and in conformity with your Lordſhip's commands, I was the firſt who went to viſit the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur: I hope therefore, that your Lordſhip, whom I conſider as my Brother, will take me by the hand, and ſupport me in all matters, ſmall and great.

I now proceed (more particularly) to my caſe.

In the Family of my Father Wallajah, through the Divine favour, there were many children, and a large expenditure, but none of my Brothers have ſuch a family as I have: heretofore I had other means of aſſiſtance beſides my Jaghire, notwithſtanding which I found it difficult to ſubſiſt myſelf; at preſent the trouble and diſtreſs which I experience to ſupport myſelf it is not fit that I ſhould explain to my Friend; ſuffice it to ſay, that I am in a ſtate of the utmoſt embarraſſment and perplexity.

I beg therefore that your Lordſhip, out of a kind and generous regard to the paternal affection which your Lordſhip's Father had for me, would be pleaſed to render my circumſtances eaſy, by an increaſe to my allowance of 800 pagodas, making up my preſent allowance of 1200 pagodas, to 2000 pagodas per menſem; alſo to pay me the ſame for the commencement of the Fuſli year, from which date a balance would be due of three months.

If your Lordſhip ſhould direct me to be paid in this manner from the Company's Treaſury, I ſhould eſteem it a high obligation, otherwiſe my exiſtence will be expoſed to much diſtreſs.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Government.

The Board entirely approve the Letters which the Preſident propoſes to addreſs to his Highneſs the Nabob, and to the diſcontented Members of his Highneſs's Family.

DIARY to Political Conſultations; 31ſt December 1801.

Received the following Letter:

To John Chamier, Eſq. Chief Secretary to Government,
Fort Saint George.

Sir,

I am directed by his Excellency the Moſt Noble the Governor General to tranſmit to you the accompanying Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the

the purpoſe of being delivered to his Highneſs, under the orders of the Right honourable the Governor in Council.

Copies in Engliſh and Perſian are encloſed for his Lordſhip's information.

I am further directed to requeſt that you will ſignify to his Lordſhip in Council, his Excellency's deſire that his Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct that ſuitable preſents be prepared and preſented to his Highneſs the Nabob on the part of his Excellency, on the delivery of his Excellency's Letter.

Allahabad, 12th December 1801.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone.*
P^n Sec^y to Government.

To his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah; written 11th December 1801.

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's two Letters (recapitulating thoſe received 1ſt September and 26th October, 1801).

The Book of Correſpondence in which theſe Letters are probably entered, is not yet received.

Although your Highneſs has been fully apprized by the Right honourable Lord Clive of the circumſtances which have led to your preſent elevation, and of the principles upon which the late arrangement in the Carnatic is founded, yet, with the view to obviate all doubt or miſapprehenſion upon theſe points, I conſider it expedient diſtinctly to ſtate the principal facts and conſiderations which have regulated the meaſures of the Britiſh Government on this important occaſion.

It were an unneceſſary and a painful taſk to recapitulate all the exceptionable circumſtances of the conduct of their late Highneſſes the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah towards the Britiſh Government. It is ſufficient to obſerve, that by a ſyſtematic courſe of clandeſtine correſpondence and intrigue with the implacable enemy of the Britiſh Nation, directed to the ſubverſion of the Britiſh Power in India, their Highneſſes the Nabobs Wallajah and Omdut ul Omrah, jointly and individually, violated the engagements ſubſiſting between them and the Honourable Company, and placed themſelves in the condition of public enemies to that Power to which they were indebted for the original eſtabliſhment and ſubſequent preſervation of their reſpective rights and intereſts in the Carnatic: under theſe circumſtances, all obligation on the part of the Britiſh Government to ſupport the Family of their late Highneſſes in the poſſeſſion of the Carnatic was diſſolved, and the Britiſh Government would have been juſtified, on the diſcovery of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah's correſpondence with Tippoo Sultaun, in proceeding to deprive the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah of thoſe reſources which he had manifeſted a diſpoſition to employ for the ſubverſion of the Britiſh Power; but certain political conſiderations, and the precarious ſtate of his late Highneſs's health, induced the Britiſh Government to ſuſpend the aſſertion of the rights which it had acquired under his Highneſs's violation of the Treaty of 1792.

Although the claim of his Highneſs's Family to hereditary ſucceſſion was thereby entirely extinguiſhed, yet the Britiſh Government, deſirous of combining moderation with juſtice, and mindful of the connection which had ſubſiſted with their late Highneſſes during a long courſe of years, and of the condition of his late Highneſs's Family, was content to limit the exerciſe of its rights to the extent indiſpenſably neceſſary for the future ſecurity of the public intereſts, and therefore determined, on the deceaſe of his Highneſs, to admit the ſucceſſion of his reputed Son to the Muſnud, according to the will of the Nabob, under ſuch modifications and reſtrictions as the nature of the caſe required.

By the injudicious counſels of his adviſers, his Highneſs's reputed Son was induced to reject the liberal offers of the Britiſh Government.

Solicitous, however, to manifeſt to the world a further proof of liberality and moderation, the Britiſh Government ſtill reſolved to continue the ſucceſſion to the Muſnud of the Carnatic in the Family of their late Highneſſes, by transferring that ſucceſſion to your Highneſs, under the ſame modifications and reſtrictions which had been propoſed to his late Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah's reputed Son.

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I have great ſatisfaction in obſerving, from the tenor of your Highneſs's Letters, that your Highneſs entertains a grateful ſenſe of the liberality and moderation of the Britiſh Government, in renewing in your perſon the relations which ſubſiſted with your Highneſs's Family, and which the conduct of your Highneſs's Predeceſſors had diſſolved.

I take this opportunity to offer to your Highneſs my congratulations on the concluſion of the late happy arrangement, and to aſſure your Highneſs of my ſincereſt regard, and of my ardent wiſhes for your welfare and for the proſperity of your affairs, as well as of my determination to maintain the ſettlement concluded with you in full efficiency, and without any alteration. I have already tranſmitted to His Majeſty's Miniſters, and to the Court of Directors, a ſtatement of the late tranſactions in the Carnatic, and a copy of the Treaty concluded with your Highneſs, by my authority; your Highneſs may be aſſured, that the information of your acceſſion to the Muſnud of the Carnatic will be received by His Majeſty, and by the Company, with ſentiments of the higheſt ſatisfaction; and that it will ever be the object of the Britiſh Government, both at home and abroad, to ſupport the dignity of your Highneſs's ſituation, and to promote the ſucceſs and proſperity of your affairs.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone,*
Per. Sec^r.

DIARY to Political Conſultations, 1ſt January 1802.

Received a Letter from the Nabob, entered in (C.C. N° 1):—Requeſts, that the ſtipends of Mooſtoonah Khanum, Abdehazack Cawn, Wajeub Neſſa, and of Bauka Khan, may be diſcharged for October and November laſt.

DIARY, 2d.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer.

Sir,

You will be pleaſed to pay to Muſtoorah Khanum the Wife, Abdehazack Cawn the Son, and Wajeub Neſſa the Daughter of the late Abdelwahab Cawn, and to Bauker Cawn Goroher, the Killadar of Chitton, their ſtipends for the months of October and November laſt, according to their reſpective receipts, which have been counterſigned by the Nabob, and will be preſented at the Treaſury.

I am &c. &c.
(Signed) *John Chamier,*
Chief Sec^t to Gov^t.

Fort St. George,
2d January 1802.

DIARY, 20th January 1802.

Received the following Letter:

John Chamier, Eſq. Chief Secretary to Government.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 9th current, addreſſed to Major-General Bridges, commanding the Southern Diviſion; and to acquaint you, that the orders of Government relative to the Palace and Gardens at Trichinopoly ſhall be carried into effect as ſoon as perſons authorized by his Highneſs the Nabob appear to take charge of them.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *A. Brown,* Col^l
in charge of the Southern Diviſion.

Trichinopoly,
18th January 1802.

DIARY;

DIARY, 23d January 1802.

The Right honourable the Governor alſo preſented to his Highneſs the Nabob, a packet, tranſmitted by the Earl of Elgin, His Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, containing a Letter from the Grand Seignior to the late Nabob Wallajah, in anſwer to one which his Highneſs addreſſed to the Grand Seignior ſome time ago.

The following papers were encloſed in the Earl of Elgin's Letter:—*Annotations* upon the contents of the Nabob of Arcot's Letter to the Grand Seignior, as *per* annexed Tranſlate, drawn up from obſervations made by his Excellency the Reis Effendi, at a conference held with him this day, by order of the Right honourable the Earl of Elgin, &c.

1. The Reis Effendi obſerved, that the Grand Seignior's Miniſters have not been able to make out that Prince's name rightly, for his letter bears no firm; and it is drawn up in a ſtyle and writing not perfectly underſtood in Turkey. That in the Anſwer now addreſſed to him by the Grand Vizier in the Sultan's name, they have given him the title of Arcout Hakimy, or Nabob Arcout, named "Enver ud Din," by a mere conjecture on the impreſſion of his ſeal, which appears to convey that name; but that in this impreſſion he calls himſelf, "Shah-i-Hind," or the Sovereign of Hindoſtan.

2. That the office in the holy cities of Mecca and Medina that Prince alludes to, is that of "Terraſh," Spreader of the Carpets, &c. in the two above cities, for which he demands the grant of a new Barat, or Sened: That reference has been made to ancient records in the archives of the Imperial Chancery, where copies of Barats have in fact been found in favour of different names of Princes in India, whom the Grand Seignior wiſhes to aſcertain if they be related to the ſame Family, before the demanded Barat is made out in the name of the above Prince, who is deſired to give an eclairciſſement in conſequence.

3. That as to the good treatment of his Pilgrims, and the protection of their properties in the two above cities, the three different Firmauns now iſſued are conceived ſufficient to ſecure the accompliſhment of thoſe points to his entire ſatisfaction.

4. That in regard to the privilege of intermarriage, &c. they do not find any ſuch demand in the original Letters; and at all events, this is a point of which the Grand Seignior can take no cognizance, either in his Spiritual capacity of Kelife, or as a Temporal Sovereign over the Ottoman ſoil.

5. That as to building, &c. the meaning whereof only comprehends ſome gilt ornaments over the chapel where Mahomet's Tomb lies, that is a privilege ſolely and excluſively belonging to the Grand Seignior as Supreme Kalife, and conſequently not to be transferred or ceded to any other Muſſulman Prince of any deſcription. His Excellency the Reis Effendi added, that every thing is explained in their anſwer, drawn up in the civileſt ſtyle, and in the Perſian language, for the Nabob's better intelligence; and that any further details which the Engliſh Government may furniſh concerning this Prince would prove very acceptable at the Porte.

6th November 1800.

(Tranſlated from the Turkiſh Original.)

To the moſt profound in the knowledge of the Law, and moſt eminent among the Caadies of the Mahomedan Faith—The Caady of the Holy City of Medina—(May his doctrine further increaſe!)—And to the moſt reverend and moſt eſteemed and truſtworthy by all Kings and Emperors, the Sheik or Guardian of the Tomb of the Prophet.—May his dignity become more eminent!

On receipt of this imperial Edict, be it known to you, that his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcout Enverudden Kân, an Indian Prince, has ſent to our Imperial Porte a repreſentation in Perſian, wherein he ſets forth and ſolicits, that all and every one of his ſubjects who are deſirous of performing pilgrimage by viſiting the Holy Tomb, and going in proceſſion round that ſacred chapel, may be allowed to enjoy perfect freedom, and not be ſuffered to receive any hurt or damage whatſoever; and that in the event

of

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of any of them dying, their effects and chattels may not be confiſcated on the part of the Public Officers there, or from any other perſons, but be delivered unto the companion of the deceaſed, that the property may be conveyed to his heirs in India:

In purſuance thereof this Imperial Firman is iſſued and ſent, in order that you the above-mentioned Caady and Sheik may employ your utmoſt care and attention, and adopt every meaſure and means poſſible to ſecure the peace, tranquillity, eaſe, and ſafety of ſuch Pilgrims and devout Travellers as above, to prevent their being any ways vexed or injured; and in caſe of their death, not to permit their effects and property to be ſeized upon in favour of the public cheſt, or otherwiſe, but to have them delivered to their companions, in order to their being conveyed to the deceaſed's heirs in their own country.

This buſineſs has alſo been recommended and enforced to the Sheriff of the Holy City of Mecca, to the Governor of Jedda, and to the Caady of that Holy place, to whom ſeparate Firmans have been tranſmitted to the ſame effect.

This being made known, you are hereby directed and ordered to uſe all and every exertion poſſible that all ſuch Pilgrims and devout Viſitors as appertain to the *Hun* above mentioned, may be free from moleſtation and injury; they be allowed to enjoy freedom and eaſe; and, in the event of any of them dying during their pilgrimage, that their property may not be confiſcated, but delivered to be ſent to the deceaſed's heirs in India; and you ſhall be careful that nothing contrary to expectation be ſuffered to occur therein.

This be it known to you upon arrival of this Imperial Edict, to which you ſhall ſhew every obedience, cautiouſly abſtaining from acting any ways contrary to its noble contents. Given at our Imperial reſidence of Conſtantinople, towards the middle of Gemaziel Alier, in the year 1215 (6 November 1800).

N.B. A ſecond Firman, of the ſame tenor and form, for the Sheriffs and the Caady of Mecca.

A third for the Governor of Jedda, are hereunto annexed.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Public Conſultations; 22d January 1802.

The Preſident lays before the Board the following Letter, addreſſed to him by his Highneſs the Nabob (entered alſo in C. C. N° 2.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras.

Dated and received { 17th Rumzaum 1216 Hegery, or 22d January 1802.

Your Lordſhip's Letter, dated 11th Shaban, or 18 December 1801, with copies of two Letters addreſſed to your Lordſhip, under the ſeals of certain members of my Family, your Lordſhip's original Anſwer thereto, and its copy for my information, I have received, and underſtand the contents. I am much obliged to your Lordſhip's kindneſs for this full information of occurrences, and I forwarded immediately your Lordſhip's letter to the Family.

My Friend, the members of my Family have repreſented that violence has been exerciſed over them, that their property has been plundered, that I treated them with ſeverity; and they have ſlandered and calumniated me in language that is not only highly derogatory to the dignity of the Prince of the Carnatic, but unbecoming human nature. Although I was placed in the Government of the Carnatic by the aid of the Engliſh Government, and all the Sirdars of high rank were preſent at my inſtallation, the members of my Family did not attend, notwithſtanding your Lordſhip's citation in writing, and my own invitation. In like manner, they not only failed to attend themſelves at the delivery of the ratified Treaty that was ſent from Bengal by the Moſt Noble the Governor General, but even prevented others. In the kindneſs of my diſpoſition, I ſent Nazers to them, and made uſe of every mild and conciliatory means to reconcile them to me, but they rejected my Nazers,

and

and publicly ſpoke of me in very harſh language; yet, notwithſtanding all this, I went in perſon ſeveral times to each of their houſes, and uſed every exertion to ſoften their hearts, and to conciliate their affections, but without ſucceſs. I experienced nothing from them but inveterate hatred and malice. As to their complaint of their having been plundered by me, men of wiſdom and juſtice may form their judgment from the following facts:—The money, jewels, and other property, to an immenſe amount, of the late Ameer ul Omrah my Father (whoſe opulence was well known to all mankind) and which, according to law, and according to the uſages of the world, belong by right to me, are in poſſeſſion of Sultan ul Niſſa Begum; and I have not taken an atom of them, even the ſeals and other inſignia of ſtate which belonged to my Grandfather and Uncle, and which in every country throughout the univerſe revert to the reigning Prince; of theſe I have not yet obtained the poſſeſſion. Huſſam ul Mulk poſſeſſed himſelf of property to the amount of lacs belonging to my Grandfather and Father at Trichinopoly, which, by the rules of Government, ſhould come to me; and he is moreover indebted to the Circar to the amount of ſome lacs, on account of his management of Trichinopoly and Arcot, as appears by the Coutchery account; and the Mother of Ally Huſſien is in poſſeſſion of property that was in the Nuſeal Mahell, to the amount of thouſands; of all this I have not yet taken any thing. Whether this evinces my lenity and forbearance, or is a proof of my ſeverity, I ſhall leave to the determination of men of juſtice.

Sultan ul Niſſa Begum ſome time ſince complained to your Lordſhip, that I had taken away five elephants, her property, and ſeized three thouſand ſeven hundred and three pagodas and two hundred and twenty-two rupees, belonging to her. My Friend, as the elephants alluded to belonged to the Circar, and the property of the Circar can belong to no other than the Prince, I therefore cauſed them to be ſent to my own elephant-ſtables; and with reſpect to the money, the fact is this:—The Begum's own Writer had got poſſeſſion of this ſum of money, and abſconded with it, in conſequence of which ſhe ſent me a meſſage, deſiring I would apprehend the Writer, and take the money myſelf; I accordingly ſent people in ſearch of him, which coming to his knowledge, he came to me and delivered up the money. My Friend, it is worthy of notice, that the ſaid Begum ſhould be in poſſeſſion of property to the amount of lacs, which belonged to my Grandfather, and yet complain of my taking away a few pagodas, which, in compariſon with the immenſe property ſhe has of mine, is like a ſingle drop of water in the ſea. With the ſupport of the Engliſh Government, I hope to obtain poſſeſſion of all the property belonging to the Circar. The elephants and horſes of the Circar were kept at different places in the diſtricts, and when Huſſam ul Mulk became Renter of Arcot, he ſent for theſe animals from every place, kept them at Arcot, and called them his own; as they all belonged to the Circar, I had them brought with others to my own ſtables; but their value is not a tenth part of the large ſum that Huſſam ul Mulk ſtands indebted to me. In the Neſrut Mahall, when I took it into my poſſeſſion, there was no property whatever; for the Mother of Ally Huſſien had taken it away; and in like manner ſeveral other perſons of the Family got forcible poſſeſſion of property belonging to the Circar, and they are daily manifeſting their enmity towards me. From this your Lordſhip will ſee their wicked intentions; and the circumſtance of their refuſing (in their opulence and pride) to receive the monthly allowance fixed by the Company, and ſome of them even after having paſſed their receipts for it, is a deciſive proof that they have not only inſulted me, but have treated the Engliſh Government with contempt. Another ſubject of their complaint is, that they have been kept in ſtrict confinement. My Friend, I have not to the preſent moment put any one of them in durance; on the contrary, I removed the ſtrong guards which had been placed over them in the time of my Uncle, and gave permiſſion for the free egreſs and regreſs of their females, and of their ſervants. However, in conſideration of your Lordſhip's recommendation, and as a freſh inſtance of my moderation and forbearance, I have written to Huſſam ul Mulk, to the Sons of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, to the Son of Sultan ul Niſſa Begum, and likewiſe to Abdilcader Cawn, Mahomed Nauſar Cawn, and

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other males of the Family, who had addreſſed your Lordſhip, telling them they were perfectly at liberty to remain in Chepauk Garden, or to go out of it, without let or impediment; but with reſpect to the Females, reſtriction being neceſſary for the preſervation of their character, I cannot allow them to quit the garden of Chepauk. Copy of my Letters, and of the Anſwers which they individually wrote me, but each in the ſame words, I encloſe for your Lordſhip's information; the male part of them are at liberty to remain in the garden, or to quit it.

In ſhort, your Lordſhip, in your wiſdom and juſtice, will judge of my conduct, who, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, and by the aid of the Engliſh Government, have become the Prince of the Carnatic, and from the day I aſcended the Muſnud, have treated the ſeveral members of my Family (who ought in every reſpect to be under obedience to me) with every attention. I have repeatedly recommended them to your Lordſhip; and their conduct, both before and ſince I have aſcended the Muſnud, muſt be ſo fully impreſſed on the minds of the Gentlemen of Government, as to render any comments unneceſſary. The promoters of all this miſchief are Huſſam ul Mulk and Sultan ul Niſſa, by the advice and perſuaſion of Colonel Barrett*. Theſe people are inveterate in their enmity towards me; but being, as I am, by the bleſſing of God, under the protection of the Engliſh Government, I fear not their malice, and am fully perſuaded, that, at length, they will be entirely diſappointed.

* A Portugueze.

What can I write more.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Perſian Tranſlator to Government.

TRANSLATION of a Circular Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar, to each of the Members of the Family; as hereunder ſpecified.

From the commencement of the ſucceſſion of this Servant of the Court of the Omnipotent to the Government of the Carnatic, the conduct, ſo repugnant to the principles of all upright and good men, which you have obſerved towards me, muſt be freſh in your recollection; it is the more extraordinary, ſince, not ſatisfied with this conduct to myſelf, you have tranſmitted (to others) repreſentations replete with accuſations falſe and unfounded.

It is perfectly evident to the ſagacity of every perſon of diſcernment and impartiality, that beſides the indiſpenſable arrangements and regulation of my affairs, an attention to which is incumbent on every Ruler, my conduct to you has not, even although I witneſſed your refractory ſentiments, been influenced by a bias of ſeverity. This is a fact ſo notorious, that it were ſuperfluous to illuſtrate it by particular inſtances.

In conſequence of a line of conduct adopted by my late Uncle the Nabob Omdut ul Omra, incompatible with his engagements with the Britiſh Government (the approved Benefactors of the Rulers of the Carnatic) the terms of thoſe engagements were infringed, and our whole Houſe conſequently involved in a ſituation dangerous and alarming.

By the gracious and kind interpoſition of Providence, the Britiſh Government were (nevertheleſs) pleaſed to confer on me the ſucceſſion to the Government, as mine by right, thereby preſerving ſecure the honour of our entire Houſe.

The demeſnes and buildings of the Palace, the reſidence and memorial of our progenitors, had been mortgaged, and were about to be ſold, an event which, had it actually taken place, would not have left us even the ſhadow of a wall.

Theſe have been redeemed, and the demands of the mortgage diſcharged; demands which, had they not been ſatisfied, God only knows what might have been the ſituation of the individuals of the Family.

Thank Heaven, my intentions have been ſo void of guilt, and my diſpoſition ſo averſe from injuring even an individual, that I entertain no apprehenſions from your memorials; nay, I imagine they will redound to my advantage.

Now

Now ſince it hath pleaſed the Almighty God to favour me with this Government, and as I have redeemed from mortgage the Garden of Chepauk, you ſhould know that it is mine by virtue of a two-fold right. Vol. II. (M.)

First, it is mine, as a Ruler of the Carnatic.

Secondly, it is mine, having purchaſed it with my own money:—thus I am the paramount and abſolute Proprietor of the ſaid Garden.

Therefore, if with a view to the upholding of your rank, you ſhould prefer to reſide within the ſaid garden, it behoves you to ſubmit, on all occaſions, to my authority; otherwiſe, if contrary to the cuſtoms of the Walajahi Family you ſhould diſclaim my authority, then you muſt relinquiſh my property; and, in that event, I ſhall be no longer reſponſible for the defence of your honour.

The ſame.—To Huſſain ul Mulk,
Tajul Amra,
Rayes ul Omra,
Ameral Dowlah,
Iflachar ul Dowlah,
Iatamud ul Mulk,
Majed ul Dowlah,
Jatazad ul Dowlah.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Pers[n] Tran[r] to Gov[t]

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Individuals of the Family, to the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur.

Your Letter, dated the *29th December laſt, we have received, and comprehended the contents. * 22d Shaba, 1216 Wejore.

You have informed us ſummarily, that the complaint which we were neceſſitated to prefer to the Governor in Council of Madras is falſe and unfounded. The prayers and the pains which you have excited in our breaſts, by the impropriety of your expreſſions, and the unkindneſs of your conduct, remain concealed within theſe breaſts; but the circumſtances which have lately occurred are ſo notorious, that no individual can have any doubts reſpecting them, and your conduct of yeſterday, in impriſoning the ſervants and individuals of this Family, is a proof in point; neither can there be any doubts of the intentions of the perſons who authorized the meaſure: a world are judges, that that Perſon inſtigated what has happened to us.

But we wiſh not to diſcuſs this ſubject with you; it will be cognizable in that Tribunal, where your conduct, and that of the deſcendants of the Nawab Wallajah Omdut ul Omrah Bahadar (the mercy of God be upon him!) their reſpected brother and father ******* That tribunal will not fail alſo to inveſtigate the charges, in which you have involved his late Highneſs; that he, though a Prince of ſuch high power, with all the honour and dignity attached to the ſucceſſor to the Muſnud of the Carnatic, humbled himſelf to a condition that might excite ſhame and bluſhes, in order that he might preſerve the engagements entered into; and ſo acted, merely that by theſe means, the inheritance of his Father and Grandfather, that is, the entire country, without the participation of another, ſhould remain and not go into other hands. He gave up Chepach, that he might preſerve the more eſtimable object, the country of the Carnatic;—a country, which had devolved in a ſeries, from Father to Son; and by theſe happy means, conſign it to his children, without interruption;—theſe matters we do not diſcuſs with you; but we cannot make public your ſhame. Here the ſenſe is left incomplete.

You are happy in the meaſure you have adopted, of relinquiſhing the dominions of the Carnatic, for the hope of retaining Chepach. Conceive the trouble and diſtreſs you have given us, by directing us to make choice of two things; viz. to remain within the precincts and protection of your authority, or if not, to abandon entirely the garden of Chepauk. Our rank and honour ſuffer us not, juſtly, to chooſe either alternative; and although the moſt diſtreſſing of all worldly calamities, is expulſion from our natal ſoil, nevertheleſs we ſhall ſpeedily, according to your

wiſhes

Vol. II. (M.) wiſhes and writing, forſake our habitations and proceed elſewhere. Here the recollection of our ancient rank and greatneſs (alas, how changed!) perpetually recurs; and our underſtandings ſuggeſt to us nothing, ſave the mortification of quitting this our abode, and reſigning it to you—Probably, you may have the heart to remain in it; we have no choice:—we have not ſuch hearts.

(Signed) The Son of Omdut ul Omrah,
The Son of Sultan ul Nilla Begam,
Huſſain ul Mulk,
Mahommed Naſſur Chan,
Aſſud Ullah Mian.

(A Letter, the ſame exactly as the above, was written and ſent by each.)

The Perſian Letter from which this is tranſlated is written in a ſtyle ſo perplexed and incoherent, that I found it difficult to render it into Engliſh. I may in ſome places, probably, have miſtaken the meaning of the writer: it appears to have been originally an *Engliſh* Letter, attempted to be tranſlated into the Perſian by a perſon apparently not well verſed in the language.

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Perſian Tranſlator to Government.

The Preſident informs the Board, that he has provided ſuitable preſents to be delivered to the Nabob, with the Letter from his Excellency the Governor General, forwarded in the Letter from the Perſian Interpreter to the Governor General, under date the 12th ultimo; and in conſequence requeſts the Members of Government will accompany him to Chepack to-morrow morning, for the purpoſe of delivering his Excellency's Letter in proper form to his Highneſs the Nabob.

DIARY; 23d January 1802.

In conformity to the Reſolution of Council yeſterday, the Right honourable the Governor, attended by the Council, viſited his Highneſs the Nabob this morning and delivered to him the Letter from the Governor General of Bengal, accompanied by ſuitable preſents, all which were received with every mark of reſpect on the part of his Highneſs.

EXTRACT of Political Conſultations at Fort St. George; the 2d February 1802.

The Preſident lays before the Board the following Letter:

Tranſlation of a Letter from Sultan Mirza Mahammied Tajul Din to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dated 22d November, } 1801.
Received the 26th D° }

Bleſſings be aſcribed to the Supreme Being!—That this humble Servant of his Court, yet retaining life, notwithſtanding the misfortunes which Fate hath allotted him, and a ſtate of extreme neceſſity, hath arrived, with his wife and family, at the place of his deſtination, which apparently is Madras—Six months have now elapſed ſince I have experienced from any individual, the friendly attentions of hoſpitality or the kind offices of commiſeration.

At the commencement of his illneſs, the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah ſent me the ſum of 200 pagodas, being equal to the monthly ſubſiſtence fixed for my Brothers (may the Almighty preſerve) and alſo promiſed to defray the expence of my journey; but the miniſter of death having in the mean time ſummoned him, he removed his abode from this tranſitory world.

Since that period, I have been waiting till ſome arrangement of matters ſhould take place; and now that it hath pleaſed Providence to conſign the Adminiſtration of affairs to the hands of the Chiefs of the two States, namely, the Miniſters of the Honourable Company, who are the ſincere Allies of our Houſe, I have made my mind eaſy and conſidered it expedient thus to ſtate the circumſtances of my caſe; for men of underſtanding

underſtanding deem it not indecorous to explain their ſituation, and to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of their friends.

This humble ſervant of the Court of the moſt High, in conſequence of the unfriendly diſpoſition of Aſuf Dowlah, reſolved to remove from Lucknow; Mr. Cherry having aſſiſted me, conducted me to Benares, repeatedly wrote to Calcutta recommending ſome arrangement to be made for me, and remained in expectation of a reply to theſe letters; when invidious Fate exhibited the melancholy cataſtrophe of his deſtiny.

I then proceeded to Makſud Abad; there Mr. Pattle and Mr. Raig treated me very civilly, gave me a houſe in his own garden in which to reſide, procured me the friendly ſervices of Mufty Begum and Bubber Jung Bahadur, beſides aſſiſting me himſelf, and writing to Calcutta in my favour.

A Letter was received in reply to this effect; "That at preſent ſome arrangements "of the Company are in agitation; if it ſhould be agreeable to you, you can remain "for ſome months here; otherwiſe, a monthly ſubſiſtence has been provided for your "brothers and uncles, viz. Mirza Chunum Sahib, and Mirza Hahe Sahib, and Begums "of the deceaſed Mirza Javan Bucht; by the time you can arrive at Benares, an "arrangement for your monthly expences ſhall be made, and ſoon ſent after you."

Now my mind being ill at eaſe in that country, conſidering the Company's territories throughout as equal to me, and wiſhing to avoid the notice of my acquaintance, by retiring to any other convenient abode, my deſtiny hath conducted me hither.

Your Lordſhip, thank God! is endowed with diſcrimination; let me beg of you to add to your own good name and to my comfort, by contributing your benevolent and friendly relief to enable me to exiſt, and to extricate myſelf from debt; the difficulties under which I paſs my exiſtence your Lordſhip may aſcertain from report; pray ſcruple me not ſome aſſiſtance. Conſidering that in this ſtrange world we are all ſtrangers to each other, therefore, by way of attaching ſome honour and conſequence and credit to my name, I have here ſubjoined to it the names of their Majeſties my immediate Progenitors.

Sultan Merza Mahammed Tajel Din, Son of
Sultan Mahammed Yuſuff, Son of
Sultan Maig ul Dowlah, Son of
Sultan Bahadur Spah, Son of
Sultan Aurunz ul Arleem Geer.

May your honour and friendſhip increaſe.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Perſian Tranſ. to Gov^t.

The Preſident explains to the Board, that having been doubtful of the truth of the foregoing repreſentation, of the name of the writer not having been mentioned with thoſe of three other deſcendants from the Emperors of Delhi, at the time when the pecuniary arrangement for the Family and dependants of the late Nabob was concerted with his preſent Highneſs, his Lordſhip had directed a Letter to be written to the Perſian Secretary to Bengal, requeſting any information that could be procured of the rank, ſituation, and claims of Sultan Mirza Mahommed Tajul Deen.

In the mean time, the diſtreſs of Sultan Mirza becoming daily more urgent, he addreſſed a Letter to his Lordſhip's Military Secretary, ſtating that he was in debt 2,500 rupees; that he had ſold the laſt of his cattle and furniture; and that he and his family muſt die of hunger if not immediately relieved.

A confidential perſon having been ſent to enquire into the truth of theſe complaints, and into the hiſtory of the perſon who had made them, found this Sultan Mirza Mahommed Deen (a deſcendant from the houſe of Timour) in a miſerable hovel near Vipery, on a ſick bed, deſerted by his followers, and ſuffering, with a wife and four children, the extremes of poverty and diſtreſs.

Immediate relief was ſent to them, and every enquiry in the mean time was made which could tend to throw further light on their hiſtory and misfortunes.

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The Preſident informs the Board, that the reſult of theſe enquiries has been a full confirmation of the circumſtances ſtated by the Sultan Mirza, under the ſeals of Ameer ul Dowlah, Aufiz Mahommed Nazier Khan (both near relations of the late Nabob Wallajah) and of Synd Zul-fiear Ally Khan, a Nobleman of the late Nabob's Court; and that theſe reſpectable witneſſes had alſo certified under their ſeals, that the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah had engaged to allow him the ſum of 200 ſtar pagodas monthly, and that the promiſe appears not to have been fulfilled only in conſequence of his Highneſs's death.

The Preſident recommends, that the ſum of 400 rupees ſhall be allowed monthly to Mirza Mahommed, from the fund appropriated to the payment of penſions to the Family and dependants of the Nabobs of the Carnatic.

Reſolved accordingly.

The Preſident is requeſted to communicate the foregoing Reſolution of the Board to his Highneſs the Nabob.

DIARY to Political Conſultations; 3d February 1802.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council has been pleaſed, in concert with his Highneſs the Nabob, to ſettle on Sultan Mirza Mahomed Tajul Dien, from the 1ſt inſtant, a monthly ſtipend of four hundred (400) rupees, chargeable on the fund appropriated to the penſions of the Family and dependants of the Nabobs of the Carnatic, and to be diſcharged at the Treaſury in the manner preſcribed for the payment of thoſe Penſioners.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 3d February 1802. (Signed) *John Chamier*, Chief Sec. to Gov.

DIARY; 4th.

Received the following Letter (entered in C. C. N°s 6, 7):

From Houſu Reza Chan Bahadar, requeſting to be admitted on the penſion fund of the Carnatic.

From Rahman Ali Chan, to the ſame purport.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations; 12th February 1802.

Read the following Letter (entered alſo C. C. N° 8):

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Received } 20 Ramzaum 1206 Hegery, 25th January 1802.

By the bleſſing of God, and your Lordſhip's great kindneſs, I have been honoured with a Letter of congratulation on my acceſſion to the Muſnud (accompanied by an honorary dreſs and jewels) from the Court of the Nawab Nizam ul Dowlah Bahauder; and I am thankful for this inſtance of your Lordſhip's ſincere regard.

I have been informed, that the Allungho Enam of my Grandfather at Hydrabad, which had been continued a great length of time, for ſupplying the expences of the Sepulchre of my Great Grandfather, has in theſe days, after the demiſe of the late Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah, been re-aſſumed by the Aſeif Jah Circar, in conſequence whereof the neceſſary charges of the Sepulchre, &c. are unprovided for; I therefore trouble your Lordſhip to requeſt you will have the goodneſs to direct the Company's Reſident at Hydrabad to uſe his beſt exertions to obtain the reſtoration of the Enam, and I ſhall theteby be much obliged to your Lordſhip's kindneſs.

Copies

Copies of my Addreſs to Nizam ul Dowlah and Muſsheers ul Mulk, are ſent for your Lordſhip's information. Vol. II.

What can I write more? (M.)

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Gov^t.

TRANSLATION of an Arzee to his Highneſs the Nawaub Aſeef Jah Nizem ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

The humbleſt of ſlaves having been honoured by the receipt of your Highneſs's gracious Letter, accompanied by an honorary dreſs and jewels, felt himſelf highly diſtinguiſhed thereby.

Your Highneſs's munificence, unbounded as the ocean, gratifies a whole world by the accompliſhment of their higheſt hopes; as a trivial inſtance of which, among a multitude of others, the revered Grandfather of this Petitioner was honoured by your Highneſs with the gift of the village Aimen Gundilah, as an Attamgh'a Enaam.

It hath been lately, however, reported to your Petitioner, that the Muttieſsudders of the illuſtrious Circar require a freſh order for the continuance of the Enaam in the uſual manner; and ſeeing that the expences of the anniverſary obſequies of this Petitioner's Great Grandfather (who was a devoted vaſſal of the illuſtrious Circar) depend on the revenue of the ſaid Enaam, therefore this humble Petitioner hopes, from your Highneſs's ſpecial favour, that in like manner as his Grandfather, ſo ſhall he alſo be diſtinguiſhed by the continuance of the ſaid Allumha Enaam; and that a poſitive order may be graciouſly iſſued to the Muttiſiddies of the illuſtrious Circar to oppoſe no hinderance to the continuance of it.

This will be an honour conferred on your Highneſs's Petitioner.

In a ſeparate Note, as a mark of his attachment, a couple of elephants are ſent to the ſplendid Preſence, as an humble offering; let them be accepted.

To the Nawab Ariſha Jah.

Having tranſmitted an Arzie to the preſence of his Highneſs, ſoliciting the continuance of the Jaghir of Aenumgundelah, being a faithful vaſſal of the Court, and a devoted well-wiſher of that benevolent friend, I therefore requeſt of your kindneſs to ſtate my requeſt in the ſplendid Preſence, and to procure an order to the Muttefiddies not to impede the enjoyment, as uſual, of the Jagir, becauſe a delay in this matter will obſtruct the uſual funeral rites at the tomb of my Great Grandfather; in truth, meed of this good action will be your own; and the more ſpeedily you accompliſh this matter, the more indebted ſhall I feel to your goodneſs.

Accept an elephant, which I have ſent as a token of my friendſhip.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

Ordered, That the following Letter be diſpatched to the Reſident of Hydrabad, in compliance with his Highneſs's requeſt.

To Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honour to tranſmit to you, by the command of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, the encloſed copies and tranſlations of Letters addreſſed by the Nabob of the Carnatic to his Highneſs the Nizam, and to Muſher ul Mulk; and I am directed to requeſt, that you endeavour to effect the ſeaſonable reſtoration of the Enaam, which his Highneſs has deſcribed.

I have the honour, &c.

Fort St. George, (Signed) *J. Chamier*,
12th February 1802. Chief Sec^y to Gov^t.

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95.

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Received a Letter from the Sultan Muza Tazul Din (entered in C. C. N° 9.) expreſſing his thankfulneſs for the late favourable conſideration of his caſe.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations;—the 5th March 1802.

Read the following Letter (alſo entered in C. C. N° 14.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Rec^d { 26th Showall 1216 Hegery. / 2d March 1802.

Nuddeem Ullah (who bears the title of Surrapauz Huſſum Chan) the ſon of the late Abdulwahab Chan, has hitherto been at Chittoor; he is now arrived, and has paſſed his receipts for five months allowance, as fixed by the Company, from the month of October 1801 to the end of February 1802.

I have therefore to requeſt that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to direct the Company's Treaſurer to take Nuddum Allah's receipts, and pay him the amount.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Govr.

Ordered accordingl

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations;—the 9th March 1802.

The Preſident records the following Letter (entered alſo in C. C. N°s 15. 16. 17.)

Tranſlation:—from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

28th Rumzan 1216 Hegery.
2d February 1802.

I encloſe herein, for your Lordſhip's information, copy of the Letter from the King of the Turks, which I received through your Lordſhip's kindneſs, and which will be honoured with your peruſal.

His Majeſty's Letter covered three Phinnanns addreſſed to the Sheriff of Mecca, the Governor of Judda, and the Sheik ul Hunum; but being written in the Turkiſh language, I have not ſent their copies to your Lordſhip. Theſe Phinnanns muſt be forwarded to the holy city of Mecca.

I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Govr.

To his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot, &c. &c. &c.

His Majeſty the King of Great Britain has been graciouſly pleaſed to direct me his Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, to preſent to his Imperial Majeſty the Grand Seignior, the letter and demand written in the year 1793, by his Highneſs the Nabob Ameer ul Hind Wallajah, for certain Firmans to be iſſued by his Imperial Highneſs, in favour of your Highneſs's Family and ſubjects, when engaged in the performance of religious duties at the holy ſhrine of Mecca.

Unfortunately, the papers and the preſents attending them had fallen in the hands of the enemy, and when retaken were much injured; in that ſtate I received them; but being aware of the impreſſion which would ariſe at the Porte, had they been ſo preſented, and knowing how ſincerely anxious the Britiſh Government is to further

your

your Highneſs's views on every occaſion, particularly in one ſo congenial to its invariable ſyſtem of ſupporting all eſtabliſhed Religious Governments, I have preſumed to make ſuch additions to theſe preſents as I know to be acceptable; and have delivered the whole in your Highneſs's name, recommending ſtrongly your Highneſs's demands with all the weight of Britiſh influence. Vol. II. (M.)

I have now the honour of forwarding to your Highneſs, by my brother Mr. Bruce, the replies which the Sublime Porte has charged him with conveying in perſon to your Highneſs, and which, I truſt, your Highneſs will find as ſatisfactory as they could be, conſiſtently with the privileges of the Sultan, and the imperfect knowledge the Porte has of your Highneſs's title and Family.

I beg leave to refer your Highneſs to Mr. Bruce for the further verbal explanations with which the Ottoman Government have intruſted him; and to add, that I ſhall with the utmoſt alacrity proſecute any further demand your Highneſs may wiſh to make to the Sultan, in conſequence of their communications.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed)

Elgin.

TRANSLATION:—Purport of a Letter from the Grand Vizier of the Turks to the Nabob of the Carnatic.

After the uſual invocations and ſalutations—

In theſe happy days, an Addreſs from your Illuſtrious Anceſtor has been received through the Britiſh Ambaſſador, and the profeſſions of friendſhip and attachment therein expreſſed, and the requeſts therein made have been underſtood, and have been explained and made known to his Majeſty, who was highly pleaſed at the very friendly ſentiments it contained; and the elegant preſents which were delivered through the ſaid Ambaſſador met his Majeſty's moſt gracious approbation.

Be it not concealed, that on account of Iſlamiſm in general, and of an abſent friend, this Illuſtrious Government deems it conſiſtent with its uſages to promote all your views. In conſequence whereof, it has been requeſted that three illuſtrious Royal Phermauns (according to the drafts which were incloſed) might be iſſued from this exalted Court, that one of your dependants might come yearly to the pilgrimage and proceſſion (at Mecca) on your part, or if he remained there, that the Chiefs of the two holy places (Mecca and Medina) ſhould protect his property; and, in the event of his death, that his effects ſhould not be ſequeſtered. This Pherman has, agreeably to your requeſt, been iſſued in the name of the Sherreef of Mecca, the Governor of Judda, the Sheek ul Harram, and all the other Officers employed there. The ſecond requeſt was, that the office of Furſh-gooſtree—Carpet Spreader at the Holy Shrines—might be conferred anew upon you, agreeably to the Sanud of former Sultans. The meaning of Furſh-gooſtree, as it is underſtood in this Sublime Court, is the keeping clean the Sepulchre of the Holy Prophet, viz. ſweeping the ground, lighting the lamps, and other buſineſs of the like nature at the Tomb, by the agency of an inhabitant of the holy city of Medina; and from the records of this Government it appears, that in the time of former Sultans, two Phermans for this purpoſe were iſſued, the one in the name of Narwaub Wallajah Mahomed Ally Cawn Bahauder, and the other in the name of Mahomed Nizam ul Deen Vizeer ul Hind, whereby doubts have ariſen which of thoſe two Perſonages was your illuſtrious Grandfather. It is therefore incumbent on you to ſtate and make known your anceſtors, and to return the old Sanud of the former Sultans, that, according to your requeſt, a new one may be made out and tranſmitted to you. But the Furſh-gooſtree, that implies the Spreading of the Carpet and other things appertaining thereto, this office and that of ſuperintending the repairs of the two holy cities, belong peculiarly to his Imperial Majeſty, who accordingly bears the title of the Servant of the Holy Cities; and therefore it is impoſſible for a Pherman to be granted for this Office in particular.

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The letter concludes with expreſſions of friendſhip, and prayers for his Highneſs's proſperity.

(Signed) Seyed Hary Abdillah.
Kazam Muckaum.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Govt.

EXTRACTS Fort St. George Political Conſultations; the 9th March 1802.

To John Chamier, Eſq. Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 12th ultimo, with its Encloſure; and beg leave to aſſure you, for the information of the Right honourable the Governor in Council, that I will do my utmoſt to effect the reſtoration of the Enaum therein deſcribed, which is (I beg leave, however, to obſerve) a Jagheer of not leſs than half a lack of rupees annual value.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Jn A. Kirkpatrick*,
Reſt.

Hydrabad,
28th February 1802.

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Navab Azem ul Dowlah Bahadar to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received } 30th Rumzaum 1216 Hegery, 4th February 1802.

(Entered in C° Corr. N° 16.)

I have addreſſed a Letter, in anſwer to that from the Moſt Noble the Governor General of Hindoſtan, which, together with jewels, a belt ſet with precious ſtones, a killaut, and an elephant, I received through your Lordſhip; and I encloſe a copy herein for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation,)
(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah Bahadar to the Moſt noble the Marquis Welleſley; dated 29 Rawzaum 1216 Hegery, anſwering to 3d February 1802.

At the time when I was in anxious expectation, I received your Lordſhip's Letter of the 11th September laſt, congratulating me on my acceſſion to the Muſnud, and accompanied with a kelat, a jeigah, a furpeanch, a belt ſet with precious ſtones of great value, and an elephant; I was thereby highly honoured, and rejoiced. On the 23d of January the Right honourable Lord Clive delivered your Lordſhip's letter and preſents to me in Public Durbar, in the greateſt ſtyle of pomp and ſplendour. Theſe marks of extreme kindneſs, and your Lordſhip's diſpoſition to promote the proſperity of my affairs, have filled my heart with gratitude; my acknowledgments were unbounded, and I cauſed guns to be fired on the happy occaſion.

What your Lordſhip was pleaſed to write with the pen of friendſhip, on your being heartily inclined towards me, and to promote, advance and ſupport the arrangement of my affairs; that your Lordſhip had made known to His Majeſty the King of England,

England, the ſettlement that had been made in the Carnatic; that the accounts of my acceſſion to the Muſnud would be highly pleaſing to his Majeſty and to the Company; and that the Engliſh Government, both in Europe and in this Country, would always ſupport and protect my honour and dignity, and promote my welfare, I fully underſtand; and it conveyed to my heart additional ſatisfaction and ſtrength, like unto the wall of Alexander. My thanks for theſe diſtinctions are ſuch as is not in the power of the tongue to expreſs, or the pen to deſcribe; theſe inſtances of protection which have been extended to me will be recorded on the page of time, and has pledged me to your Lordſhip for life. I entertain the ſtrongeſt hopes that, through your Lordſhip's ſincere kindneſs (which conveys comfort to my heart and ſoul, like the miracles of Jeſus Chriſt) my affairs will be fixed on ſo firm a baſis at the Preſence of His Moſt Illuſtrious Majeſty, and with the Honourable Company, as will always remain unſhaken. In conſequence of all theſe ſincere acts of kindneſs of your Lordſhip, I fear not the malice of the members of my Family which has been excited by my friendſhip and attachment to the Engliſh Company; and I am ſafe in your Lordſhip's powerful protection. Not wiſhing to treſpaſs on your Lordſhip's time, I have forborne to relate the conduct of the Family which they have obſerved towards me, from the day of my acceſſion to the Muſnud to the moment of this writing: your Lordſhip will know the particulars from the communications of the Right Honourable Lord Clive.

I truſt I ſhall always be the object of your Lordſhip's kindneſs, and be honoured and rejoiced by the receipt of your friendly letters.

(A true copy of the Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Members of the Anweri and Walajah Families to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor in Council.

Dated { 13th Ramzum 1216 Hegery.
18th January 1802.

We do ourſelves the honour to inform your Lordſhip, that as Azem ul Dowlah Bahadar has communicated to us his pleaſure that we ſhould quit the Palace of the Garden of Chepak, if we were unwilling to accede to his wiſh of ſubmitting to his authority, therefore we conſider it expedient that we ſhould provide ourſelves with ſuitable habitations in Madras, or its environs, in order that we may reſpectively proceed with our families, money, effects, and ſervants, as ſoon as poſſible, to ſuch proper places of abode.

But leſt at the time of our abandoning Chepak, any accident of diſſipation or loſs ſhould occur to the property and equipage of individuals, who have never been ſeparated from the ſeat of their rank and dignity, and who have been accuſtomed to go abroad with the pomp and ſtate, and ſecurity of a retinue; we have, therefore, to requeſt of your Lordſhip's benevolence, generoſity, and indulgence, that you would direct ſome of the Company's troops to attend us for our protection, from the time of our leaving Chepak until we ſhall have arrived at our ſeveral habitations.

We are perſuaded that your Lordſhip, adverting to the delicacy of the predicament in which we are involved, will cheerfully accede to our requeſt—May your favour continue.

(Signed) The Nabob Tagul Arma.

Seals of { Amdut ul Neſſa. / Abdut Kader Chan. / Eatazad ul Dowlah. / Eatamad ul Mulk.

Seals of { Rayaſal Niſſa Begum. / Rubul Neſſa Begum. / Sultan ul Neſs Begum. / Melik ul Neſſa.

Seals of { Mahomed Naſir Chan. / Rayes ul Omra. / Huſſane ul Mulk.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

DIARY; 11th March 1802.

Received the undermentioned Letter (entered in C. C. N° 19.)

From the Nabob:—Requeſts a Letter of Introduction to the Reſident at Hyderabad, for Mir Swadut Ally, whom he is about to diſpatch with Letters and preſents to that Court.

DIARY; 16th March 1802.

Sent the following Letter to Major J. A. Kirkpatrick, Reſident at Hyderabad.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 28th ultimo; and to inform you, that the Right honourable the Governor in Council is ſenſible of your attention to his Lordſhip's wiſhes.

I have now the honour to apprize you, that the Nabob of the Carnatic having determined to ſend certain Preſents and Letters to his Highneſs the Nizam, and to the Miniſter Azim oo Omrah, is anxious that the Meſſenger, to whoſe charge they have been committed, may be honourably received at the Court of Hyderabad.

I am accordingly directed to incloſe for your information, copies of the Letters intended to be delivered on the part of his Highneſs the Nabob of Meer Saadut Ally Khan; and to requeſt that you will endeavour to ſecure to that perſon an honourable reception at the Durbar of the Nizam.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 16th March 1802. (Signed) *John Chamier*, Sec^y.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations; the 2d April 1802.

The Preſident lays the following Letter before the Board (entered alſo in C. C. N° 21.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawaub Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras.

Dated and received { 25th Zelaud 1216 Higery, or 30th March 1802.

At Trichinopoly my Grandfather, Grandmother, my Father and Mother, my Uncle, and others of my deceaſed anceſtors are interred; and the yearly expences of the Fatha, or Anniverſary Sepulchral Ceremonies, heretofore amounted to the ſum of fourteen thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-ſix rupees.

As it is highly neceſſary and incumbent on me to perform the religious rites of my Anceſtors, I have, in conſideration of my inability, reduced the aforeſaid expences, and fixed them at ſix hundred rupees per month. I have to requeſt of your Lordſhip, that the ſum of ſix hundred rupees monthly may be paid to my Daragah Suchinopoly from the revenue of that diſtrict, on account of my one-fifth, excluſive of my monthly ſtipend; and that I may be favoured with an order for this purpoſe to the Collector of that place, whereby I ſhall be much obliged.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*, P^n Sec^y to Gov^t.

The following Inſtructions are in conſequence ordered to be furniſhed to the Board of Revenue:

To the Preſident and Members of the Board of Revenue.

Gentlemen,

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council directs me to deſire that the Collector at Trichinopoly may be ordered to pay to the Darogah of the Nabob of the

the Carnatic at that place, the monthly ſum of 600 rupees for the expences of the burial grounds of his Highneſs's Family. Vol. II.

These payments are to commence from the 1ſt inſtant, and the amount is to be deducted from his Highneſs's proportion of the revenues of the Carnatic, as ſettled by the Treaty. (M.)

I have the honour to be, &c.

Fort St. George, 3d April 1802. (Signed) *J. Chamier.* Chief Secy to Govt.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations; 6th April 1802.

The President is ſorry to communicate to the Board the death of Ally Huſſein, the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; and records, for their information on the ſubject, the following copy of a Diſpatch which his Lordſhip has prepared for tranſmiſſion to his Excellency the Governor General:

His Excellency the Moſt noble Marquis Welleſley, &c. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that Ali Huſſein, the reputed Son of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, died this morning.

Having underſtood ſome months ago that this young man was indiſpoſed, I directed Mr. Fitzgerald, the confidential Phyſician of his reputed Father, to wait upon him with the offer of his profeſſional aſſiſtance; which Ali Huſſein rejected in terms of incivility.

Within theſe few days I have received intelligence through the channel of his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and of the perſon appointed to attend at his Durbar on the part of the Company, that the health of Ali Huſſein was again in a declining ſtate; and I yeſterday directed Mr. Horſeman, who attends his Highneſs, to wait on Ali Huſſein with a ſuitable meſſage, and an offer of profeſſional aſſiſtance. This Gentleman obtained admiſſion to his preſence with conſiderable difficulty, but was treated with incivility, and prohibited from adminiſtering any relief. Mr. Horſeman reported on his return that Ali Huſſein was inſenſible, and that his life was in imminent danger; in a ſhort period afterwards I received a Letter (of which a copy and tranſlation are encloſed) ſtated to be written by Ali Huſſein's direction, immediately previous to its diſpatch; but according to probable information, the production of Huſſam ul Mulk.

In compliance with the requeſt contained in that Letter, I directed Dr. Anderſon immediately to attend, and have the honour to tranſmit a copy of his Report.

Ali Huſſein expired before the period which the Doctor had appointed for this morning's viſit.

It is known to your Lordſhip, that this young man was always conſidered of a feeble and delicate habit; and he is ſaid to have been addicted to the uſe of medicines which aggravated his debility, and probably accelerated his death.

With regard to the allegations contained in the forged Letter of yeſterday's date, attributed to the deceaſed, it is ſcarcely neceſſary to add, that they are utterly deſtitute of all foundation of truth.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 6th April 1802. (Signed) *Clive.*

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *M. Wilks,* Private Secretary.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Ali Huſſein Sajul Omrah Bahadre to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. (Without date); received 5 April 1802.

My Lord,

Until the preſent time I entertained the expectation that your Lordſhip would have replied to the Letters which have been addreſſed to your Lordſhip, as well by

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myſelf as by the Members of this Family; but the omiſſion of your Lordſhip in this reſpect has involved me in a variety of diſtreſs, apprehenſion, and embarraſſment. This ſolicitude of mind, ſuperadded to the unkind conduct of Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, hath gone half way to deprive me of life. Hence I have been ſeized with a ſevere illneſs (the effect of my protracted confinement) an illneſs of a nature ſo alarming that I have no hope of ſurviving it.

The ſpells and incantations which Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, with the approbation of hundreds of people, practiſes with a view to do me miſchief, I value not; but I am, however, deſirous to remove from this place; I know not indeed whither I ſhould go, but I deem it to be expedient inſtantly to remove hence; i. e. from this dureſſe to ſome better place.

The reſtraint impoſed by Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudar is ſuch as to prevent one of my common ſervants, nay, even a Doctor from having acceſs to me; and this is a matter of extreme ſatisfaction to him. I conjure you, my Lord, for the ſake of God, by the honour of the Company, and by your own humanity, that you would be pleaſed immediately to direct Colonel Bowſer to ſuffer my ſervant, or any Doctor whom I may call for, to have acceſs to me. I entreat that your Lordſhip would have the goodneſs inſtantly to requeſt of Dr. Anderſon to come to ſee me. I ſhall remember the obligation as long as I live; delay not to do ſo, I pray you, for the ſake of God! This is the time to manifeſt your Lordſhip's favour; the matter admits not of delay.

May your generoſity be extended.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

To Major Orr, private Military Secretary.

Sir,

In compliance with Lord Clive's deſire, I have been to viſit Ally Huſſein, ſon of the late Nabob, and learned that he has been ill 25 days, 10 of which bed-rid, and 3 inſenſible, ſo as to void ſtools and urine as he lies. The diſeaſe, as far as I have been able to collect from a Muſſulman Doctor in attendance, is a dyſentery.

Not being able to procure a ſight of his tongue, and perceiving his mouth to be parched, I have only been able to direct, with any proſpect of advantage, that they ſhould frequently moiſten his mouth with a feather dipped in lemonade, and have directed an anodyne draught of 20 drops of Laudanum, with a view to reſtrain the frequency of evacuation by ſtool.

His pulſe being 125 in a minute, and profuſe perſpiration, indicates great debility; however, I have ſaid that I would call again to-morrow, although you may acquaint his Lordſhip that I have but little hopes of his recovery.

I am, &c. &c.

Chepauk, 5th April, 11 o'Clock P. M.

(Signed) *Ja. Adderſon*,
Phyſician General.

Lord Clive deems it proper to add, that although the deceaſed appears to have been confined to his bed for ten days previous to Doctor Anderſon's viſit, the perſons about him had thought fit ſo carefully to conceal his danger, that it was not till Friday laſt that his Lordſhip even heard of his indiſpoſition. The Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah's inquiries regarding his health were repelled with rudeneſs; and on Saturday evening it was underſtood from rumour alone that Ally Huſſein's illneſs was of a ſerious nature. On Monday morning, on Lord Clive's return from Ennore, where he had paſſed the previous day, the ſame ſource of information ſtated the deceaſed to be in a dangerous ſtate, and Mr. Horſeman was directed to endeavour to obtain admiſſion, with a view to aſcertain his actual ſituation, to adminiſter ſuch aſſiſtance as might be requiſite, or to offer on the part of Lord Clive ſuch medical aid as he himſelf might deſire; Doctor Anderſon was named by ſome of his Attendants, and the pretended letter had been diſpatched to Lord Clive; immediate inſtructions were diſpatched to the Phyſician General, for the purpoſe of his waiting on Ally Huſſein. The circumſtances ſubſequent to Doctor Anderſon's viſit are ſufficiently deſcribed in Lord Clive's diſ-

patch

patch to the Governor General; and with regard to thoſe antecedent to Friday, it has been aſcertained, ſince the death of Ally Huſſen, that he had reſided for more than the laſt two months at the houſe of Sultan ul Niſſa, commonly called the Boodee Begum, the Siſter of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and was ſent back in a ſtate of inſenſibility to his Mother's houſe on Friday, when the fact of his illneſs was immediately rumoured in the Garden, and firſt communicated with any degree of certainty to the Nabob. Vol. II. (M.)

The Reſident communicates to the Board a requeſt from the Nabob, that the amount of Nuzzers and Peſchcuſh, recently remitted by the Rajah of Travancore on his Highneſs's account, and placed to his credit in the courſe of the foregoing month, may be now paid to his Highneſs.

Ordered accordingly, that the ſum of 21,000 Surat rupees, and the ſum of 4,533⅞ Porto Novo pagodas, be paid to the Nabob of the Carnatic on his Highneſs's application to the Treaſury.

The Preſident lays before the Board the draft of a Letter which his Lordſhip propoſes to addreſs to the Nabob (alſo entered in C. C. N° 26).

To his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

Para. 1. I have had the honour to receive from your Highneſs many Letters, dated as in the Liſt which I have the honour to encloſe, and have had the ſatisfaction of complying with the requeſts which they ſeverally contain.

2. I tranſmit for your Highneſs's information, the copy of an Anſwer which I have received from the Reſident at Hyderabad, on the ſubject of the Enam appropriated to the expences of the Tomb of your Highneſs's Great Grandfather, of illuſtrious memory; and your Highneſs may be aſſured that the Britiſh Reſident will exert every endeavour to effect its ſeaſonable reſtoration.

3. The peruſal of the ſeveral Letters of Congratulation which your Highneſs has received from the Princes of Hindoſtan, on the occaſion of your Highneſs's elevation to the Muſnud of the Carnatic, has been highly gratifying to me; and I beg leave to congratulate your Highneſs on the protection extended by the Emperor of the Turks, at the particular requeſt of his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at Conſtantinople, to the perſons and property of your Deſcendants proceeding as Pilgrims to Mecca and Medina.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
6th April 1802.

LIST of Letters received from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahauder, &c. &c.

From	dated	31ſt December 1801
—	—	25th Jan. 1802.
—	—	25th
—	—	2d February.
—	—	4th
—	—	11th
—	—	2d March.
—	—	11th Ditto.

Fort St. George,
6th April 1802.

(Signed) *Clive.*

Approved; and his Lordſhip is requeſted to diſpatch it.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political Conſultations, the 27th April 1802.

The Preſident communicates to the Board a Meſſage from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, requeſting, that orders may be ſent to Trichinopoly for the immediate

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immediate delivery to his Darogah at that place of ſundry gardens, furniture and an elephant, which are the property of his Highneſs, but which have been detained, with a poſitive refuſal to deliver them, by a ſervant of Huſſam ul Mulk, who urges in excuſe for his diſobedience to the orders of Government, that he ought firſt to be reimburſed for conſiderable expences which he had incurred in repairing the houſes and gardens, and in feeding the elephants.

Reſolved immediately to comply with his Highneſs's requeſt.

The following Letter is ordered to be diſpatched to the Officer commanding at Trichinopoly.

Sir,

His Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic has repreſented to his Lordſhip in Council, that Syed Wullee Ullah Khân, a ſervant of Huſſam ul Mulk, has refuſed to deliver to His Highneſs's Darogah certain gardens at Trichinopoly, in conformity to the orders of Government.

His Lordſhip in Council is ſurprized that the Orders iſſued on the 15th of December and 9th of January laſt to the officer commanding the Southern Diviſion of the Army, have not been completely executed, or that any obſtacle oppoſed to the execution has not been regularly communicated to his Lordſhip in Council.

It is therefore become neceſſary to deſire that you will, without further loſs of time, place the Nabob's Darogah Ghous Mahomed Khân in poſſeſſion of the gardens detained by the ſervant of Huſſam ul Mulk, obliging him at the ſame time to reſtore to the Darogah certain furniture, and an elephant, which are alſo the property of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic.

The expences which Syed Wullee Ullah Khân ſtates that he has incurred in the repairs of the gardens, and the maintenance of the elephants, ſhould be ſubmitted to his Highneſs's conſideration.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
28th April 1802.

(Signed) *J. Chamier*,
Chief Secretary to Government.

DIARY; 3d May 1802.

The draft of a Letter to the Honourable Court of Directors, of this date, having been ſent in circulation, is returned with the following remarks on the 3d paragraph, inſerted in the margin by Mr. Dick:

"As the Members of the Council, by the rules of the Service, are entirely pre-
"cluded from all intercourſe with the Durbar, I conceive the Report of the late
"events within the Palace of Chepauk ought uniformly to appear in the name of
"Lord Clive."

(Signed) *M. D.*

EXTRACT Fort Saint George Political Conſultations; the 4th May 1802.

Read the Letter propoſed to be diſpatched over-land to the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Mr. Dick repeats his objections to the 3d and 5th paragraphs.

The objections of Mr. Dick are over-ruled by the Board; and the Letter is ſigned, and ordered to be diſpatched.

DIARY; 5th May 1802.

Mr. Dick ſends the following Minute in circulation:

In the 3d paragraph of the Letter to the Court of Directors by the laſt over-land diſpatch, I judged it neceſſary to notice in the foul draft, when it was ſent in circulation,

culation, the following words; "That the situation of the young man (Ally Hussein) "appears to have been concealed as well from his own Mother as from the Nabob "Azeem ul Dowlah, and *from ourselves*:" and the reasons which influenced my objections were, that I conceived it improper and unnecessary for the Members of Council to appear to the Court of Directors as taking any part in what related to the affairs of the Durbar, which, by the Constitution of this Government, are placed entirely in the hands of the Right honourable the Governor, who has exclusive right of correspondence and of intercourse, by such means as he may judge expedient, with the Nabob and his Family. Vol. II. (M.)

As the Right honourable the Governor conducts solely all measures at the Durbar in which the Government is concerned, I have most strictly abstained from the slightest interference, and am therefore compelled to record my objection to the words "*from ourselves*," as being wholly inapplicable to me, who knew nothing more of Durbar concerns than it has pleased the Right honourable the President to communicate to the Board at different periods since I have been honoured with a seat at the Council.

5th May 1802. (Signed) *M. Dick.*

DIARY, 6th.

The Right honourable Lord Clive sends the following Minute in circulation.

When the Honourable the Court of Directors required, in their recent dispatches, the Members of Council to record their dissents in separate Minutes, it was, I presume, their intention to obtain such information as could arise from the collusion of adverse sentiments; but I profess that I am unable to discover from the Minute of Mr. Dick now recorded, any other than a ground of inference, that the Honourable Court will have no further cause to remark the extraordinary unanimity of the Council.

It is possible, however, that the Minute may be pregnant with consequences which is now difficult to anticipate; I think it therefore necessary to observe, that the facts stated in the last Dispatch to the Honourable Court of Directors are either true, or false; if they are true, the Minute of Mr. Dick can afford no additional information; if they are not true, I could wish that the points of error should be stated: I therefore deem it to be necessary to record my belief separately, that the facts are true to the extent of my knowledge, founded on the inquiries I have been able to make; and that previously to the close of the Dispatch I requested the assistance of Mr. Dick in his place, to correct any error he might have known with respect to the matter of fact.

With regard to the mode of addressing ourselves to the Honourable Court of Directors, to which Mr. Dick has thought it to be his duty to object, it appears to me to be a question of grammar, and I am therefore willing to leave to their determination, without further discussion, whether such questions are included in their recent instructions to the Members of Government for the purpose of recording their separate dissents.

6th May 1802. (Signed) *Clive.*

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Consultations; the 11th May 1802.

Mr. Petrie delivers in the following Minute:

As I never saw the draft of the Letter to the Honourable the Court of Directors with Mr. Dick's observation mentioned in this Minute, which I have just now perused, and as I was absent from Council in consequence of indisposition, while most of the events referred to in the Minutes of the Right honourable the President and Mr. Dick took place, it is not strictly incumbent upon me to offer my observations upon the subject; but as those circumstances may be unknown or unattended to by others, it

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it is therefore neceſſary for me, to obviate miſconception, to record a few words upon this occaſion. When I was informed, that our addreſs to the Honourable the Court of Directors communicated the information relative to the late events at the Durbar collectively, it occurred to me that the form of our addreſs would have been more correct, if we had merely referred to the Report of the Right Honourable the Preſident, agreeable to the Minutes of Conſultations, and our communications to the Governor General; and I delivered a Note, conformably to this opinion, to the Chief Secretary, concluding, that if I was correct, an alteration in the form of our Letter would have been adopted. I likewiſe mentioned this opinion to the Right honourable the Preſident, who expreſſed his confidence that the form was agreeable to uſage, and the letter was accordingly ſigned and diſpatched as it originally ſtood. The ſubject has, I confeſs, not ſince come into my thoughts, until I ſaw the Minutes of the Right honourable the Preſident and Mr. Dick, becauſe I thought the ground of difference was of no importance, as it aroſe merely upon a point of form, involving no material conſequences; as the proceedings of Council, and the communication to the Governor General, ſtated the information to be ſolely confined to the Report of the Right honourable the Preſident; and becauſe the Honourable the Court of Directors muſt know, that the Members of Council could only derive their information of occurrences at the Durbar from the Reports of their Preſident.

None of the Members of Government could be leſs informed of the events alluded to than myſelf; I was during moſt of the time at ſome diſtance from Madras, on account of my health, and I never heard of the illneſs of the Son of the late Omdut ul Omrah until the firſt day of my return to Council, when the Right honourable the Preſident did me the honour to inform me of his dangerous indiſpoſition, and of the unſucceſsful attempts he had made to afford him medical aſſiſtance; and a few days afterwards I was informed, from the ſame reſpectable authority, of the young Man's death. Further than this I know not; but I very ſincerely concur with the Right honourable the Preſident in believing that the facts, as ſtated by his Lordſhip, are true to the extent of his knowledge, founded upon the inquiries which he had made.

7th May 1802. (Signed) *W. Petrie.*

The Commander in Chief ſtates to the Board, That he did not think it neceſſary to give in any Minute on the above ſubject; but deſires it may be noticed, that he entirely concurs in the ſentiments expreſſed in Mr. Petrie's Minute.

Mr. Dick requeſts leave to obſerve, that, if in conſequence of his objection inſerted in the margin of the draft, and repeated in Council previouſly to the ſignature of the Letter, the Governor had conſented to make the alteration which Mr. Dick propoſed, and which his Lordſhip has declared that he conſidered merely a queſtion of grammar, he conceives that the neceſſity of entering any Minutes on the occaſion would effectually have been avoided.

Lord Clive obſerves, that he does not conſider Mr. Dick's objection to be a ſufficient ground for departing from the uſual form of addreſſing the Court of Directors, and that if the Minute of Mr. Dick was intended to convey more than it expreſſed, Lord Clive's Minute was calculated and intended to draw that forth; if it was not intended to convey more than it expreſſes, the objection is certainly narrowed to a queſtion of grammar.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations; the 11th May 1802.

Read the following Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob (entered alſo in C. C. N° 30).

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawaub Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudar to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated 7th Maharrum, 1207 and Hegery or— Received 10th May 1802.

Mahtab Begum, a Nackah Lady of Omdut ul Omrah, and Huſſub ul Niſſa the Daughter of the ſaid Lady, have now begged to be indulged with permiſſion to draw their monthly allowances, and have given a writing to that effect.

I have

I have therefore to requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to order the Company's Treaſurer to take their receipts, and pay the monthly allowances.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

Reſolved accordingly.

N° 36.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azem ul Dowlah Bahader to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received { 22d Rubbelowud 1207 Hegery. / 23d July 1802.

In theſe days I have been honoured with a Letter from the King Shah Aalum, and one from his Majeſty's eldeſt Son the Prince Mirza Ackbar Shah, containing congratulations on my acceſſion to the Muſnud of the Carnatic, conferring upon me the title of "Ameer ul Hind Walajah," and diſtinguiſhing me by the dignified rank of his (Majeſty's) *Son, Dear as life*. I encloſe a copy of both the Letters for your Lordſhip's information. That I acquired theſe diſtinguiſhed honours I attribute ſolely to the auſpicious friendſhip of my benefactors the Company, and your Lordſhip's hearty kindneſs, and I am truly thankful; therefore I hope and truſt that I ſhall ſhortly be highly honoured by the receipt of letters from His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and the Gentlemen of the Company.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Government.

In N° 36.—TRANSLATION of a Firman from his Majeſty the Emperor Shah Aalum to his Highneſs the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahader.

Dated - - - - } / Received July 1802. }

After the uſual titles of the Family:—

The Arizeh (repreſentation) which you addreſſed to our gracious Preſence, replete with ſentiments of attachment and loyalty, having arrived, made a ſuitable impreſſion on our Imperial mind.

Relative to your repreſentations concerning the demiſe of your late Uncle, and your eſtabliſhment, with the approbation of the Company's Repreſentatives, in the Government of the Carnatic Territories, theſe circumſtances were noticed by our world-illumining mind.

Your preſent of 121 Aſhrafies having been preſented in our Imperial Preſence, by the zealous Rai Laghat Rai, we honoured you by the acceptance of them.

In conſequence of the allegiance and fidelity of that diſtinguiſhed vaſſal, qualities which he inherits from his Anceſtors, we ſhall hereafter do him the honour to diſpatch for him a chelat (an honorary dreſs), and other tokens of our Imperial favour; and we deſire that that faithful Vaſſal, conſidering our Royal favour to be in an increaſed degree extended towards his ſituation, will from time to time continue to tranſmit his repreſentations to our Imperial Court. For further particulars, we refer you to your Vakeel, whoſe welfare, as an hereditary Servant of your Houſe, we recommend to your conſideration.

In N° 36.—TRANSLATION—Copy of a Neſhan from the Imperial Prince and Heir Apparent Mirza Akber Shah, to his Highneſs the Navab Azeem ul Dowlah Bahadur.

After the uſual titles:—

The Arzdaſht tranſmitted by that Brother, having been preſented to us, the matters therein repreſented were entirely underſtood by our world-illumining mind.

What

What you wrote reſpecting the demiſe of your Uncle, and your own ſucceſſion to him, with the approbation of the Honourable Company's Repreſentatives, has met with our high approbation.

Although the demiſe of the ſaid deceaſed, who was an hereditary dependent and a faithful Vaſſal of the Celeſtial Court, is a mean regret to our enlightened mind, yet the intelligence of the ſucceſſion of that dearly beloved Brother, who is an hereditary and faithful dependent of this Imperial Court, hath afforded the utmoſt ſatisfaction to our ſacred mind.

We have honoured you by the acceptance of the 21 Aſhrafees, preſented in our Preſence through the medium of our hereditary dependent Rai Laghat Rai.

We alſo preſented, in a fortunate hour, your Arizeh, accompanied with 121 Aſhrafees, at the foot of the Imperial and world-governing Throne, and procured from the Imperial Preſence an addreſs from that eſteemed Brother, which, having been delivered to the charge of your Vakeel, will be by him ſafely conveyed to you.

You will hereafter be honoured with a chilat, and other tokens of the Royal favour: be ſatisfied that we are ever attentive to your ſituation; continue, therefore, to tranſmit your repreſentations to this illuſtrious Court.

Your Vakeel will apprize you of all other particulars; you have always a channel of communication with the Imperial Preſence.

You will remember to take care of the above-mentioned Rai, and to liſten to no intereſted repreſentations concerning him.

(True Tranſlations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Pn Tr to Govt.

VOLUME III.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16*th December* 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, relating to the Nabob and the Affairs of the Carnatic, from October 1802; including thoſe recently received; and the Orders from England, approving and confirming the Treaty concluded with his Highneſs on the 16th September 1801.

N° 9.—To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George. Vol. III.

WE ſhall poſtpone our deciſion on the late very important arrangement of the affairs of the Carnatic, in conſequence of the death of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, as fully detailed in your Letter, and the papers which accompanied it, of the 3d of Auguſt laſt, until after the receipt of the Governor General's diſpatches on the ſubject, which may now be very ſoon expected. In the mean time, however, we think it neceſſary to direct, that the reputed Son of the late Nabob be treated with all due reſpect and attention, and that every poſſible precaution be taken to provide for the ſafety of his Perſon.

We are,
Your loving Friends.
Signed by the Members of the Secret Committee.

Eaſt India Houſe, London,
January 1802.

N° 10.—To the Right honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George.

In your Letter to the Court of Directors in the Political Department, dated the 17th February laſt, you expreſs an earneſt deſire to receive, as early as poſſible, our final ſentiments on the late important tranſactions in the Carnatic; and in conſequence of your repreſentation of the preſſing neceſſity of ſuch a communication, with a view of relieving all anxiety on the part of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, as well as for the purpoſe of ſuppreſſing the hopes which have been excited and preſerved by the diſcontented part of the Family, that the Treaty would not ultimately be ſanctioned by the Company;

We now proceed to ſignify to you our approbation of that ſettlement, and our confirmation of the Treaty concluded with the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah on the 16th September 1801.

We have been induced to poſtpone expreſſing our opinion on this ſubject from a deſire to be previouſly furniſhed with every information which could bear, in any material degree, upon the queſtion, and we have accordingly waited with impatience for a review of the circumſtances which led to the late arrangement in the Carnatic, which the Governor General, in his Letter of the 28th September 1801 to the

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Secret Committee, acquainted us he was then preparing, and which he propoſed to forward by the Mornington packet.

The Mornington having lately arrived, and not being charged with the expected Papers, we are led to believe from this, as well as from other circumſtances, that we are already in poſſeſſion of all the material documents which bear upon this tranſaction, and that the statement alluded to, was rather intended by our Governor General as a connected review of the whole queſtion, than as furniſhing us with any new materials to aſſiſt our judgment in taking it into our conſideration. We are induced, therefore, to ſtate our opinion upon the caſe as at preſent before us, rather than incur, by waiting for the communication alluded to, the inconvenience and diſadvantage to our affairs which might reſult from our deciſion being any longer protracted.

We do not feel ourſelves called upon to enter into a detail of the circumſtances connected with this caſe, or to ſtate at length the reaſoning upon thoſe circumſtances which has led to the concluſion we have come to, after the fulleſt and moſt deliberate conſideration. It is enough to ſtate to you, that we are fully prepared, upon the facts as at preſent before us, to approve and confirm the Treaty in queſtion; and we are of opinion, that, acting under the inſtructions of the Governor General, you ſtand fully juſtified (upon the evidence, written as well as oral, on which you proceeded) in deeming the rights of the family of Mahomed Aly, as exiſting under former Treaties, to have been wholly forfeited by the ſyſtematic perfidy and treachery of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in breach of their ſolemn Treaties with the Company.

The claims of the Family having been thus forfeited, and a right having accrued to the Company of making proviſion, at their diſcretion, for the future ſafety of the Carnatic, we are further of opinion, that the nature of the ſecurity which has been provided by the Treaty for the defence and preſervation of our intereſts in that quarter, is of a ſatisfactory deſcription; and we cannot too much applaud the diſpoſition which has been manifeſted by our Servants, to make the arrangement in queſtion as little injurious to the happineſs and dignity of the Family of Arcot, as conſiderations, immediately connected with the ſafety of our poſſeſſions, would admit.

We have only further to deſire, that you will offer, in the moſt reſpectful manner, our congratulations to the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, on his elevation to the Muſnud; and by ſome future conveyance, the Court of Directors will addreſs his Highneſs on the ſubject.

Eaſt India Houſe, London,
29th Sept. 1802.

Signed by the Members of the Secret Committee.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Fort St. George to the Secret Committee; dated the 6th February 1803.

Para. 1. We have had the honour to receive the diſpatches from your Honourable Committee, dated the 29th September laſt, by the overland conveyance, and loſt no time in communicating to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah the intelligence of your having approved and confirmed the Treaty concluded with his Highneſs on the 16th September 1801, by this Government.

2. We accompanied our Preſident in his viſit of ceremony upon this occaſion, when his Lordſhip offered the congratulations of your Honourable Committee to his Highneſs the Nabob, who expreſſed his ſatisfaction in terms of the higheſt gratitude.

3. In a few days afterwards, the Right honourable the Governor received a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob, containing his ſentiments upon an event ſo intereſting to him, and expreſſing his ſatisfaction at the manner in which the intelligence was communicated.

4. The Nabob has alſo addreſſed his Excellency the Governor General upon the ſame ſubject.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort Saint George; dated 22d February 1803.

Para. 2. Our Letter to the Secret Committee of the 6th inſtant, will apprize your Honourable Court of the ſatisfaction afforded to the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, by

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by your confirmation of the Treaty of the Carnatic: the Letters addreſſed by his Highneſs on the occaſion to our Right honourable Preſident, and to the Moſt Noble the Governor General, are included in the proceedings which accompany this Diſpatch. Diary to Conſultations, 11th February.

3. We beg leave to refer you to the Records, for the Letters addreſſed by the Nabob to thoſe Noblemen, on the late adjuſtment of his account with the Honourable Company. His Highneſs avails himſelf of every opportunity of declaring his reſpect and attachment to the Britiſh Government. Conſultations, 2d November.

4. The improved ſtate of the Carnatic under the management of the Company, having rendered it improbable that the Nabob's proportion of the revenues will ever fall ſhort of the largeſt amount ſtipulated to be paid to him, we have the honour to inform you, that in order to prevent a draft from our Treaſury to an inconvenient extent at the annual adjuſtment of accounts, we have reſolved, with his Highneſs's conſent, that his monthly receipts under the 5th article of the Treaty ſhall be increaſed from twelve to ſixteen thouſand pagodas, ſo long as the arrangement may continue to ſuit the convenience of his Highneſs and of the Government. Conſultations, 7th December. Dº, 21ſt.

5. The many applications from the Nabob for penſions to be paid from his proportion of the revenues, to ſuch of the dependants of his Family for whom no maintenance had been provided under the Treaty of the Carnatic, do not by any means form the leaſt pleaſing part of his Highneſs's correſpondence with our Preſident.

6. Among other inſtances of his princely diſpoſition in this reſpect, it is neceſſary that we notice for your information, his reſolution to diſcharge the arrears of pay due by the late Nabob to Mr. John Batley, a reſpectable European, employed by his preſent Highneſs as a Private Secretary, and who has been employed for the period of twenty-five years in the ſervice of the Family. Diary to Conſultations, 11th February. Vide Letter from the Nabob, dated 24th January; and, Letter to the Accountant General dated 10th February.

7. It is neceſſary for us to ſpecify this act of generoſity, in order that if the debt in queſtion ſhall ever be acknowledged by your Honourable Court to be included in the adjuſted debts of their late Highneſſes the Nabob Walajah and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, and conſequently to be charged on the revenues of the Carnatic, you may at the ſame time take into your conſideration, whether the amount ought not to be repaid to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, who has in fact redeemed, at his own expence, that part of the floating debt.

8. While we dwell with pleaſure on this feature of the Nabob's character, we ſtate to you with regret, that his Highneſs has experienced in ſome inſtances, from the inferior branches of the Family, a conduct very different from that to which he was entitled both as the Head of that Family, and as the Sovereign of the Mahomedans in the Carnatic. We ſhall by all means inculcate this mode of conciliation and forbearance on the part of his Highneſs; but the pertinacity with which ſome members of the Family adhere to their oppoſition, and to the vain hopes encouraged by their private Agents in Europe, appears to render it neceſſary, that the means provided by us for ſecuring the reſpect of theſe Dependants ſhould be permitted to operate for the purpoſe of checking inſolence and diſaffection to the Nabob. A recent caſe of this kind having occurred, in which Shaw Souver Jung, one of the ſuppoſed illegitimate Sons of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, avowedly threw off obedience to his Highneſs Azeem ul Dowlah, his Highneſs ſignified to us his intention of removing him from the Palace of Chepauk, and his wiſh that the payment of the ſeparate ſtipend, granted with his Highneſs's concurrence to this Prince, ſhould be ſuſpended. Conſultations, 4th January.

9. As this appears to be the only practicable mode by which the reſiſtance of the inferior members of the Family to the elevation of the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, and their perſonal diſreſpect to his Highneſs, can be diminiſhed, we have concurred in his Highneſs's wiſhes on this queſtion, and have accordingly ſuſpended the payment of the ſtipend until a better conſideration of the circumſtances, attached to their reſpective relations, ſhall have induced Shah Souver Jung to reſtore himſelf to the favour of the Nabob. Diary to Conſultations 11th February. Vide letter to the Nabob, dated 1ſt February 1803

16. In conſequence of our former repreſentations on the ſubject, we truſt, that your Honourable Court will have taken into conſideration the ſerious inconveni-

Vol. III.

ences to which his Highneſs the Nabob may be expoſed, from the difficulty of defining his ſituation as a Sovereign Prince reſiding with the whole of his Family, and the Officers of his State, within the juriſdiction of a Britiſh Court of Law.

17. This queſtion has been in ſome degree agitated by an inſtance which has recently occurred, in the arreſt and impriſonment for debt of Abdul Mabud Khan, an Uncle of his Highneſs, and a Son of the Nabob Mahomed Ally. The diſtreſs occaſioned to the Nabob by this event is forcibly deſcribed in a Letter from his Highneſs to our Preſident, complaining of the indignity; and in the Minute recorded by his Lordſhip, on ſubmitting that Letter to our notice.

Conſultations, 18th January.

18. We beg leave to refer you to the Minute of our Preſident, for the nature and reſult of his Lordſhip's communications on this occaſion with His Majeſty's Chief Juſtice, who, having declined to deliver extra-judicially his opinion on the ſubject, we have, in conformity to Lord Clive's ſuggeſtion, inſtructed the Law Officers of the Company to move the Court to diſcharge the proceedings in the action commenced againſt Abdul Mabud Khan, on the plea of his ſuppoſed privilege as a Member of the Family of the Nabob.

D°.

19. The Advocate General has obtained a Rule to ſhew cauſe in the preſent caſe, and we ſhall apprize your Honourable Court of the iſſue. In the mean while, it is obvious that the ſituation of the Nabob, and of his Highneſs's Family, is ſo ſingular, as not to be included in the uſual interpretations of Public Law; and, on the other hand, the faith of the Executive Government is pledged by Treaty to ſecure to the Nabob his rights and immunities, in the ſame full and ample manner as they have heretofore been enjoyed by his Highneſs's Predeceſſors, Nabobs of the Carnatic. But unleſs all doubt ſhall be removed from the interpretation of the Law of England with reſpect to theſe rights and immunities, it is manifeſt, from the extent of the Nabob's Family and dependants, that it will be impoſſible to prevent ſimilar inſtances of offence to his Highneſs's feelings, under the operation of the law as it now ſtands. We therefore requeſt, in the moſt urgent manner, your attention to the ſubject, in order

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Dr — His Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, in Account Current with the One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, payable to

1801.					
July 31.	To Caſh advanced at Madras, this Month, to his Highneſs the Nabob, on account of One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, Rupees 1,00,000, at 350 p° Pag^{s}			28,571	18 0
Auguſt 31.	To D°	D°		12,000	0 0
September 30.	To D°	D°		12,000	0 0
October 31.	To D°	D°		12,000	0 0
November 30.	To D°	D°	12,000		
	To D° - paid Doctor Maurice Fitzgerald for his Quarterly Salary, as Attendant Phyſician at the Durbar, from 1ſt Auguſt to 31ſt October laſt, at 350 Pagodas per Month		1,050		
				13,050	0 0
December 31.	To D° - advanced at Madras to his Highneſs the Nabob			12,000	0 0
	To D° - paid at Arcot by the Collector of the Northern Diviſion of that Province, to the Dauroga of the Garden at Sautgur, R^{s} 550 at 350 p° Pagodas		1,576		
				12,157	6 0
	Carried forward			1,01,778	24 0

order that means may be applied to the removal of the difficulty, if you shall judge it expedient, by application for the interference of Parliament. Vol. III.

20. Our anxiety with respect to the immediate event of this question is considerably relieved by our reliance on his Highness's uniform moderation, and on his undiminished confidence in the protection and honour of the British Government.

21. We have the honour to inform you that, conformable to the principle already explained to your Honourable Court, the Rajah of Travancore has paid to his Highness the Nabob, as the Sovereign of the Carnatic, the sum of 2,266 pagodas and 15 anas, in full discharge of the Peishcush and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due to his Highness for the preceding Phuzely. Consultations, 21st December.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political and Foreign Consultations; the 8th October 1802.

Read the following Letter to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter of the 10th ultimo, and to inclose an Account Current, shewing the amount due to his Highness the Nabob Azeem ul Omrah, on account of his 1-5th of the Net Revenue of the Carnatic for the last Phaszely.

Annexed to it is a Memorandum, shewing the several sums due to the Claimants on his Highness for "Mortgages redeemed," as particularized in the Enclosures which accompanied your Letter to me of the 11th of June last, and the amount due to his Highness, after the proportion of their several claims shall have been satisfied.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, (Signed) *Cecil Smith*,
Acct. Genls Office, A. G. & C. A.
4th Oct. 1802.

Honourable Company, from 31st July 1801 to 12th July 1802; for his Highness, agreeable to the Treaty of 31st July 1801. } - - Cr

1802. July 12.	By Amount of One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, including Poligars Peishcush, payable to his Highness the Nabob, from 1st August 1801, to 12th July 1802—Particulars as per accompanying Statement - - - -	3,33,092 33 48
	Carried forward - - - - - -	3,33,092 33 48

175
95

1802.	Brought forward - - - - -			1,01,778 24 0
February 28.	To Cash advanced at Madras, this month, to his Highness the Nabob	12,000 0		
	To D° - paid at D° D° to Dr. Maurice Fitzgerald, his Quarterly Salary, from 1 November 1801 to 31 January 1802, at 350 Pag^{s} per month	1,050 0		
	To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, to the Daroga of the Garden at Sautgur, R^{s} 550, at 350 p.^{c} Pagodas - - -	157 6		
			13,207 6	0
March 31.	To D° - advanced at Madras, this month, to his Highness the Nabob - - -	12,000 0		
	To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot, as follows:			
	To the Daurogah of the Garden at Sautgur, Rupees 557, at 350 per ^{c} Pagodas - -	157 6		
	To the late Renters of D°, D°, Rupees 3,939½, at Ditto - - - - - - -	1,125 24		
		1,282 30		
			132,82 30	0
April 30.	To Cash advanced at Madras, this month, to his Highness the Nabob - - -	12,000 0		
	To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden at Sautgur, R^{s} 550, at 350 p.^{c} Pagodas - - -	157 6		
	To D° - paid by the Collector of Trichinopoly to Mahomed Goase Khan, Agent to the Nabob of the Carnatic, for Expences of the Tombs of the late Nabob Wallajah's Family at Trichinopoly - - - - - -	171 18		
			12,328 24	0
May 31.	To D° - advanced at Madras, this month, to his Highness the Nabob - - -	12,000 0		
	To D° - paid at D° D° to Mr. Wm Horseman, for Dr. Fitzgerald, his Quarterly Salary, from 1 February to 30 April 1802, at 350 Pagodas per month - - - - - - - -	1,050 0		
	To D° - paid by the Collector of the Northern Division of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden at Sautgur, Rup^{s} 550, at 350 p.^{c} Pagodas - -	157 6		
	To D° - of Trichinopoly, to Mahomed Goase Khan, Agent to the Nabob of the Carnatic, for Expences of the Tombs of the late Nabob Wallajah's Family at Trichinopoly - - - -	171 18		
			13,378 24	0
	Carried forward - - - -			1,53,975 24 0

Vol. III.

1802.	Brought forward - - - - -	3,33,092	33 48

	Carried forward	3,33,092	33 48

1802.		Brought forward - - - -		1,53,975 24 0
June 1.	To Caſh advanced at Madras, this day, to his Highneſs the Nabob -	12,000 0		
21.	To D^{o} - - - this Day, D^{o}, 1,00,000 Rup^{s}, at 35° p.$^{o}_{o}$ Pag^{s} - - -	28,571 18		
			40,571 18	
	To D^{o} - paid by the Collector of the Northern Diviſion of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden of Sautgur, R^{s} 550, at 350 p.$^{o}_{o}$ Pag^{s} - - - -		157 6	
30.	To D^{o} D^{o} of Trichinopoly, to Mahomed Goaſe Khan, Agent to the Nabob of the Carnatic, for Expence of the Tombs of the late Nabob Wallajah's Family at Trichinopoly - -		171 18	
				40,900 0 0
July 12.	To D^{o} - advanced at Madras, this month, to his Highneſs the Nabob	12,000 0		
	To D^{o} - paid by the Collector of the Northern Diviſion of Arcot to the Daurogah of the Garden of Sautgur, Rupees 550, at 350 p.$^{o}_{o}$ Pagodas -	157 6		
				12,157 6 0
				2,07,032 30 0
	To Balance due to his Highneſs the Nabob, on account of the One-fifth of the Net Revenues of the Carnatic, on 12th July 1802 -			1,26,060 3 48
	Pagodas - -			3,33,092 33 48

Fort St. George,
Acc^{t} Gen^{ls} Office,
4th October 1802.

(Errors excepted.)

D^{r} - His Highneſs the Nabob, in Account Current with the ſeveral Claimants, to him after their

1802.			
July 12.	To Amount due to Meſſrs. Lautour & Co. for 3d Part of their Mortgage on the Palace of Chepauk, for the principal Sum of 59,861 -		19,953 28 0
	To D^{o} - to Mr. A. De Souga, for $\frac{1}{4}$ Part of the Shady Mahal and Roſhum Baugh, for Pagodas 21,000 - - - - - - - - - - -		5,250 0 0
	To D^{o} - to Meſſrs. Lautour & Co. for $\frac{1}{4}$ of D^{o} on Mophaz Khan's Garden, Pag^{s} 19,000 - -		4,750 0 0
			29,953 28 0
	To Balance due to his Highneſs - - - - -		96,106 17 48
	Total - - Pag^{s}		1,26,060 3 48

Fort St. George,
Acc^{t} Gen^{ls} Office,
4th Oct. 1802.

(Errors excepted.)

1802.	Brought forward - - - - -	3,33,092 33 48
	- - - - - - - - - Pagodas	3,33,092 33 48

(Signed) *Cecil Smith,*
A. G. and C. A^{r}.

for Mortgages redeemed; ſhewing the Balance of his Highneſs's $\frac{1}{5}$ payable } - C^{r}.
reſpective Claims are ſatisfied - - - - - - - - - }

1802. July 12.	By Amount Balance of his Highneſs's $\frac{1}{5}$, as per annexed Account Current - - - - - -	1,26,060 3 48
	Total - - - - - Pag^{s}	1,26,060 3 48

(Signed) *Cecil Smith,*
A^{t} G^{l} and C. A^{r}.

STATEMENT of Carnatic Revenues for Fusly 1211; or from 1st August 1801 to 12th July 1802; taken from the Collectors' Accounts.

Amount of Collections, from 1st August 1801 to 12th July 1801	26,44,649 21 63		
Tuckavy Receipts	35,431 28 32		
		26,80,081 8 15	
Deduct Charges to the same Period, including Arrears to the late Nabob's Troops	2,99,241 35 29		
Advances for Tuckavy, recoverable	50,592 10 64		
		3,49,834 4 13	
Net Collections		23,30,247 4 2	
Add Poligars Peishcush, per Annum, agreeably to the Treaty		2,64,704 20 26	
Net Pagodas			25,94,951 24 28
Deduct agreeable to the 1st Article of separate Treaty			94,951 24 28
			25,00,000 0 0
Deduct for Payments on account of Jaghire Lands, per Annum, agreeable to the Treaty of 31st July 1801	2,13,431 0 0		
D° for Payments on account of the Creditors, per Annum, agreeable to the Treaty	6,21,105 0 0		
			8,34,536 0 0
Net Revenue			16,65,464 0 0
Deduct $\frac{1}{5}$th of the above, agreeable to Treaty			3,33,092 33 48
Net Surplus			13,32,371 8 32
Add Surplus Revenue, before deducting Nabob's Payments, and $\frac{1}{5}$th			94,951 24 28
Total Surplus			14,27,322 32 60

Memorandum

Total Amount paid by the Collectors on account of $\frac{1}{5}$th		2,739 36
Paid by Mr. G. Stratton, Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot	2,225 24	
D° by Mr. John Wallace, Collector in Trichinopoly	514 12	
		2,739 36

Fort St. George,
Acct Gen[l] Office,
1st Oct. 1802.

(Signed) *Cecil Smith*,
A. G. & C. A[r].

(N° 43.)—To his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

Para. 1. I have the honour to inform your Highneſs, that the proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic, as ſettled by Treaty on your Highneſs, amounted on the 12th July laſt to the ſum of Pag^{a} 3,33,092. 33. 48.; and I ſincerely congratulate your Highneſs on this ſubſtantial proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of the Carnatic, under the management of the Honourable Company.

2. I do myſelf the honour of incloſing, for your Highneſs's information, the Account Current between your Highneſs and the Company, for the laſt Fuſly year, by which a Balance of Pag^{a} 96,106. 17. 48. appears to be due on account of your Highneſs's proportion of the Revenues; and orders have accordingly been iſſued to the Treaſury for the payment of this ſum to your Highneſs.

3. I have further the honour to inform your Highneſs, that I have directed the ſums ſhewn in the ſtatement annexed to the Account Current to be due reſpectively to Meſſrs. Lautour and Company, and to the Executors of Mr. Antonia De Souza, to be paid in conformity to your engagements to thoſe Gentlemen.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
8th October 1802.

(Signed) *Clive.*

DIARY to Political Conſultations; 23d October 1802.

Sent the following Letter to the Sub-Treaſurer:

Sir,

I am directed to deſire that the ſum of ſtar pagodas 96,106. 17. 48. may be paid to the Nabob of the Carnatic, being the amount due on his proportion of the Revenue for the laſt Fuſley.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
23d October 1802.

(Signed) *John Chamier,*
Chief Sec^{y} to Government.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Conſultations; the 2d November 1802.

Read the following Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic (entered in C. C. N° 45.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Received { 5 Rajeb 1217 Hegery, or 2d November 1802.

I have received your Lordſhip's Letter, dated 10th Jemadiſſamy, anſwering to the 8th October 1802, ſtating that the proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic, as ſettled by Treaty on me, amounted on the 12th July laſt, to the ſum of pagodas 3,33,092. 33. 48. and accompanied by an Account Current between the Honourable Company and me, for the laſt Fuſly year, by which a balance of Pag^{a} 96,106. 17. 48. appeared to be due on account of the ſaid proportion of the Revenues, and which ſum I have received in ready caſh.

Your Lordſhip's congratulations on the flouriſhing ſtate of the Carnatic, I conſider in the moſt friendly light; I truſt, with the bleſſing of God, that under the management and by the ſtrenuous exertions of the Honourable Company, the proſperity of the Carnatic will daily increaſe. I am much obliged by your Lordſhip's kindneſs in having ſent me the Accounts, and the Balance aforeſaid.

My Friend, it is entirely owing to your Lordſhip's patronage, and that of my beneficent Friend the Governor General (may his proſperity be perpetual!) that I have been taken into the Royal favour of the King of Great Britain, and under the protection of the Honourable Company and the Engliſh Nation; and I am (with

Vol. III. (with heart and ſoul) firm and ſtedfaſt in my acknowledgments and attachment, and whilſt I live ſhall conſider myſelf bound by the obligations which have been conferred upon me.

I have alſo to acknowledge your Lordſhip's kindneſs, in having directed the ſums ſhewn in the Statement annexed to the Account Current, to be paid to Meſſrs. Lautour and Company, and to the Executors of Mr. Antonic De Souza, in conformity to my engagements.

I incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information, Copy of a Letter I have addreſſed to the Moſt noble the Governor General; and I ſend the original Letter herewith, and requeſt your Lordſhip will have the goodneſs to forward it.

What can I ſay more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

Tranſlate Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Moſt noble the Marquis Wellesley.

My indulgent and kind friend, Lord Clive, lately tranſmitted me a Statement exhibiting the Account betwixt the Honourable Company and myſelf reſpecting the Revenues of the Carnatic for the laſt Fuſly year, together with the amount, in ready money, of the Balance due to me.

I tranſmit herewith a Copy of his Lordſhip's Addreſs to me on the ſubject, and a Copy of my Reply, for your Lordſhip's information.

I am indebted to your Lordſhip's goodneſs for this ſubſtantial benefit. It is entirely owing to your Lordſhip's patronage, that I have come under the protection and favour of His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and the countenance of the Honourable Company's Government; and I hope that, under the happy auſpices of your Lordſhip's patronage and friendſhip, I ſhall always continue to experience the favours of His Majeſty, and the kindneſs of the Engliſh Company and Nation.

I truſt that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed conſtantly to gratify me by the receipt of your agreeable letters.

(A true Tranſlate.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Conſultations; the 7th December 1802.

The Preſident propoſes to addreſs the following Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic (alſo entered in C. C. N° 47.)

To his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

Your Highneſs will have had the ſatisfaction of obſerving, from the Accounts with which I had the honour of furniſhing your Highneſs of the Revenue of the Carnatic for the laſt year, that, by the bleſſing of God, the amount of theſe Revenues have increaſed, and will increaſe, under the proviſions of the Treaty concluded with your Highneſs; as this proſperous ſtate of the Country promiſes to augment the amount of your Highneſs's proportion of the Revenue conſiderably above the amount ſtipulated to be paid monthly for your Highneſs's expences, it is my intention, which I have the ſatisfaction to know is conformable to your Highneſs's wiſhes, to increaſe the amount of the Monthly Payment from 12 to 16,000 pagodas, and orders have in conſequence been iſſued for the payment of the latter ſum in future to your Highneſs's Officers at the Honourable Company's Treaſury.

Your Highneſs will doubtleſs underſtand, that this arrangement cannot interfere with the ſtipulations of the Treaty of the Carnatic; and that the augmented Payments, therefore,

therefore, can only continue to be made, as long as it ſhall be mutually convenient to your Highneſs and to this Government. Vol. III.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, &c. &c.
9th December 1802. (Signed) *Clive.*

Approved, and the Preſident is requeſted to diſpatch it.

Ordered, that the neceſſary communications be made to the Treaſury.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political and Foreign Conſultations; the 21ſt December 1802.

Read the following Letter:

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c. Fort St. George.

My Lord,

I have the honour to forward a Bill of Exchange on behalf of the Rajah of Travancore, drawn upon the Soucar Wiſwanat at Madras, for (2,266. 15) two thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix pagodas fifteen anas, in diſcharge of Peſhcuſh and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due by his Highneſs at the cloſe of laſt Fuſlee, accompanied by a Memorandum of the ſame, under the ſeal of his Highneſs, who requeſts that a receipt for the amount be returned to him.

2. The Rajah has paid into my hands the ſum of (2,352. 6) two thouſand three hundred and fifty-two chuckrums ſix fanams, being the balance due for the laſt year on account of the quit-rent of Shencotta. This balance, added to a partial payment made on the account early in the year to the Collector of Tinnevelly, will complete the ſum of 3,237 chuckrums and 2 fanams, due on the 11th July laſt.

3. The Rajah has promiſed a further payment in the courſe of this month.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Travancore, (Signed) *C. Macaulay,*
6th December 1802. Reſident Travancore.

In conſequence of the foregoing Letter, the following communications are made to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Treaſury, and to the Accountant General.

To the Sub-Treaſurer.

Sir,

I am directed to tranſmit to you the encloſed Bill of Exchange, drawn on the Soucar Wiſwanat at Madras, for the ſum of two thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix pagodas and fifteen anas (2,266. 15) in diſcharge of Peſhcuſh and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due by the Rajah of Travancore at the cloſe of the laſt Fuſly, and to deſire that the amount, when realized, may be paid to the Nabob of the Carnatic on his Highneſs's receipt, which you will deliver to me for the purpoſe of being forwarded to his Excellency the Rajah.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, (Signed) *John Chamier,*
21ſt Dec. 1802. Chief Secretary to Government.

To his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

The Rajah of Travancore has tranſmitted to me, through the Reſident at that Court, a Bill of Exchange for two thouſand two hundred and ſixty-ſix pagodas and fifteen anas (2,266. 15) in diſcharge of Peſhcuſh and Cape Comorin Nuzzeranah, due by his Excellency to your Highneſs, as the Sovereign of the Carnatic, at the cloſe of the laſt Phuzely.

As ſoon as this bill ſhall have been diſcharged by the Soucar, on whom it has been drawn, the amount will be paid to your Highneſs at the Treaſury, when I

Vol. III. requeſt an acknowledgment of its receipt may be given to the Sub-Treaſurer, under the ſignature of your Highneſs, for the purpoſe of being forwarded to the Rajah of Travancore.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
21ſt Dec. 1802.

To the Accountant General.

Sir,

I am directed to inform you, that the Rajah of Travancore has paid into the hands of the Reſident at that Court, the ſum of two thouſand three hundred and fifty-two chuckrums ſix fanams (2,352. 6) being the balance due for the laſt year for the quit-rent of Shencotah.

This balance, added to a partial payment made on this account early in the year to the Collectors of Tinnevelly, completes the ſum of three thouſand two hundred and thirty-ſeven chuckrums and two fanams (3,237. 2) due on the 11th of July laſt.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *John Chamier,*
Chief Secy to Govt.

Fort St. George,
21ſt Dec. 1802.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Conſultations; the 21ſt December 1802.

Read the following Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob (alſo entered in C. C. N° 49.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul-Dowlah Bahauder to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 16 Shaubaun 1217 Hegery. / 12 December 1802.

Your Lordſhip's Letter, dated 7 December 1802, ſtating, that as the revenues of the Carnatic had increaſed, and as the proſperous ſtate of the country promiſes to augment the amount of my proportion of the revenue conſiderably above the amount ſtipulated to be paid monthly for my expences, your Lordſhip had iſſued orders for the monthly payment to me in future of ſixteen thouſand pagodas, intimating at the ſame time, that the arrangement cannot interfere with the ſtipulations of the Treaty, I have received, and underſtand the contents; and am obliged to your Lordſhip's kindneſs.

By the judicious management and exertions of my friends the Company, the territories of the Carnatic have become proſperous, and the revenues increaſing; and there is room to expect that this proſperity will daily increaſe.

I have to offer my ſincere acknowledgments for your Lordſhip's friendſhip in having augmented the monthly payments ſtipulated to be made to me, and am fully perſuaded that, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, and with the ſupport of His Majeſty the King of Great Britain, with the aſſiſtance alſo of my friends the Governor General and your Lordſhip, and of the whole Engliſh Nation, this arrangement will never interfere with the ſtipulations of the Treaty of the Carnatic; and I truſt that, under the Divine favour, no inconvenience will ever be experienced by my friends the Company from the augmentation of the payments to be monthly made to me.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Perſian Tranſlator to Govt.

DIARY to Political Conſultations, 22d January 1803.

To the Sub-Treaſurer.

Sir,

Shah Sawar Jung having incurred the diſpleaſure of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, I am directed to deſire that the payment of his penſion at the Treaſury may ceaſe from the 1ſt inſtant.

I am likewiſe directed to convey to you ſimilar inſtructions with regard to Gholam Huſſein, who has been diſmiſſed from his ſituation at his Highneſs's Durbar, and from his employment as Principal Moonſhy in the Perſian Tranſlator's Office.

The allowances of Gholam Huſſein are to ceaſe from the 18th inſtant.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George, 21ſt January 1803. (Signed) *John Chamier*, Chief Secy to Govt.

The ſame to the Civil Auditor.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Political Conſultations, 4th January 1803.

Read the following Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic (entered alſo in C. C. N° 1.)

Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Bahaudre, to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 4th Ramzan 1217 Hegery, or 30th December 1802.

The machinations of an infatuated part of my own Family, who are adverſe to the propitious arrangements eſtabliſhed for the adminiſtration of the affairs of the Carnatic, and for the happineſs of its people, are intimately known to your Lordſhip; and you are alſo aware of the forbearance with which I have, in compliance with your Lordſhip's advice, in the preſent ſituation of things, refrained from exerciſing the juſt degree of authority neceſſary to relieve me from this inconvenience, in the hope of averting, by conciliation and forbearance, thoſe miſtaken people from the errors and miſdoings of their evil Counſellors.

A recent inſtance however has occurred, in which I have found it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary to aſſert my authority in a more direct manner, both as the Head of the Mahommedan Government in the Carnatic, and particularly of the Wallajah's family.

Shah Sawar Jung, the reputed Son by a Courtezan of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, having conducted himſelf in a manner diſreſpectful towards me, I adopted the moſt lenient mode of ſignifying my diſpleaſure according to the long exiſting uſage of the Nabobs of Arcot, by placing him in arreſt in his own apartments, with centinels at his door; but with ſtrict injunctions not to interrupt the uſual ſupplies of his table.

Having faſtened the doors of his apartments, he addreſſed a Petition to one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, accuſing me of withholding from him the neceſſaries of life, and claiming the protection of the Court, thus endeavouring to remove himſelf from the authority to which he was conſtitutionally ſubject as a member, though an unworthy member, of the Wallajahi Family, and to ſeek protection for his inſolence under an imputed intention on my part of cruelty and inhumanity.

With reſpect to the calumnious part of the Petition, if the communications which your Lordſhip daily receives of the tranſactions at Chepauk were not ſufficient to remove every doubt, if any doubt exiſted in your Lordſhip's mind, I could furniſh your Lordſhip with the moſt abundant proof of the entire diſregard of truth manifeſted by Shaw Sawar Jung; but I am aſſured, that your Lordſhip's friendſhip and conſideration for me would induce you to judge ſuch a procedure, in the preſent caſe, to be an unneceſſary condeſcenſion, from the high rank and ſtation to which, under the favour of Providence, I have been advanced by the Britiſh Government.

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With regard to the wiſh apparently expreſſed by Shah Sawar Jung in his Petition, to withdraw himſelf from my authority, your Lordſhip will remember, that at an early period after I aſcended the Muſnud of my anceſtors, I apprized the diſaffected members of my family by a circular letter, of which I furniſhed a copy for your Lordſhip's information, that if they continued to occupy apartments within the precincts of my Palace, I ſhould expect them to conform to thoſe internal regulations which I might adopt; but if they ſhould be deſirous of withdrawing themſelves from Chepauk, it was my intention to grant them free permiſſion to do ſo; I did not trouble your Lordſhip with the anſwers I received, becauſe they were more calculated to demonſtrate a ſpirit of hoſtility than expreſſive of their gratitude for the obligations, which, through my interceſſion, they have received from your Lordſhip's Government.

The inſolence and diſreſpect manifeſted by Shah Sawar Jung, have now given a practical example of their intentions, by an attempt to compel me to the alternative of ſubmitting to a diſreſpectful conduct on their part, or of ſuffering the indignity of a Foreign interference to ſuperſede my juſt authority. I am very certain, that it is not in the terms of the Treaty of the Carnatic, nor in the ſpirit of the renewed alliance between me and the Britiſh Nation, and ſtill leſs in the gracious intention of your Lordſhip's mind, that I ſhould be reduced to ſuch a predicament; I have therefore deemed it to be proper for me to order Shah Sawar Jung to remove himſelf from the Palace of Chepauk; and as I can have no doubt, that the arrangement adopted by your Lordſhip to regulate the payment of the Family ſtipends, was calculated to maintain and ſupport the dignity and authority of the Head of it, it is my requeſt that your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to diſcountenance a procedure ſubverſive of ſubordination, and repugnant to the eſtabliſhed rules of this family and of the Mahomedan Sect, by diſcontinuing the payment of the monthly ſtipend hitherto granted to Shah Sawar Jung and to his dependants, amounting to 15,000 rupees a year. In the expectation, I ſhall refuſe to authenticate the receipts of Shah Sawar Jung in the uſual manner; but your Lordſhip is aſſured, that although the change muſt be attended with inconvenience to that ill-judging Perſon and to his dependants, I ſhall prevent from expoſure to diſtreſs any perſon, however unworthy, being a relation to the Wallajahi Family; the example will be beneficial to others, by manifeſting, under the ſanction of your Lordſhip's authority, that the rejection of my authority is not exempt from the forfeiture of the benefits of my protection.

Although, by the bleſſing of the Almighty, no poſſible indignity can aſſail me while I enjoy your Lordſhip's protection, I will not conceal from your Lordſhip the painful feelings which have diſturbed my mind, on hearing that the Judges of the Supreme Court have conſidered it proper and decorous for them to enquire into the domeſtic arrangements of my Family.

By the ſpecial grace of Him the moſt Merciful, my friends the Engliſh Government (who may truly be deſcribed as the Vicegerents of Juſtice upon earth) have provided by a ſacred law, that the cuſtomary authority of the Heads of Families, of whatever perſuaſion, ſhall be preſerved to the loweſt of their Indian people; a law, by which the meaneſt of the ſubjects whom I have transferred to your Lordſhip's mild and beneficent authority, is exempted from the prying curioſity of ſtrangers, and ſecured in the quiet exerciſe of thoſe cuſtoms and *prejudices* which he has been taught to reverence with an audour exceeding the love of life: an exemption from this buſy intruſion is accordingly my right as a man.

But your Lordſhip, and I ſpeak it with a heart full of gratitude, has habitually treated me, not only with the tenderneſs of a Father, but with the conſideration due to my rank as a Sovereign Prince, in conformity to the 1ſt Article of the Treaty of the Carnatic, which ſecures to me the ſame rank, dignities, and immunities, which were enjoyed by my venerable Grandfather, who repoſes in Paradiſe. By the favour of the Almighty, this ſolemn compact of the whole Britiſh Nation is incapable of violence; a local and ſubordinate juriſdiction of one people cannot invade the privileges of the Sovereign of another. By the bleſſing of the Founder of all Order, the inquiſition of a French Tribunal does not reach the ſacred perſon of my auguſt Ally, the King of Great Britain; and the intruſion of the Court of Madraspatam cannot touch the Sovereign of the Carnatic.

To

To your Lordſhip as my Friend, and as the Repreſentative of my unalterable Allies the Britiſh Nation, my doors and the ſecrets of my heart are equally open; but the habits of your Lordſhip's illuſtrious rank, and your enlightened views of the cuſtoms and inſtitutions of the Nations of the Earth, have inſtructed your Lordſhip in the reſpect which is due to what narrower and more vulgar minds may conſider as prejudices; and your Lordſhip, if you ſhall ſee it neceſſary, will take farther and more powerful meaſures to ſecure for ever my honour, and the dignity of my Houſe, from the pollution of intruders, of whatever deſcription.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconer*,
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

Ordered to lie on the Table.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Political and Foreign Conſultations; the 18th January 1803.

The following Letter having returned from circulation, is ordered to be recorded:

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Azim ul Dowlah Behadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c &c. &c.

Dated and received { 12 Rumzan 1217 Hegery. / 7th January 1803.

By the bleſſing of Almighty God, and the ſupport of my ſincere friends the Governor General, and your Lordſhip, the affairs of my Government are eſtabliſhed on a baſis as firm as the *wall of Alexander*; and under the protection of His auguſt Majeſty the King of Great Britain, and of the Engliſh Nation, I am always in perfect ſafety and ſecurity. Thus ſituated, my honour and dignity is the ſame as that of my revered Grandfather the Nabob Wallajah (who repoſes in Paradiſe), and the preſervation thereof will ever be incumbent on the Engliſh Government.

On the 3d of the preſent month the Supreme Court at Madras without any communication with me, ſent their people into the houſe of Abdul Mabud Khan Bahader Jumſheed Jung (one of the ſons of the late Nabob Walajah), ſeized his perſon, and carried him away. This circumſtance has been a ſource of great uneaſineſs and ſurprize to me, that, notwithſtanding the intimate connection ſubſiſting between me and the Engliſh Government, ſuch intemperate meaſures ſhould have been adopted by the Court againſt my dependants. Your Lordſhip knows full well that the pooreſt man is the maſter of his own houſe, and is ſecure in it, and that none has the power of intruſion therein: ſuch being the caſe, it is a matter of great aſtoniſhment to me that the people of the Court ſhould ſo far deviate from the cuſtoms of their own Nation, as to go into the houſe of a Son of the late Nabob Walajah, and there diſgrace him. Good God! is it conſiſtent with the juſtice and equity of the Court, that men of rank and diſtinction ſhould be dragged into durance in this diſgraceful manner. This act of violence I conceive to be highly injurious to my honour. By the Law of Nations, as well as by the ſanctions of Government, my dependants (ſuch of them as are heartily well diſpoſed towards me) are equally ſecure from the interference of the Court, as I am in my own perſon: I have therefore to requeſt, that during your Lordſhip's Government, ſuch an arrangement may be made as ſhall preclude now and for ever all interference of the Court, or of ſtrangers, with any of my dependants.

This act of kindneſs in your Lordſhip towards me will add to my ſecurity and to my honour.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

The President records the following Minute:

"The Board will doubtless have received with concern, the communication ſtated in the Letter of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, dated 7th inſtant, of the ſeizure and ſubſequent imprisonment for debt of Abdul Mââbood Khan Bahader, ſon of the Nabob Wallajah, and uncle of the preſent Nabob. With regard to the facts of this caſe, it is proper for me to ſtate, that about noon on the day of the confinement of Abdul Maabood Khan, I had the honour to communicate the nature of the tranſaction and the rank of the Priſoner to His Majeſty's Chief Juſtice, ſuggeſting his immediate interference; that on the ſame evening I received a Note from Sir Thomas Strange, affording reaſon to believe that the Priſoner would be immediately liberated; but that at noon on the following day, finding that the Khan was ſtill in the gaol, and his Highneſs the Nabob having exhibited, by repeated and urgent remonſtrances, conſiderable agitation of mind, I directed a Gentleman of my family to make the requiſite arrangements for the releaſe on bail of Abdul Maabood Khân.

"The relation of the preſent Nabob to the Britiſh Government, under the Treaty of the Carnatic, was ſtated to the Honourable the Judges of the Supreme Court, in a letter dated the 3d September 1801., and an arrangement was therein propoſed for their conſideration, intended to ſecure to his Highneſs, and to his Family, the honours and immunities enjoyed by his predeceſſors, heretofore Nabobs of the Carnatic, under proviſions of Public Treaties.

"It is much to be deſired, that the Honourable the Judges had felt themſelves at liberty to comply with the requeſt contained in that letter; but the Chief Judge having communicated to me, in a private letter, the reaſons which deterred him from ſtating his opinion extra-judicially, I have been anxious to avert the ſerious calamities which may enſue from the impoſſibility on one hand of heſitating to execute, to the extent of our means, the ſpirit of the Treaty; and on the other, of oppoſing the power of the King's Court, thus leaving to the Nabob the care of defending his own rights: I have therefore been induced to repeat my attempts, by perſonal communication with the Chief Judge, to obtain ſuch information of the intentions of the Court, or ſuch an arrangement of the point at iſſue, as ſhould equally ſecure to the Court its juriſdiction, and to his Highneſs the Nabob and his Family their Public rights.

"It is with regret that I am to ſtate, that it has not been practicable for me to accompliſh, in a ſatisfactory manner, either of theſe important ends. The only point of arrangement to which the Chief Juſtice conſidered it competent for him to conſent to, conſiſted in a notice of any intended perſonal arreſt, on the condition that the Government ſhould in ſuch caſe guarantee that the perſon whom it was intended to arreſt ſhould be forthcoming.

"It is ſcarcely neceſſary to obſerve to the Board, that the effect of ſuch an arrangement, with regard to the Government, would be to place it in the predicament of agreeing to violate the perſonal immunities which it is bound by Treaty to defend; and that the propoſal would either produce that effect, with reſpect to the members of the Nabob's Family, or ſubject the Company to the expence of ſuſtaining the numerous actions which may be, and which probably will be brought againſt them.

"I have communicated with the Company's Law Officers on the courſe moſt expedient to purſue in the preſent caſe, and I have in conſequence the honour to propoſe, that they ſhall be inſtructed to move the Court, to diſcharge the proceedings in the action commenced againſt Abdul Maabood Khân, on the foundation of the requiſite certificates from his Highneſs, and from the Government, of his actual place in the Family of the Nabob. If this application ſhall ſucceed, it will become neceſſary to furniſh the Court with a Liſt, certified in the ſame manner, of thoſe Perſons who are conſidered to belong to his Highneſs's Family and retinue, under the Treaty of the Carnatic; and ſhall accordingly requeſt his Highneſs to furniſh me with a Liſt, for the purpoſe of being tranſmitted to the Supreme Court, according to the practice in England, founded on the baſis of Public Law, and accommodated to the modes of the National Courts."

Fort St. George,
18th January 1803.

(Signed) *Clive.*

The Board concur in the ſentiments expreſſed by the Preſident: his Lordſhip is accordingly requeſted to procure the propoſed certificate from his Highneſs the Nabob, and the Chief Secretary is directed to convey the neceſſary inſtructions to the Law Officers of the Government. Vol. III.

Reſolved, Hereafter to take into conſideration the nature of the Reply which it will be proper for the Preſident to return to the foregoing Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatic.

(N° 5.)—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Navab Azim ul Dowlah Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c. Co. Cor.

Dated and received { 29th Rumgan 1217 Hegery. / 24th January 1803.

At a moment when I was looking with anxious expectation for news from England, I had the pleaſure to receive and to underſtand your Lordſhip's Letter* the 22d Rumgan, or 17th January 1803, ſtating that your Lordſhip had received advices from the Honourable the Court of Directors, in anſwer to the diſpatches of the Government of Madras, wherein the Court of Directors had ſignified their approbation of the ſettlement of the Affairs of the Carnatic, and their confirmation of the Treaty concluded with me on the 16th of September 1801; their approbation and applauſe of the ſeveral parts of the arrangements, and their congratulations on my elevation to the Muſnud of the Carnatic; and to inform me, that by a future conveyance they would addreſs me on this ſubject: alſo conveying to me your Lordſhip's own friendly congratulations on the occaſion. * Not entered.

From the innate kindneſs of my true friend the Moſt Noble Marquis Welleſley, Governor General, and the ſincere friendſhip and ſupport of your Lordſhip, I was fully aſſured that my aſcenſion to the Muſnud of the Carnatic; ſhould meet the approbation of the Honourable the Court of Directors; and praiſe be to the Almighty that the joyful tidings of their approval, conformably to the ſincere regard of my friends the Governor General and your Lordſhip, and my own ardent wiſhes, having been received, have conveyed to my mind inexpreſſible pleaſure.—My joy and ſatisfaction on this happy occaſion have been augmented in a more particular manner, by your Lordſhip's perſonal attendance with the Gentlemen of Council and others, to deliver the gratifying Letter, and to offer your congratulations in Public Durbar.

Theſe ſignal inſtances of friendſhip and kindneſs have bound me to the Company, to the Governor General, and to your Lordſhip, by the ſtrongeſt ties of gratitude, and have relieved my mind from all anxiety. The arrival of this pleaſing intelligence muſt alſo have removed all the doubts of the weak-minded. Deeply impreſſed with the unbounded generoſity of my Friends, I ſhall continue firm and ſtedfaſt, conformably to the exiſting Treaty, in the ſincereſt friendſhip and attachment to the Honourable Company to the laſt hour of my life; nor ſhall I ever loſe ſight of, or forget the obligations which have been conferred upon me: and I pray the Creator of Heaven and Earth to reward my Friends with a conſtant ſeries of victory and proſperity!

I have addreſſed a Letter to the Moſt Noble the Governor General, which I ſend herewith and encloſe a copy for your Lordſhip's information, I requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to forward the letter to Bengal.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r to Govr.

(In N° 5.)—Tranſlation of a Letter to the Marquis Welleſley, Governor General Bahadur.

At this auſpicious time, the Right Honourable Lord Clive delivered to me in my Public Durbar, a Letter conveying the very exhilarating intelligence, that Replies to the

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Diſpatches of the Government of Madras had been received from the Honourable Court of Directors, approving and confirming the ſettlement of the affairs of the Carnatic; and his Lordſhip at the ſame time, in conformity with the deſire of the Honourable Court of Directors, communicated to me congratulations from the Honourable Court, as well as from himſelf, on the occaſion: hence I have derived inexpreſſible ſatiſfaction and comfort. Truly the ſucceſsful termination of this important arrangement and happy adjuſtment of my affairs, is wholly owing to the beneficent aſſiſtance of your Lordſhip, my true benefactor, and that of my Lord Clive.—If my whole life were devoted to the expreſſion of my gratitude to your Lordſhip, it were not ſufficient; and I do not exaggerate, when I ſay, that every minute I breathe gratitude for your Lordſhip's goodneſs.

I tranſmit enclоſed, for your Lordſhip's peruſal, a copy of my Reply to the Addreſs of my Lord Clive; and I pray the God of Glory to prolong your Lordſhip's precious exiſtence in this world in health and proſperity.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

DIARY to Fort St. George Political Conſultations; 26th January 1803.

Sent a Letter to the Nabob (entered in C. C. N° 6.)—

To his Highneſs Azim ul Dowlah Bahadar, Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letters of the 30th December and 7th ultimo; and am greatly concerned that any circumſtance ſhould have occurred to diſturb the compoſure of your Highneſs's mind.

It will be ſatisfactory to your Highneſs to be informed, that I perfectly coincide in your opinion of the unworthineſs of Shah Sawar Jung to participate in your Highneſs's bounty; and have directed the payment of his penſion to be diſcontinued at the Treaſury.

I am willing to believe, that the late ſeaſonable effort of reſolution, manifeſted by your Highneſs in the puniſhment of Shah Sawar Jung, will effectually ſecure the Nabob of the Carnatic from the recurrence of ſimilar effrontery.

I have already received your Highneſs's acknowledgments for having effected the temporary enlargement of Abdul Mabud Chan; and I have it in contemplation to make ſuch farther immediate arrangements as may be practicable, for the purpoſe of preventing the occurrence of a ſimilar event to any perſon under your Highneſs's protection, who may be deemed to be exempt from the juriſdiction of the Law of England. With this view I requeſt your Highneſs to tranſmit to me a Certificate, under the Seal of your Government, deſcribing the ſtation of Abdul Mahbood Khan in the Walajah Family, together with a Liſt of ſuch Perſons as may be conſidered by your Highneſs to be entitled to the privilege of exemption.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
1ſt February 1803.

Sent the following Letter to the Solicitor of the Honourable Company:

Sir,

You have already been made acquainted with the arreſt of Abdul Maobud Khan for debt, under a writ iſſued by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras, and of his ſubſequent releaſe on bail, at the inſtance of the Right honourable the Governor.

I am now directed to convey to you the inſtructions of his Lordſhip; to tak ethe neceſſary meaſures for moving the Court to diſcharge the proceedings in the action commenced againſt Abdul Maobood Khan, in conſideration of his privilege as a Member of the Family of his Highneſs the Nabob Soubahdar of the Carnatic.

I am

I am further directed to furniſh you with the two encloſed Certificates in ſupport of this plea, reſpectively atteſted by his Highneſs the Nabob, and by the Right honourable the Governor in Council. Vol. III.

I am, &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
4th February 1803.

(Signed) *John Chamier.*
Chief Secretary to Gov^t.

I, the Nabob Wallajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Kind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Anwar ud Deen Cawn Bahaudar, Show Keſt Jung, Sepah Salar Soubahdur of the Carnatic, do hereby certify, to all whom it may concern, That Abdil Manboodee Cawn Jamſhire Jung Bahadar is the brother of his late Highneſs the Nabob Omdat ul Omrah Bahauder, and is now reſident as one of my Family in Triplicane, near the palace of Chepauk, there not being room in the ſaid palace to accommodate the whole of my Family and Retinue.

Given at the Palace of Chepauk this 24th day of Shawall, in the year 1217 of the H.; anſwering to the 4th day of February 1803 of Chriſt.

(The Signature of the Nabob.)

(Signed) and Sealed in my preſence,
(Signed) *John Batley.*

We the underſigned, the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, do hereby certify, That the Nabob Wallajah Ameer ul Omrah, Madar ul Mulk, Ameer ul Kind, Azeem ul Dowlah, Anwer ul Deen Cawn Bahauder, Showhilt Jung, Sepah Solar Soubdar of the Carnatic, is acknowledged and recognized by our ſaid Government as an Independent Prince, the Soubahdar of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and an Ally of our ſaid Government: And we do further certify, That from the year 1768 hitherto, his late Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, his late Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah, and his Highneſs the ſaid Azeem ul Dowlah, being ſucceſſively Soubahdars of the Carnatic, and Allies of the Government of Fort St. George, have ſeverally, with their reſpective Families, reſided, and his Highneſs the ſaid Azeem ul Dowlah doth now reſide, with the approbation of the Government of Fort St. George, near Madras, and within the Territories dependent upon the ſide of Government, for the purpoſe of carrying on, in concert with the Government of Fort St. George, the common and united intereſts of the ſaid Government, and of the ſaid ſeveral ſucceſſive Soubahdars of the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, as ſuch Allies.

(Signed) *Clive.*
Wm Petrie.
M. Dick.

Fort St. George,
1ſt February 1803.

VOLUME IV.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

Proceedings of the Government of Fort St. George, relative to the Arrangement made for the Adminiſtration of the Revenues of The Carnatic; in conſequence of the Treaty with the Nabob (including their Repreſentations to the Court of Directors on the ſubject), and the beneficial Conſequences which have reſulted therefrom.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1801. Vol. IV.

Para. 7. IN conſequence of the Treaty concluded between the Right honourable the Governor in Council and his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, for the purpoſe of veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Honourable Company for ever, we made the following arrangements and appointments for the Adminiſtration of the Civil Government, and of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

8. We annexed the diſtrict of Palnaud to the charge of the Collector of Guntoor.

9. We appointed Mr. J. B. Travers to be Collector of the provinces of Ongole and Nellour.

10. The diſtricts of Arcot lying North of the river Palar were annexed to the charge of the Collector of Weſtern Peiſhcuſh.

11. The diſtricts of Setwaidoo, and the town of Pulicat were placed under your Collector in the Jagheer.

12. Captain I. G. Graham was removed from the office of Collector of Kiſtnagherry in the Baramahal, and appointed to be Collector of the diſtricts of Arcot, lying South of the Palar to the river of Porto Novo.

13. We appointed Mr. J. Wallace, junior, to be Collector of the province of Trichinopoly, with the dependent Poliams.

14. The province of Madura, with the dependant Poliams, was annexed to the charge of the Collector of Dindigul.

15. The province of Tinnevelly was annexed to the charge of the Collector of Southern Poligar Peiſhcuſh.

16. Your Honourable Court will obſerve, that this arrangement and diviſion of the ſeveral provinces has enabled us to provide for the Revenues of the entire Carnatic with ſo much attention to economy, as to prevent the neceſſity of adding more than three Collectors to the eſtabliſhment of Revenue Officers exiſting previouſly to the annexation of thoſe extenſive and valuable provinces to the Britiſh Poſſeſſions in India. We are happy in being able to acquaint your Honourable Court, that the authority of the Company has been introduced without difficulty, and is completely eſtabliſhed throughout the Carnatic, according to this plan of arrangement.

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Conſultations, 31ſt July.

17. We refer your Honourable Court to our Proceedings for the particular inſtruction tranſmitted to the Collectors, and for the Proclamation we deemed it to be expedient to publiſh on this occaſion.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 17th February 1802.

Genl Letter, 15th Oct. 1801.

Para. 10. In the 7th and ſubſequent paragraphs of our laſt Diſpatch, we communicated to your Honourable Court the arrangement we had made for the adminiſtration of the Revenues of the entire Carnatic, in conſequence of the concluſion of a Treaty with his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah, veſting the entire Civil and Military Government of the Carnatic in the Honourable Company; and that the authority of the Company had been every where completely eſtabliſhed. The ſhort period that has elapſed, ſince the date of our laſt Diſpatch, has not permitted your Board of Revenue to ſubmit to our conſideration the Reports they have recently received from the Collectors of the Carnatic; but we refer your Honourable Court, with very conſiderable ſatisfaction, to the 179th paragraph of their General Report, in which the probable reſult of the Revenue of the Carnatic, and of the ſurplus at the diſpoſal of the Company, is detailed with accuracy. The ſurplus, your Honourable Court will obſerve, is eſtimated (under all the diſadvantages of the firſt year's management) at Pagodas 1,96,144, and we ſee no reaſon to expect that it will fall ſhort of this ſum.

EXTRACT Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 20th October 1802.

Para. 131. In our Diſpatch of the 15th October laſt, we communicated to your Honourable Court the arrangement we had made for the adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic; and in our ſubſequent Diſpatch of the 17th February, we had the ſatisfaction to inform your Honourable Court, that the authority of the Company had been every where completely eſtabliſhed; that the ſhort period that had elapſed ſince the date of their laſt Report had not permitted the Board of Revenue to go into a conſideration of the Reports they had received at that period of time from the Collectors; but that they had ſtated, in abſtract, the probable reſult of the Revenues of the Carnatic for the official year, and for the Fuſly year 1211, and an expectation of a ſurplus of ſtar pagodas 4,13,068, at the latter period, and of ſtar pagodas 1,96,144, to the 30th April 1802. We ſhall therefore now proceed to detail to your Honourable Court, ſuch information as we have received from the Board of Revenue, on the ſubject of the Revenue affairs of the Carnatic.

132. At our Meeting of the 16th July, the Board of Revenue ſubmitted to our conſideration the Report of the Collector of the Northern diviſion of the province of Arcot, on his ſettlement of the revenues of that Province, for the Fuſly year 1211. The difficulties which the Collector, Mr. Stratton, experienced in introducing a reform of management, and in concluding a ſettlement with the inhabitants to the excluſion of ſeparate rents hitherto obtained by corrupt influence, and conducted through ſcenes of peculation, are deſcribed by the Board of Revenue; and his perſeverance in overcoming thoſe difficulties received their approbation. The deſcription which the Collector has given of the ruinous and oppreſſive mode of adminiſtering the Revenues of the Carnatic by the late Government, is only evidence of a fact that has long been known to us; for the particulars of theſe oppreſſions we muſt requeſt the reference of your Honourable Court to our Minutes, and to the General Report of the Board of Revenue.

133. The ſettlement of the whole of the diſtricts under Mr. Stratton's ſuperintendence, amounted to ſtar pagodas 3,87,193, being an increaſe on the rents under the Nabob's management of ſtar pagodas 29,171, with the addition of ſtar pagodas 10,000, collected from the pagoda of Trepatty, over and above the average receipts of former years, making the total increaſe ſtar pagodas 39,171.

134. Viewing this ſettlement as concluded in the firſt year of the transfer of the country, and under all the diſadvantages of an alteration in the mode of adminiſtering the Revenues, we were well pleaſed with the reſult of the labours of Mr. Stratton; and

we

we look forward with confidence to the improvement of the revenue, by a change in the condition of the inhabitants from a Government of oppreſſion and exaction to one of juſtice and of moderation.

The Board of Revenue eſtimated the groſs Revenue of this diviſion of the province of Arcot, in their General Report of the 30th January 1802, at ſtar pagodas - - - - - - - - - - 3,50,987

The actual groſs Collections by Mr. Stratton, for Fuſly 1211, are - 3,97,360

46,373

The Charges were eſtimated by the Board of Revenue, at -	60,000	
The actual Charges were - - - - - -	54,089	
		5,911
Actual Exceſs above the Eſtimate - - -		52,284

135. On the 10th of Auguſt we received a voluminous Report from the Board of Revenue, on the Settlement formed by Captain Graham for the Southern diviſion of Arcot.

136. It appearing to the late Board of Revenue, that the Collector was proceeding to form a ſettlement on principles that were erroneous, and on terms that were inadequate, they required of him, at ſo early a period as the 21ſt September 1801, to ſtate the principles on which he was about to form a ſettlement of his diviſion; to this communication no reply having been received, a duplicate was tranſmitted to him on the 26th October 1801. The anſwer from Captain Graham, dated the 1ſt of November 1801, announced the completion of his ſettlement, and conveyed an abſtract of its amount, Captain Graham at the ſame time expreſſed his hope, that the Board of Revenue would reſt ſatisfied with it, and with the general explanations accompanying it, until a ſecond circuit of the diſtricts ſhould enable him to lay before the Board his village Jummabundy.

137. The amount of this ſettlement was found to be ſtar pagodas 7,09,923, being ſtar pagodas 2,14,180, or 24 per Cent. below the Jumma of Fuſly 1210, under the management of the late Government of the Carnatic.

138. The Board of Revenue expreſſed to Captain Graham, in reply, their apprehenſion, that the ſhort period of his reſidence in the diſtricts could have afforded him but little opportunity of acquiring the information neceſſary to enable him to form a village ſettlement of a country ſo extenſive, and ſo recently transferred to the authority of the Company; and he was directed to furniſh ſeveral points of information, to enable the Board of Revenue to go into a conſideration of the merits of the ſettlement he had tranſmitted to them.

139. On the 11th May 1802 Captain Graham tranſmitted to the preſent Board of Revenue the propoſed village Jummabundy, and other documents, in ſupport of the ſettlement he had formed. In the month of Auguſt laſt, the preſent Board of Revenue, at the deſire of Lord Clive, communicated through their Preſident, went into an inveſtigation of Captain Graham's ſettlement; in the progreſs of that inveſtigation ſeveral inconſiſtencies appearing in the ſtatements of rents, which the practical experience of the Board of Revenue did not enable them to account for, and aware that explanations in writing would involve the loſs of much valuable time they came to the reſolution of calling Captain Graham to the Preſidency, that they might, by a perſonal communication, ſatisfy their doubts as to the real nature of his ſettlement, and obtain ample information on every point relative to the management of that Gentleman.

140. The reſult of the perſonal examination of Captain Graham is contained in an able Report of the Board of Revenue on their proceedings, and in numerous Encloſures which the inquiry had rendered it neceſſary to refer to. It is impracticable to go into the detail of this examination; it will be ſufficient to notice to your Honourable Court, that the Board of Revenue concluded their Report on the Settlement of Captain Graham, with declaring, that were they to notice all the inconſiſtencies and expectations that appeared in Captain Graham's management, they knew not what limits they could preſcribe to themſelves, ſince, in ſubmitting to us the moſt prominent features only, they had been led into conſiderable length, and yet were ſtill ignorant what had been the ſyſtem of management; how conducted; who were the Renters;

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what their engagements; and who have been the defaulters, deriving thoſe advantages which ſhould have accrued to the Company.

141. Whatever might have been the ſyſtem of management adopted by Captain Graham, and although new lights might, the Board of Revenue obſerved, change ſome of the opinions they had given, yet certain points were ſuſceptible but of one conſtruction, and they thought it muſt be evident—

That the principle of moderation profeſſed by Captain Graham towards the inhabitants, on the ground of relieving them from the effects of the oppreſſion they had experienced under the Nabob's Government had not only been loſt ſight of, but had been perverted by letting out the diviſion in large and ſmall rents to the excluſion of the inhabitants:

That although the principle was thus abandoned, the propoſed ſacrifice to it of one fourth part of the former year's revenue had nevertheleſs been made, whereby perſons having no proprietary intereſt in the villages have alone benefited:

And, that the loſs to which Government has been expoſed admitted of no alleviation in a proſpect of its operating, even remotely, to improve the condition of the inhabitants.

142. The Board of Revenue thought it their duty to lay before us the obſervations that had occurred on each material part of the ſubject; it was their opinion, however, that correct knowledge could only be obtained by an inquiry on the ſpot; a meaſure which they recommended to be adopted without loſs of time.

143. From the reſult of the inveſtigation of the Board of Revenue, from the whole of the Correſpondence which came under our inveſtigation, and from the verbal examination before that Board, impreſſions were made on our minds unfavourable to Captain Graham's management of the revenues intruſted to him; but we reſolved to poſtpone our final judgment, until an opportunity had been offered to that Gentleman to remove thoſe impreſſions by ſuch explanations as he might have to offer.

144. For this purpoſe, we ſtated to him ſeveral diſtinct points of his management that were exceptionable, and on which explanations appeared materially requiſite.

145. We beg the reference of your Honourable Court to our Minutes, for the particular points on which thoſe explanations were required.

146. In communicating our ſentiments to Captain Graham, we informed him that the importance which we attached to his explanations of the propoſitions ſtated to him, involved the conſideration which would determine us in continuing to truſt to his management the intereſts committed to his care, or, in providing the means of a more efficient adminiſtration of the revenues of the Carnatic under his charge.

147. At our Meeting of the 24th September 1802, we took into conſideration the explanations offered by Captain Graham on the above propoſitions.

148. The reſult which we were compelled to draw from thoſe propoſitions, eſtabliſhed in our minds a conviction,—

Firſt. That in determining to relinquiſh a conſiderable portion of the Public Revenue, for the purpoſe of relieving the inhabitants of his diſtrict, his reſolution was not ſupported by ſufficient information of an authentic nature.

Secondly. That the amount of the revenue ſo relinquiſhed had not been applied, and could not have been applied, to the propoſed object of benefiting the condition of the reſident inhabitants; but that it had been diverted to the advantage of private individuals, holding, generally, no permanent intereſt in the province.

Thirdly. That the explanation he had given rendered impracticable any definition of the principle of his ſettlement; and diſcovered that, while his own attention had been devoted to objects of inferior importance, the principal object of ſecuring an adequate revenue had been neglected.

Fourthly. That under this heavy diminution of Public Revenue, the Statement which he had given of the actual produce of the province went to ſhew, that his Renters had actually loſt 33 per Cent. on an average of their engagements; that ſuch an event, in itſelf abſolutely improbable, connected with the rate of the revenue realized in every other part of the Nabob's country comparatively with that of the preceding year, precluded all poſſibility of credit.

Fifthly. That under the ſtrongeſt belief of the ſupineneſs and inefficiency of his management, we could have no confidence in his future adminiſtration of the revenues.

149. Under

149. Under the impreſſion of theſe ſentiments, we informed him, that we were compelled to ſuperſede his authority in the Southern Diviſion of Arcot; and we had accordingly removed him from the ſituation of Collector of the Southern Diviſion of Arcot.

150. In juſtice to Captain Graham, we ſtate to your Honourable Court, that in the examination of the management of that Gentleman, we have obſerved nothing to impeach that reputation of perſonal integrity, and of honourable principle, which induced our ſelection of Captain Graham for ſo important a truſt; and that we regret the miſapplication of his talents, and the conſequent neceſſity of diſplacing a Gentleman who had ſo long ſerved the Public in an important branch of the Government.

The Amount of Groſs Revenue, eſtimated by the late Board of Revenue in their Report of the 31ſt January 1802, as receivable from this Province in Fuſly 1211, was - - - - - -		S^r P^s 7,26,581
The Amount collected by Captain Graham, is - - - -		6,54,702
Decreaſe - - -		71,879
The eſtimated Amount of Charges by the Board of Revenue was - - - - - - - -	S^r P^s 65,564	
Actual Charges by Captain Graham - - - -	63,232	
		2,332
Actual Deficiency of Eſtimate - - -		69,547

151. It is neceſſary to remark to your Honourable Court, that an abſtract of the diminiſhed ſettlement formed by Captain Graham, had been received at the period of forming the foregoing Eſtimate, and that the amount of the deficiency is what it was expected Captain Graham's reviſion of his ſettlement might produce; the expectation not having been realized, cauſes the deficiency above noted.

152. We have appointed Mr. George Garrow to be collector in the Southern Diviſion of Arcot, in the room of Captain Graham.

153. We have recently received from the Board of Revenue their obſervations and remarks on the ſettlement concluded by Mr. Wallace for the Diſtrict of Trichinopoly, for the Fuſly year 1211.

154. This ſettlement having come under our conſideration during the preſſure of buſineſs at the period of diſpatch, we have not been able to go into a detailed examination of the ſettlement of Trichinopoly; we have been well pleaſed to obſerve, that it has been entirely ſatisfactory to the Board of Revenue, and that the conduct of Mr. Wallace has received their approbation.

155. On reference to the Report of that Gentleman, your Honourable Court will find, that the ſettlement has been concluded with the reſident inhabitants on juſt principles, with reference to the actual reſources of the country, aſcertained by an elaborate and patient inveſtigation.

156. The oppreſſion, injuſtice, and cruelty exerciſed by the Managers of his Highneſs the Nabob, are deſcribed by Mr. Wallace in terms, that, while they demonſtrate the fatal effects of ſuch a ſyſtem of Government, evince a diſpoſition highly creditable to that Gentleman.

157. The amount of the ſettlement is ſtar pagodas 5,31,797, being an increaſe above the Jumma of Fuſly 1210, or the laſt year of the Nabob's management, of ſtar Pag^s 14,099; and,

The amount of Groſs Revenue eſtimated by the Board of Revenue, in their General Report of the 30th January, was -		Sr Pag^s 5,16,055
The actual Collections by Mr. Wallace, are - - - - - -		5,49,505
Exceſs - - - - - -		33,450
The Charges were eſtimated at - - - - - -	1,53,081	
The Charges actually amounted - - - - -	16,696	
		1,36,385
Total Exceſs of Eſtimate - - -		Sr Pag^s 169,842

158. The

158. The ſmall amount above ſtated of the charges in Trichinopoly, is apparently owing to the want of ſanction to diſburſements, andattributable to the delay of the Board of Revenue in going into the conſideration of the Collector's ſettlement and eſtabliſhments.

159. The Board of Revenue have not yet ſubmitted to our conſideration the ſettlement of the Diſtricts of Nellore and Ongole; we muſt therefore confine our communication to the actual reſult of the compariſon we have obtained of the Groſs Collections with the Eſtimate.

The Board of Revenue eſtimated the Groſs Collections from theſe Diſtricts, in their Report of the 30th January 1802 -	St^r Pag^s	5,33,071
The actual Groſs Collections amount to - - - - - -		4,64,484
Deficiency - - -		68,587
The Charges were eſtimated at - - - - - -	86,000	
The actual charges have been - - - - - -	87,062	
		1,060
Total Deficiency - - -		69,647

160. We have not the means before us of explaining the cauſe of this deficiency; we ſhall therefore defer any further obſervations on this Diſtrict till our next diſpatch.

161. The ſettlements of the Provinces of Tinnevelly, of Madura, of the ſmall Diſtricts of Setwaid, and of Palnaud, have not yet come under our conſideration; nor have we received any communication on the ſubject of the Revenues of theſe Diſtricts from the Board of Revenue; we ſhall therefore conclude the ſubject of the Carnatic with the following Abſtract Comparative:

	Groſs Collections, eſtimated by the Board of Revenue.	Groſs Charges eſtimated by the Board of Revenue.	Net Revenue, eſtimated by the Board of Revenue.	Actual Groſs Collections, in Fuſly 1211.	Actual Groſs Charges, in Fuſly 1211.	Actual Net Revenue, in Fuſly 1211.	Increaſe of Net Revenue.	Decreaſe of Net Revenue.
	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s	St^r Pag^s
Northern Diviſion of Arcot	3,50,987	60,000	2,90,987	3,97,360	54,089	3,43,270	52,282	—
Southern Diviſion of Arcot	7,26,581	65,564	6,61,017	6,54,702	63,232	5,91,469	- -	69,548
Trichinopoly - -	5,16,055	1,53,081	3,62,973	5,49,505	16,696	5,32,808	1,69,835	—
Tinnevelly - - - -	5,21,124	86,591	4,35,533	4,86,532	1,03,788	3,82,743	- -	51,789
Madura - - - - -	73,529	7,800	65,729	83,713	13,066	70,647	4,917	—
Nellore & Ongole	5,33,071	86,000	4,47,071	4,64,484	87,062	3,77,421	- -	69,650
Setwaid & Pulicat	16,150	2,030	14,120	14,044	4,660	9,384	- -	4,735
Palnaud - - -	26,000	8,373	17,627	29,738	7,236	22,501	4,874	—
Star Pagodas -	27,63,499	4,69,439	22,94,059	26,80,081	3,49,834	23,30,247	2,31,910	1,95,723
						Decreaſe - - -	1,95,723	
						Net Increaſe - - -	36,187	

162. The late Board of Revenue having ſtated in their General Report of the 30th January 1802, the probable reſult of the transfer of the Carnatic to the authority of the Honourable Company, compared with the Treaty of 1792, it may be ſatisfactory to your Honourable Court to have the actual reſult brought under your obſervation; the adjuſtment of the amount of the $\frac{1}{5}$ to be paid to his Highneſs the Nabob Azeem ul Dowlah affords us the means. We have already ſtated, that the Board of Revenue eſtimated the Surplus at the end of Fuſly 1211, to be ſtar pagodas 4,13,068. Vol. IV.

	St^r Pags.	
The actual Groſs Collections for Fuſly 1211, as per Abſtract above, amount to	26,80,081	
The actual Charges, as above, are	3,49,834	
Net Collections	23,30,247	
Add the aſſigned Poligar Peiſhcuſh, at the amount agreed on per Treaty	2,64,704	
Total Net Revenue		2,594,951
Deduct Surplus to 25 Lacks, as per Treaty		94,951
		25,00,000
Allowance to the Relations of his late Highneſs	2,13,431	
Payments to be made annually to the Creditors, as per Treaty	6,21,105	
		8,34,536
Net Revenue on which $\frac{1}{5}$ - 5th is taken		16,65,464
One-fifth		3,33,092
Remain		13,32,371
Add the Surplus above, 25 Lacks deducted above		94,951
Total Surplus		14,27,322
The actual Net Collections from the portion of the Carnatic under aſſignment, before the late Treaty, is		
From Ramnad	67,515	
From Southern aſſigned Peiſhcuſh	2,65,460	
From Sequeſtered Pollams	8,676	
From Weſtern aſſigned Peiſhcuſh	68,605	
Total	4,10,258	
Deduct the Amount taken for this aſſignment, as per Treaty	2,64,704	
Difference between the actual Collections, and Amount agreed on by Treaty		1,45,553
Total Surplus		15,72,876
Deduct Amount of Subſidy paid by the late Nabobs of the Carnatic		9,00,000
Reſult in favour of the Company by the Transfer of the Carnatic to their Authority		6,72,876

N. B. The actual Amount of Penſions paid within the Fuſly year does not exceed the ſum of St^r Pag^s 92,232.

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EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Clive to the Court of Directors; dated 21ſt February 1803.

Par. 24. The Treaty of the Carnatic affords to me a ſeparate ground of compariſon between the adminiſtration of the Revenues of that kingdom in the years 1791/2 and 1801/2. In July 1791 the Carnatic had been ſubjected to the authority of the Company during the period of a year; and although the war with Tippoo Sultaun had not been terminated, the effects of it with reſpect to the revenues of the Carnatic were external: for the enemy was fixed during the whole period of that year, by the ſucceſsful campaign of the Marquis Cornwallis, to the Balaghaut.—Conſiderable internal reſources had undoubtedly been drawn from the Carnatic for the purpoſes of that war; but reſources of equal extent had alſo been drawn from the Carnatic for the war of 1800; and although this actual exigence had ceaſed in the year 1801/2, yet the abrupt change of authority, and the formidable rebellion which raged in the Southern provinces of the Carnatic, at a time when our means of military coercion had become extremely limited, may juſtly be conſidered to reduce the objects of compariſon at leaſt to a ſtate of equality.

25. In the year 1791/2 the total groſs revenues of the Carnatic amounted to ſtar pagodas 20,14,954, or £. ſterling 805,981, including the Poligar Peiſhcuſh; the charges amounted to ſtar pagodas 4,27,004, or £. ſterling 170,801, and the proportion of the latter to the former was $21\frac{3}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ per Cent. leaving a net revenue of ſtar pagodas 15,87,950, or £. ſterling 635,180.—This reſult of the adminiſtration of the revenues of the Carnatic, appears to have been extremely ſatisfactory to the Government at that time: their ſentiments were adopted by your Honourable Court; and you were pleaſed to expreſs your concurrence in the opinion entertained by the Governor in Council, "with reſpect to the zeal, ability, and "ſucceſs, which had accompanied the exertions of the Board of aſſumed Revenue "in the execution of the truſt repoſed in them."

26. In the year 1801/2, the modes of adminiſtering the revenue and of ſtating the charges, differ materially from the modes obſerved when the Carnatic was before brought under the management of the Company's Officers; it will be proper therefore to explain to your Honourable Court, that in the year 1791/2 the principal provinces of the Carnatic were farmed to opulent renters; but that in the year 1801/2 the detailed adminiſtration of the revenue was conducted by the immediate Agency of Britiſh Collectors. During the former period of time, the amount of the apparent charges was comparatively ſmall, becauſe the detailed expences were defrayed by the renters; but the Company actually defrayed thoſe charges, together with the profits of the renters, and the net revenue was proportionately curtailed. In the year 1801/2 the change in the mode of adminiſtering the revenue produced the reverſe of this operation; the expence of detailed management produced an augmentation of charge, accompanied by the conſequent effect of an augmentation of the net revenue.

27. In the year 1801/2, the collection of groſs revenue from the Carnatic, amounted to ſtar pagodas 32,45,747, or £. ſterling 1,298,298, including the Poligar Peiſhcuſh. The charges amounted to ſtar pagodas 4,90,119, or £. ſterling 196,047, and the proportion of the latter to the former is $15\frac{1}{7\frac{1}{8}}$ per Cent.

28. I requeſt the particular attention of your Honourable Court to the document of the Accountant General, for the reſult of the adminiſtration of the revenues of the Carnatic in the years 1791/2 and 1801/2 you will obſerve, that the augmentation of charge (produced under the circumſtances I have deſcribed) in the year 1801/2, amounts comparatively with the charges of 1791/2, to ſtar pagodas 63,115, or £. ſterling 25,246; but that the exceſs of the actual net revenue, on the ſame compariſon, amounts to ſtar pagodas 11,67,677, or £. ſterling 67,070, the proportion therefore which the exceſs of charge in 1801/2, bears to the groſs revenue, is leſs than 2 per Cent; but that the exceſs of net revenue in the ſame years amounts to $73\frac{5}{15}$ per Cent. relatively to the net revenue of 1791/2. This

propoſition

propoſition will be made manifeſt to your Honourable Court by the following abſtract of the ſtatement.

	1791/2. Star Pagodas.	1801/2. Star Pagodas.
Groſs Collections	20,14,954	32,45,747
Charges	4,27,004	4,90,119
Net Revenue	15,87,950	27,55,627

29. In purſuing this compariſon, I have much pleaſure in dwelling on the improvement of the revenue derived from the Southern Poligar countries, by the effectual ſubjugation of thoſe refractory Chieftains; and by the effects of the zealous, able, and honourable adminiſtration of the Collector, Mr. Luſhington; by the Treaty of 1792, the Poligar Peiſhcuſh of the entire Carnatic was transferred to the Company at the fixed ſum of ſtar pagodas 2,64,182, or £. ſterling 105,672; of this ſum the Southern Peiſhcuſh compoſed a part, amounting to ſtar pagodas 1,70,307, or £. ſterling 68,122, and conſiſts of the tribute due from the Poligars of Tinnevelly, Shevegunga, and Ramnad.

30. On my arrival in India, the rebellion of the Zemindar of Ramnad had been ſuppreſſed, and the lands ſubmitted to the management of Mr. Jackſon, appointed Collector of Polygar Peiſhcuſh in a ſpecial manner, under the orders of your Honourable Court. I will avoid, therefore, to repeat the diſagreeable circumſtances which compelled this Government to remove Mr. Jackſon; but it is intimately connected with the object of this Letter to trace the effects of the adminiſtration which I ſubſtituted, by the appointment of a Gentleman ſelected by me for the diſcharge of the duties of that ſtation, under the principles which have governed my nominations.

31. In the year 1796/7, the revenues of Ramnad, under the management of Mr. Jackſon, produced ſtar pagodas 94,882, or £. ſterling 37,952; in the ſubſequent year 1797/8, they produced ſtar pagodas 65,127, or £. ſterling 26,050. The average revenues of the two years of Mr. Jackſon's Adminiſtration amounted, therefore, to ſtar pagodas 80,004½, or £. ſterling 32,001.

32. The nomination of Mr. Luſhington to be Collector of Peiſhcuſh was immediately followed by the uſual effects of withdrawing the troops from the Provinces for the war againſt Tippoo Sultaun, which terminated in a general conflagration of rebellion in the Southern Provinces. The vigour, purity, and ſucceſs of the adminiſtration maintained under thoſe circumſtances, and manifeſted in their effects, muſt prove to be highly acceptable to your Honourable Court.

33. In the firſt year of Mr. Luſhington's Adminiſtration, 1798/9, the revenues of Ramnad were augmented to St^r Pag^s 1,52,315, or £. ſterl. 60,926; in the ſecond year 1799/1800, they were again augmented to St^r Pag^s 1,55,182, or £. ſterl. 62,072; and in the third year 1800/1, they were again augmented to St^r Pag^s 1,85,628, or £. ſterling 74,251. The average revenue received from Ramnad, under Mr Luſhington's Adminiſtration, during three years immediately ſubſequent to that of Mr. Jackſon, amounts to St^r Pag^s 1,64,373½, or £. ſterl. 65,749; the change of Adminiſtration was therefore attended with an average augmentation of the reſources of that Province to the amount of St^r Pag^s 84,369, or £. ſterling 33,747 per annum; and the proportion in which that part of your territorial revenue was improved, in the courſe of three years, exceeds £. 105 per Cent. compared with the average revenue produced under the management of Mr. Jackſon.

34. In the year 1797/8, the revenue of the Southern Poligar Countries, excluſively of Ramnad, amounted to St^r Pag^s 2,06,166, or £. ſterl. 82,466; in the year 1801/2 they amounted to St^r Pag^s 2,93,750, or £. ſterl. 117,500; by which it appears, that the augmentation of revenue from the Poligar Countries, incluſively of the Sequeſtered Pollams (but excluſively of Ramnad) amounts to St^r Pag^s 1,07,613, or £. ſterl. 43,045, on compariſon of the years 1797/8 and 1801/2.

35. Having

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35. Having traced, with minute care, the effects of the progreſſive meaſures adopted for the improvement of the Revenues of the Carnatic, I proceed to ſtate the general effects of the treaty concluded with the Nabob of Arcot; by which, acting under the inſtructions of his Excellency the Governor General, I added the perpetual Sovereignty of that Kingdom to the Empire in India.

36. It appears from the Statement furniſhed by the Accountant General, for the purpoſe of adjuſting His Highneſs the Nabob's proportion of the Revenue, from the 1ſt Auguſt 1801 to 12th July 1802, that

	Pag^{s}	f.	c.	Pag^{s}	f.	c.
The Net Revenue, including the Poligar Peiſhcuſh at the ſum fixed by Treaty, amounted to the ſum of	25,94,951	4	28			
Deduct, in order to calculate his Highneſs's proportion at the ſum fixed by Treaty	94,951	4	28			
				25,00,000	0	0
Deduct, agreeably to the Treaty, the amount of the Stipends of the Family	2,13,431	0	0			
And the amount applicable to the diſcharge of the Conſolidated Debt	6,21,105	0	0			
				8,34,536	0	0
				16,65,464	0	0
His Highneſs the Nabob's proportion of the above Net Revenue				3,33,092	33	4^{8}
Balance at the Public diſpoſal				13,32,371	8	32
To the above Balance, the following Sums are to be added:						
The ſum above deducted, previouſly to the computation of the Nabob's proportion	94,951	24	28			
Difference between the Poligars Revenue, as paid by Treaty, and the actual produce	1,45,553	25	8			
Difference between the ſum fixed by Treaty, and that actually paid as Stipends to the Nabob's Family	1,21,199	0	0			
				3,61,703	7	36
				16,94,074	15	68
Deduct the amount of Subſidy, as fixed by the Treaty of 1792				9,00,000	0	0
Amount of augmented Reſource, actually realized during the firſt year of the operation of the Treaty of the Carnatic				7,94,074	15	68

37. Your Honourable Court will have the ſatisfaction of obſerving, from the preceding detail, that the pecuniary reſources of this Preſidency have been augmented by the Treaty of the Carnatic, in the firſt year of its operation, to the amount of St^{r} Pag^{s} 7,94,074, or £. ſterl. 317,629, independently of the improvement of the territorial reſources, and of the tranquillity of the Empire, obtained by that Treaty. It is impoſſible that the arrangements adopted by me for the attainment of thoſe important objects, ſhould not partake of the injurious conſequences which my authority has ſuſtained from the effects of your late orders regarding my Government; but having made every practicable effort to mitigate the effects of thoſe cauſes, I encourage a reaſonable expectation, that the beneficial operation of the Treaty of the Carnatic will not be leſs extenſive during the ſecond than during the firſt year; in that event, the arrangement already carried into effect for the purpoſe of commuting the Military ſervice of the Weſtern Poligars for pecuniary tribute, will add the ſum

of

of ſtar pagodas 1,78,000, or £. ſterl. 71,200 per annum; and extend the augmentation of pecuniary reſource under the Treaty of the Carnatic, in the moſt limited point of view, to the annual ſum of St^r Pag^s 9,72,074, or £. ſterl. 3,88,829. Vol. IV.

129. The Treaties of Tanjour and the Carnatic have for ever removed the cauſes of internal ſolicitude, which have flowed from the diſtractions of a divided Government. Thoſe Treaties have ſuperſeded the perpetual machinations and intriguing ſpirit of our faithleſs and improvident Allies; and have ſubſtituted that certain gratitude and contentment of mind, which the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore muſt derive from the improvement of their perſonal comfort and opulence, in the preſent ſtate of our alliance with thoſe Princes. The immediate exerciſe of the Britiſh Authority over the Provinces of Tanjour and of the Carnatic, unites our territorial intereſts in the Payen Ghaut, and removes every remaining obſtacle to the ſettlement of the revenue on that foundation which experience has proved to be the baſis of Public proſperity in Bengal.

132. By the Treaty of the Carnatic, I have obtained from his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot, a formal acknowledgment of the Debts due by his Predeceſſors to the Honourable Company. The unfunded Debts of their late Highneſſes the Nabob Walajah and the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, due to individual perſons, are ſo extenſive and indefinite, that I can offer to your Honourable Court no probable grounds of conjecture with reſpect to their actual amount; but I anticipate from this very obſcurity, the concurrence of your Honourable Court in the impreſſion made on my mind with reſpect to the indiſpenſable neceſſity of a vigilant and extenſive ſcrutiny of this important ſubject, before you conſent to charge the Revenues of the Public with any portion of theſe private demands. Whatever portion of thoſe debts may ultimately be deemed to be free from exception (and unqueſtionably a great part of them will, on examination, be found to be juſt and honourable debts) it is my earneſt recommendation to your Honourable Court, that the mode of funding them may be adjuſted on terms calculated to relieve the finances of this Government from ſo urgent a preſs as that of the Dividends of the Conſolidated Debt.

133. On the extinction of that debt in the month of May 1804, the Treaty of the Carnatic will place at your diſpoſal the ſum of St^r Pag^s 6,21,000, or £. ſterl. 248,400 per annum, in addition to the revenues now derived from that arrangement; and whatever portion of that ſum may be applied to the liquidation of the debts acknowledged by that inſtrument to be due to the Company, will prove to be an augmentation of the pecuniary reſources of this Government.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Expence of Managing the Revenues of the Percentages on the Groſs Collections;

	GROSS COLLECTIONS, including Tuckavy, &c.		Excess of the Collections of Fusly 1211, or 1801-2.	EXPENCE.		Excess of Expence for Fusly 1201, or 1791-2.
	Collections for Fusly 1201, or 1791-2.	Collections for Fusly 1211, or 1801-2.		Expence for Fusly 1201, or 1791-2.	Expence for Fusly 1211, or 1801-2.	
	SPs f. c.	SPs f. c.	SPs f. c.	SPs f. c.	SPs f. c.	SPs f. c.
Collections	20,14,954 29 67	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	- - -	12,30,792 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
	- - -	32,45,747 1 78	*10,17,361 14 11	- - -	- - -	- - -
		*2,13,431 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
		*30,32,316 1 78				
Charges Collection	- - -	- - -	- - -	57,784 35 59	1,99,153 20 0	- - -
Charges Extraordinary	- - -	- - -	- - -	23,103 30 20	30,227 27 35	- - -
Pensions and charitable Allowances	- - -	- - -	- - -	35,493 23 60	60,822 26 42	- - -
Revenue Battalion	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,44,101 13 24	45,688 1 31	98,413 11 73
Batta, and Extra Allowances to Sepoys	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,394 37 58	- - -
Advances for Cultivation	- - -	- - -	- - -	32,229 7 32	48,274 33 3	- - -
Advances for Salt	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4,317 19 61	- - -
Repairs of Tanks	- - -	- - -	- - -	28,569 12 16	13,072 6 57	15,497 11 39
Salary and Commission	- - -	- - -	- - -	96,877 4 75	73,943 28 67	22,933 18 8
Depoſits	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,285 9 42	12,222 12 18	- - -
Batta; Loſs by Exchange	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,560 14 33	2 28 0	6,557 28 33
TOTAL	20,14,954 29 67	32,45,747 1 78	12,30,792 14 11	4,27,004 25 41	4,90,119 25 52	1,43,401 27 73

Deduct - Exceſs of Expence for Fusly 1201, or 1791-2

Net Exceſs of Expence for Fusly 1211, or 1801-2

N. B.—The Payment of Arrears to the Nabob's Troops is not inſerted, having conſidered it as a charge of Political nature, and wholly unconnected with Revenue. Of the Sum charged for Revenue Battalion in 1791-2, only Pagodas 4,863. 24. 62. appears in the Collector's Accounts; the remainder is paid in the Department of the Military Paymaſter General, and taken from an Abſtract furniſhed by that Officer, which does not, however, ſeparate Arrears from Current Payments; ſo that ſome proportion of this may be for Arrears.

No Notice is taken in this Statement of the Family Jaghires of his Highneſs the Nabob, either in 1791-2 or in 1801-2, as their exact value is not, in either of thoſe periods, aſcertainable: if taken at the Amount inſerted in the Treaty; viz. Pags 2,13,431, the reſult is ſhewn by the figures which have this mark * prefixed to them.

Fort St. George,
Accountant General's Office,
22d January 1803.

Carnatic, in 1791-2 (ending 12th July 1792) and in 1801-2 (ending 12th July 1802); ſhewing the and diſtinguiſhing the Net Revenue.

Exceſs of Expence for Fuſly 1211, or 1801-2.	Expence Percentage on the Groſs Collections for 1791-2 or 1801-2.	Exceſs of Expance Percentage of Fuſly 1201, or 1791-2.	NET COLLECTIONS. Net Collections for Fuſly 1201, or 1791-2.	NET COLLECTIONS. Net Collections for Fuſly 1211, or 1801-2.	Exceſs Net Collections of Fuſly 1211, or 1801-2.	Exceſs of Net Percentage, of 1801-2.
SP$ f. c.	SP$	SP$	SP$ f. c.	SP$ f. c.	SP$ f. c.	SP$
- - -	21 3/16	- -	15,87,950 4 26	- - -	- - -	-
- - -	- -	6 2/16	- - -	- - -	11,67,677 14 0	73 8/16
- - -	- -	*5 1/16	- - -	- - -	*9,54,246 14 0	*60 1/16
- - -	15 1/16	- -	- - -	27,55,627 18 26	- -	-
- - -	*16 2/16	- -	- - -	*25,42,196 18 26	- -	-
1,41,358 26 21	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
7,123 39 15	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
25,329 2 62	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
- - -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
2,394 37 58	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
16,045 25 51	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
4,317 19 61	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
- - -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
- - -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
9,937 2 56	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
- - -	-	-	- -	- -	- -	-
2,06,516 28 4	-	-	15,87,950 4 26	27,55,627 18 26	11,67,677 14 0	-
1,43,431 27 73						
63,115 0 11						

REMARKS.

By this Statement it appears, that the Percentage of Charges on collecting the Revenue was, in 1791-2, $6\frac{2}{16}$ higher in proportion to the Groſs Revenue, than in 1801-2, notwithſtanding the mode of management in the latter was more calculated, apparently, to ſwell the Charges; becauſe in 1791-2, the Country being rented in large farms, the duty of the Collector was confined to little more than collecting the Kiſts from theſe Farmers, and a general ſuperintendence of the country; whereas, in 1801-2, the ſyſtem of Small Rents was adopted, and the ſervants, who were formerly kept under the Farmers, became a part of the Collector's eſtabliſhment, and conſequently included in his charges; but then the proportion which the Farmers allowed formerly in their arrangements with Government, came into the Company's coffers, beſides the advantages which it is well known they enjoyed. This change of ſyſtem greatly increaſed the Revenue, and at the ſame time, under ſome heads, apparently the Charges; for inſtance: Suppoſe, out of the Charges of the Carnatic in 1801-2, Pagodas 90,119. 25. 52. for Village Sibbendy, and other Servants, which are repaid to the Circar from the Crops, what would have been the operation upon the two Syſtems calculated upon the Groſs Revenue of 1801-2?—Upon the old Syſtem, this ſum would have been excluded both from the Charges and Groſs Revenue, which would then have ſtood thus:

	Groſs Revenue.	Charges.	Per Cent.
Old Syſtem	3,15,55,627. 18. 26.	4,00,000. 0. 0.	$12\frac{10}{16}$.
New Syſtem	32,45,747. 1. 78.	4,90,119. 25. 52.	$15\frac{1}{16}$.
	Difference		$2\frac{7}{16}$

Thus, although there is no actual difference, in the Net Revenue, upon theſe two methods of charging, the Difference Percentage on Charges is $2\frac{7}{16}$ per Cent.

The Increaſe of Net Revenue, which is the grand criterion of management, is ſhewn by the four laſt Columns to be no leſs than $73\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. upon the Amount in 1791-2.

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EXTRACT of Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 22d February 1803.

Para. 46. The principles of Revenue economy eſtabliſhed in the diſtricts of the Barramahl and Salem, being founded on a ſurvey of the lands, the Jummabundy on thoſe diſtricts is conſequently determinable by the extent of the actual cultivation, and the ſmall decreaſe of the cultivation in Fuſly 1211 below that of the preceding year, being ſatisfactorily accounted for by the Collector, we approved and confirmed the ſettlement of the revenue for Fuſly 1211 of the Barramahl and Salem, and of the diſtricts above the Ghauts, amounting, excluſively of village Sibbendy, to ſtar pagodas 6,25,105.-21. 29.

47. We had much ſatisfaction in obſerving, that part of the foregoing decreaſe had been occaſioned by the return of the inhabitants, who had fled from the oppreſſion of the Nabob's Managers; the diſpoſition ſhewn by the inhabitants of the Carnatic to return to the places of their former reſidence, afforded ſatisfactory evidence of their confidence in the Britiſh Government. We hope, that the conduct of the Collectors, and the ſecurity the Inhabitants will derive from the change of adminiſtration, will confirm that confidence, and fix on the foundation of their proſperity, the ſources of permanent wealth to the State, and of comfort to themſelves.

Para. 56. In the 154th paragraph of our laſt Diſpatch, we informed your Honourable Court, that having received from the Board of Revenue, at the period of the Diſpatch, their Report on the ſettlement of the diſtrict of Trichinopoly, we had not been able to go into a full conſideration of the merits of that ſettlement.

57. The effects of the oppreſſive Government of his Highneſs the late Nabob, and the ſufferings of the people under it, as deſcribed by Mr. Wallace, are worthy the particular attention of your Honourable Court; and we requeſt your reference to our Minutes for information on this head.

Conſultations, 5th Nov. 1802.

58. The principles by which the revenues of the province of Trichinopoly appeared to have been regulated, were perfectly conſonant to the orders of the late Board of Revenue, and being eſtabliſhed as beſt calculated, during the exiſtence of an undefined land-tax, to accelerate the return of proſperity, we were well pleaſed to obſerve that the Collector had been able to ſurmount the obſtacles that oppoſed the accompliſhment of ſo deſirable an object; and the moderation with which the Collector appears to have calculated the commutation of the Circar ſhare of the produce, and the enjoyment of their Warum to its fulleſt extent, which will thereby be ſecured to the cultivators, will, we hope, augment the means, and excite the deſire of the inhabitants to increaſe their cultivation in the preſent year.

59. The amount of the ſettlement being ſtar pagodas 5,31,797. 7. was entirely ſatisfactory to us, and received our confirmation.

60. Your Honourable Court will be happy to learn, that Mr. Wallace has found it practicable to diſpenſe with the ſervices of the Nauttawars, in the arrangement he has made for the adminiſtration of the revenues of the diſtrict of Trichinopoly; the duties of thoſe Officers, and the abuſe to which the execution of thoſe duties is liable, are fully diſcuſſed in the proceedings of the Board of Revenue of the 16th January 1797, and proceedings prior to that date: and although we at that time ſanctioned the eſtabliſhment of the office in the Jagheer, for the reaſons which appear on record, yet we were better pleaſed that the Collector of Trichinopoly did not require the aid of ſuch influence as theſe men are ſuppoſed and are required to poſſeſs; we accordingly greatly approved the abolition of this office in the diſtrict of Trichinopoly.

61. The ſettlement of this diſtrict has been realized with punctuality; and the ability, zeal, and knowledge of his duty diſplayed by Mr. Wallace, have been highly ſatisfactory to us, and have received our approbation.

Conſultations, 17th Dec. 1802.

62. At our Conſultation of the 17th of December laſt, we took into conſideration the Report of the Board of Revenue on the ſettlement made by Mr. Luſhington, of the Revenues of the diſtricts under his charge, for Fuſly 1211.

63. On taking charge of the province of Tinnevelly from the ſervants of his Highneſs the late Nabob of the Carnatic, the Collector conſidered it a primary duty

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to impreſs the Ryots with a ſenſe of the moderation and juſtice of the Company, and of the ſtability of your Government in Tinnevelly; to eſtabliſh a juſt confidence in their minds, that an anxious deſire prevailed on the part of the Company to ſecure them in all their rights, and to maintain their religious eſtabliſhments.

64. Theſe aſſurances, which were authorized by our Proclamation, were received with thankfulneſs by a people who had ſo long ſuffered from the neglect and unequal extortions of a bad Adminiſtration; and remembering the lenient treatment they had received, when before under the Company's management, they looked with confidence to the performance of them.

65. Influenced by theſe motives, which are highly creditable to Mr. Luſhington, the exertions of the Collector were attended with conſiderable ſucceſs, and we derived much ſatisfaction from an examination of the ſettlement which was the reſult of thoſe exertions; becauſe we had every reaſon to conclude from that examination, that the principle of moderation which had actuated the Collector in the formation of the ſettlement of the Revenue, had preſerved, unimpaired, the means of the people, and had laid the foundation of future improvement.

66. The amount of the ſettlement contraſted with the Jummah of former years, contains evidence of the attention paid by Mr. Luſhington to the intereſts of the Honourable Company; and we had much pleaſure in confirming the ſettlement of Tinnevelly for Fuſly 1211, and of recording our entire approbation of the zeal, ability, and aſſiduity, with which Mr. Luſhington had diſcharged the duties of a Collector.

67. We have great ſatisfaction in ſtating to your Honourable Court, that the Poligars of the province of Tinnevelly are perfectly peaceable, and diſcharge, with punctuality, the augmented Jummah ſettled in the year 1800.

EXTRACT of Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; 30th January 1802.

Para. 179. Having ſtated, for your Lordſhip's information, the eſtimated collections for the different Diviſions of the Carnatic, in their reſpective order, for the current Fuſly, we ſhall, for your Lordſhip's ſatisfaction, take a general review of the eſtimated Groſs Revenues of the whole, the eſtimated Charges, and the expected Net Collections; premiſing that, though rough eſtimates, we have little doubt of their proving tolerably accurate.

	Pag^s	F.	C.	Pag^s	F.	C.	Pag^s	F.	C.
1. Palnaud - - - - - -	26,000	0	0	8,373	0	0	17,627	0	0
2. Nellore and Ongle, including Jaghire - -	5,33,071	22	53	86,000	0	0	4,47,071	22	53
3. Setwadoo and Pulicat -	16,150	0	0	2,030	0	0	14,120	0	0
4. Northern Diviſion of Arcot, including Jaghires	3,50,987	38	17	60,000	0	0	2,90,987	38	17
5. Southern D° - of Arcot, including Jaghires -	7,26,581	11	76	65,564	0	0	6,61,017	11	76
6. Trichinopoly, including Jaghires - - - - -	5,16,055	0	0	1,53,081	41	52	3,62,973	0	28
7. Madura - - - - - -	73,529	0	0	7,800	0	0	65,729	35	26
8. Tinnevelly - - - - -	5,21,124	1	68	86,591	0	0	4,34,533	1	68
	27,63,499	26	0	4,69,439	41	52	22,94,059	26	28

The Net Collections are above ſtated - - - - - - St^r Pag^s 22,94,059
Suppoſe the Jaghires reſtored, on their equivalent, amounting to - *75,000

Remaining - - - 22,19,059

* N.B. This deduction is made on no date; merely ſuppoſitious.

Brought

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Brought forward - - - Str Pags		22,19,059
Deduct Nabob's 1-5th - - - - - Str Pags	2,74,991	
Penſions to the Family - - - - - - -	2,00,000	
Dº - - to Nabob's Officers - - - - - -	24,000	
		4,98,991
		17,20,068
Add aſſigned Peiſhcuſh Collections - - - -		2,64,000
		19,84,068
Deduct Nabob's former Payments on account of Subſidy, Creditors, and Deſha Cawel - - - - - - - - - -		15,75,000
Eſtimated Surplus within Fuſly 1211 - - -		4,13,068

180. The following ſhews alſo the eſtimated Reſources from the Nabob's Countries, transferred to the Company within the official year:

Probable Revenue to 30th April 1802 - - - Str Pags		14,51,975
Receipts from the Nabob, prior to the transfer of the Country, from 1ſt May to 31ſt July - - - - - - - - -		3,63,993
		18,15,968
Add aſſigned Peiſhcuſh collected by the Company - - -		2,64,600
		20,80,568
Deduct Nabob's uſual Payments:		
Military Subſidy - - - - - Str Pags	9,00,000	
Nabob's Creditors - - - - - -	6,21,000	
Deſha Cawel - - - - - - -	50,000	
		15,71,000
Reſidue - - -		5,09,568
Deduct Nabob's 1-5th - - - - - - -	1,84,762	
Penſion of the Family falling due from October to April	1,16,662	
Military Penſions, from July to April - - - - -	12,000	
		3,13,424
Eſtimated Surplus to 30th April 1802 - - Str Pags		1,96,144

181. The charges have been eſtimated high; they include the Arrears of Troops, Tuccavy, and Tank repairs; but we have no doubt that the actual will fall ſhort of the eſtimated charges, and we hope, in ſome Diſtricts, the revenue will be above the eſtimate; and that, with the ſyſtem of management that is obſerved by the Collectors, the encouragement afforded to the cultivation, and the ſecurity to individual property, that the foundation of future improvement will at the ſame time be laid.

EXTRACT Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; dated 9th October 1802.

To Govt. Diary Conſ. 28th June, from Mr. Stratton; in Conſ. 28th January.

Para. 286. On laying before your Lordſhip, under date the 28th June laſt, the Jummabundy and Kiſtbundy of that portion of the Carnatic ſituated north of the Palar, denominated the Northern Diviſion of Arcot, the delay that might appear to your Lordſhip as having occurred in ſubmitting this information, to which many cauſes had contributed, we hoped would be compenſated by having the ſettlements of the Collectors of the Carnatic brought progreſſively before your Lordſhip in Council;

Council; we looked forward alſo to afford your Lordſhip further ſatisfaction, in reporting the ſucceſs which very generally attended the realization of the Revenue. Vol. IV.

287. The impediments to the introduction of a new mode of management in theſe diſtricts were not eaſily removed; the prejudices of long habits, the new and deterring reſponſibility as Renters, and the intrigues of thoſe who foreſaw that ſeparate rents would cloſe to them the ſcene of peculation and corrupt influence, oppoſed difficulties which yielded only to ſteady and perſevering diligence on the part of the Collector; the Kiſts have hitherto been punctually paid, and your Lordſhip will have had the ſatisfaction to contemplate the increaſing ſtability of a ſyſtem which unites the intereſts of the Circar and the inhabitants.

288. The ſettlement of the whole of the diſtricts under Mr. Stratton's management, including the Peiſhcuſh of the Chittore Poligars, Sayer, and Licenſes, amounted to ſtar pagodas three lacs twenty-two thouſand one hundred and ninety-three (3,22,193) excluſive of Tripetty; but excluſive of Peiſhcuſh and Sayer, &c. to ſtar pagodas two lacs fifty thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-ſix and ſeventeen fanams (250,776. 17) being an increaſe of pagodas ſeven thouſand three hundred and thirty-eight, nineteen fanams, and thirty-ſix and a half caſh (7,338. 19. 36½); to this ſhould be added, the amount of anticipations by the Jaghiredars, to be hereafter ſet off againſt admitted claims, one thouſand three hundred and fifty-nine, twenty-eight fanams, and ſeventy caſh (1,359. 28. 70) making a total increaſe of pagodas eight thouſand ſix hundred and ninety-eight (8,698) or 3 per Cent. on the Jumma of 1210 Fuſly.

289. The increaſe above noticed, Mr. Stratton informed us, had principally derived from the different Jagheers, which had been better managed than the Circar villages, ſome of which were during the laſt year deſerted, and wholly uncultivated.

298. Taking a view of this firſt ſettlement for the Northern Diviſion of Arcot immediately following the transfer of Government itſelf, as well as alteration in the ſyſtem of adminiſtering the revenue, we thought your Lordſhip would not conſider it inadequate; and if under that moderate aſſeſſment, which circumſtances rendered prudent, the revenue exceeded the average of late years, that we might look forward with confidence to its improvement in the proportion of increaſed comfort and benefit to the inhabitants, by a change from arbitrary power to the mild and juſt Government which had ſucceeded.

299. Your Lordſhip was pleaſed to obſerve in reply, that you had conſidered with attention the ſettlement which had been formed by the Collector in the Northern Diviſion of Arcot, for that portion of the Carnatic lying north of the river Palar; and although you are unable, from a want of ſufficient information, to form a judgment of the adequacy of this ſettlement, compared with the actual reſources of the Country, you were yet ſatisfied that the exertions of the Collector had not been wanting to ſecure to the Circar its juſt rights, and to the Ryots a juſt return for their labour: it was alſo ſatisfactory to you to obſerve, that the ſettlement formed by Mr. Stratton exceeded the amount eſtimated by the late Board of Revenue in their report of the 30th January 1802, as the Jumma of Fuſly 1211; and you truſted that a ſucceſsful realization of the revenue, and a diminution of the eſtimated charges, would ſtill further increaſe the net revenue of the Northern Diviſion of Arcot. From Govt. in Conſ. 9th Auguſt.

EXTRACT Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; dated 31ſt January 1803.

Para. 284. Under date the 6th November, we had the honour to receive your Lordſhip's orders, in conſequence of our Letter accompanying the Report of Mr. Wallace on his ſettlement of the Trichinopoly diſtrict for Fuſly 1211.

285. Mr. Wallace's explanation of the mode in which the adminiſtration of the revenues was conducted under the late Government of the Carnatic, of the oppreſſions to which its ſubjects had been expoſed, of the cruelty with which thoſe oppreſſions had been enforced, of the abandonment of all controul over the ſubordinate Officers, and of the excluſion of the people from all hopes of redreſs for the injurious

Vol. IV. acts of those Officers, demonstrated to your Lordship the extreme weakness of the late Government of the Carnatic.

286. The manner in which the effects of such a system of Government were described, and the suffering of the people under it, deplored by Mr. Wallace, your Lordship was pleased to consider creditable to the feelings and disposition of that Gentleman, and was sanguine that the principles of administration introduced by him would establish, on a firm foundation, the happiness of the people, and the prosperity of the country.

287. The principle by which the assessment of the revenue had been regulated for Fusly 1211, being perfectly consonant with the orders of the late Board of Revenue, and being established by experience, as calculated, during the existence of our undefined land-tax, to accelerate the return of prosperity, your Lordship in Council was well pleased that the exertion of the Collector had been able to surmount the obstacles that opposed the accomplishment of so desirable an object, and trusted that the moderation with which the Collector had calculated the commutation of the Circar share of the produce, and the enjoyment of their Warum to its full extent, which had been secured to the cultivators by that moderation, would have augmented their means, have excited their desire to increase the cultivation of the current year, and have laid the foundation of an increased revenue from the province of Trichinopoly.

288. Your Lordship in Council was therefore entirely satisfied with the amount of the settlement, being star pagodas 5,31,797, 7, and the principles on which that settlement had been concluded.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; the 28th January 1802.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Stratton; dated 23d January 1802.

Para. 1. I have herewith the honour to submit, for your information and sanction, my Jummabundy and Kistbundy of the districts of Arcot, north of the river Palar, for the present Fusly 1211 (N° 1.), with the Accounts particulars therein referred to (from N° 2 to 12.) inclusive.

2. As it may be expected I should account for the delay which has arisen in effecting this settlement, I have accordingly to state, for your information, that it is attributable to the determination I had formed, of not receding from the desirable object of introducing generally the system of village-rents, constituting the head inhabitants of each village its Renters, and making them, jointly and severally, security for the due performance of each others engagements.

3. This object, you will perceive, I have at last had the satisfaction to accomplish, but not without some difficulty and delays, owing not only to the strong prejudices and diffidence of some, against involving themselves in the responsibility of Renters, which were to be overcome, but also the obstinacy and intrigues of others, in opposing the terms of settlement which I deemed fair and adequate to the resources of the country.

DIARY to Proceedings of the Board of Revenue; the 26th June 1802.

Extract of Letter to Government; dated 26th June 1802

We have the honour to lay before your Lordship the Jummabundy and Kistbundy of that portion of the Carnatic situated north of the Palar, denominated the Northern Division of Arcot.

The delay that may appear to your Lordship as having occurred in submitting this information, to which many causes have contributed, will, we trust, be compensated by having the settlements of the Collectors of the Carnatic brought progressively before your Lordship in Council; we look forward also to afford your Lordship further satisfaction in reporting the success which very generally has attended the realization of the revenue.

The

The impediments to the introduction of a new mode of management in their diſtricts were not eaſily removed; the prejudices of long habits, the new and deterring reſponſibility as renters, and the intrigues of thoſe who foreſaw that ſeparate rents would cloſe to them the ſcene of peculation and corrupt influence, oppoſed difficulties which yielded only to ſteady and perſevering diligence on the part of the Collectors; the Kiſts have hitherto been punctually paid, and your Lordſhip will have the ſatisfaction to contemplate the increaſing ſtability of a ſyſtem, which unites the intereſts of the Circar and the inhabitants. Vol. IV.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; 16th Auguſt 1802.

Extract of Letter from Mr. Luſhington, Collector of Tinnevelly; dated 28th May 1802.

That I have not detailed to the Board, at an earlier period, the meaſures adopted by me, for ſecuring to the Company an adequate revenue from the province of Tinnevelly, has been owing to the occupation of every moment of my time in realizing the current ſettlement, and to an anxious ſolicitude not to bind the Ryots with engagements which experience might prove that they could not perform. I have waited therefore to this advanced period of the year, not without a full ſenſe of the confidence and indulgence of your Board in allowing ſo long a ſilence, in order that in reporting to you upon the rent, I might be able to judge of its effect upon the welfare of the people; have now the ſatisfaction of ſubmitting for your inſpection, a ſettlement conſiderably above the public collections of former years, under the confidence that it has been concluded with due regard to the actual condition and reſources of the inhabitants.

2. When I received charge of this Country, the ſeaſon for cultivating the Car crop had nearly expired, without a proper advantage having been taken of it by the Farmers to whom the Country had been leaſed in the preceding year. For, uncertain of their continuance in authority beyond the cloſe of the expired Fuſly, they had little intereſt in extending the cultivation of the ſucceeding year; ſo that the inhabitants were left to the tillage of their lands, not ſtimulated in their induſtry by the hand of Authority, not encouraged by thoſe advances of money indiſpenſable to an extenſive cultivation.

3. Under theſe circumſtances of diſcouragement, it became a primary duty to impreſs the Ryots with a ſenſe of the moderation and juſtice of the Company, and of the ſtability of their Government in Tinnevelly; to eſtabliſh a juſt confidence in their minds, that the indifference of the Muſſulman Government to their welfare would be ſucceeded by an anxious watchfulneſs on the part of the company, to ſecure them in all their rights and privileges, to foſter and maintain their religious eſtabliſhments and charities, and that a wiſe and liberal diſpoſition in their Rulers would aid their induſtry, as well by advances of money to the extent that might be actually required, as by the repairs of the tanks and watercourſes, which had been falling uninterruptedly to decay, ſince the extinction of the Hindoo Government.

4. Theſe aſſurances, which your inſtructions authorized, could not but be received with thankfulneſs by a people who had ſo long ſuffered from the neglect and unequal extortions of a bad Adminiſtration; and remembering the lenient treatment they had received, when before under the Company's management, they looked with confidence to the performance of them.

5. Having aſcertained the extent of advances actually required for the Car crop, no time was loſt in extending this neceſſary aid to the cultivation; and when the few days remaining of the ſeaſon of culture had expired, I had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing that the Ryots, confiding in my aſſurances of receiving their due ſhare, had returned to the tillage of their lands with a vigour and ſucceſs even beyond my own expectations; for, during the few days that remained for cultivation, no leſs than 4,000 Cottahs of land were additionally ſown.

6. All the ſeed which was likely to come to maturity having thus been caſt into

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the ground, my attention was next given to the mode of ſecuring to the Company their due proportion of the crop; in this conſideration, my wiſhes naturally pointed to the immediate eſtabliſhment of a village-rent: but the obſtacles to the completion of it at that ſeaſon of the year were inſuperable.

7. Such of the records of the former Government as had then come under my examination, did not afford me any information upon which I could rely of the relative fertility of the lands; and the ſyſtem of monopoly which had prevailed for ſo many years in the ſale of grain, left me no correct means of judging what would be its price when the markets ſhould be opened, and the cultivation increaſed; to aſcertain theſe eſſential points to every rent, it became indiſpenſable to reap the Car crop by Aumanie, in order that the information thereby obtained of the quality of the lands, and the value of their produce, might be applied, with juſt conſideration to the condition of the Ryots, in forming a rent at a more advanced period of the year. Independent of theſe reaſons for delaying the ſettlement, the diſturbed ſtate of the Southern Countries would have been an unanſwerable reaſon with the Ryots for declining to accept the reſponſibility of a money-rent, and would of itſelf have been a ſufficient motive for refraining from increaſing the difficulty of introducing this deſirable ſyſtem at a future period, by any immature attempt to accompliſh it at that ſeaſon.

8. Influenced by theſe motives, which I truſt you will approve, no effort in my power to make was thenceforth omitted to ſecure to the Company by Aumany every Cottah of the produce to which the Circar was juſtly entitled; to aſcertain the fertility, peculiar cuſtoms, and value of the ſeveral Talooks; and, when the cultivation of the whole year became accurately known, and I had obtained all the information procurable of the revenues of former years, I proceeded into the Talooks for the completion of the rent.

9. The ſtatements of cultivation in the preſent year, to which I ſhall in a ſubſequent part of this Report requeſt your attention, will, I hope, ſatisfy you that my time had been unremittingly given to this important object; and the accompanying Accounts which I ſhall now briefly explain of the management of the laſt Fuſly, and of the revenue of paſt years, will I truſt ſatisfactorily ſhew, that I ſpared no pains to inform myſelf thoroughly as well of the actual ſituation of the people, as of the paſt condition of the province.

10. When I received your inſtructions relative to the transfer of this province to the Company's authority, I found it divided into ſeven large farms, each Farmer having entered into engagements at the Durbar of the Nabob, independent of the Phouzdar of the province. The aggregate of their rent, payable to his Highneſs at Madras, was 5,92,087. 3. 18. the amount of wages to be made good by them to the Fouzdar and Huzzoor Mulſeddees 41,205. 9. 39. and the amount payable to the troops and Sibbendies ſtationed in the Talooks 1,72,706. 6. 39. making their total payments under theſe three heads 8,06,000.

(N° 1.) 11. The particular ſums due by each Renter are ſhewn in the accompanying Statement, as well as the amount of remiſſion claimed under the ſeveral heads:
(N° 2.) Copies and tranſlates of their engagements with the Durbar are alſo encloſed, and
(N° 3.) Petitions from themſelves, ſetting forth their claims to remiſſion, alſo accompany. It remains, therefore, for the Board to conſider and determine upon them; and until their deciſion is communicated to me, I ſhall continue the preſent reſtraint upon their perſons and accounts. To aid the determination of the Board, I tranſmit, in a ſeparate
(N° 4) paper my ſentiments upon their ſeveral caſes, and of the proſpect of effecting a recovery of what is due from them.

12. Having thus explained the nature of the engagements entered into by his Highneſs for obtaining a revenue from this province in Fuſly 1210, I ſhall briefly advert to the preceding year of the Muſſulman management of this province, that you may be the better able to judge of the juſtice, or otherwiſe, of the preſent ſettlement.

13. From the information of intelligent Natives in Tinnevelly, though chiefly from the records of the Canongue's Office, which has been upon a very different footing in this province from other parts of the Carnatic, I am enabled to lay before

you

you in abſtract, an account of the Jummabundy of Tinnevelly, from A. D. 1744, or Fuſly 1154, to A. D. 1771, or Fuſly 1181, and of collections in detail from Fuſly 1181 to the preſent day.

14. Theſe accounts commence with the adminiſtration of Anweer Cawn, appointed Fourſdar and Aumil of Tinnevelly by Anwunuddeen Cawn, who had been recently created Subedar of the Carnatic. To Anweer Cawn ſucceeded Meer Gholam Huſſain Cawn, and Huſſein Mahomed Cawn, their joint managements compriſing a period of ſix years, in which the Jummabundy fluctuated from 7 to 12 lacs of chuckrums, according to the following Statement:

ABSTRACT of Jummabundy, including Pag^{s}, Charges, &c.

Aumil in the year.	Names of the year. The year A. D. commencing with		Jummabundy of the Tinnevelly Province.
Anweer Cawn	commencing in July 1744	the Fuſly 1154	8,65,812 1 21
Meer Gholam Huſſain Cawn	Ditto	1745	1155	9,83,807 2 24
	—	1746	1156	8,27,245 3 0
	—	1747	1157	12,48,510 9 0
	—	1748	1158	10,83,735 5 43
Huſſain Mahomed Cawn	—	1749	1159	7,00,462 6 13½

15. When Anwunuddeen Cawn was ſlain in battle, Chunda Saheb deputed an Aumil named Aulum Cawn to take charge of Tinnevelly, who, eſtabliſhing the power of his Maſter, continued to manage the Province in his behalf for two years, in which the Jummabundy was as follows:

	In the Year A. D.	Fuſly.	C. Chs.	f.	c.
Aulum Cawn	1750	1160	8,01,844	2	27
	1751	1161	7,29,997	6	22½

To him ſucceeded, for a ſhort time, Tetaruppa Moodely and Munde Meyah, the Agent of Chunda Sahib, who was ſlain near Tinnevelly, diſputing the authority of Mahomed Ally Cawn.

The Jummabundy of Tetaruppa Moodely, for the year of his management, was	6,62,648	7	6
Of Munde Meyah	6,11,348	9	33

16. Upon Munde Meyah's death, the authority of Maufooz Cawn was eſtabliſhed in the Country; he formed the deſign of becoming independent in the poſſeſſion of it, and his Jummabundy, for the two years of his Adminiſtration, was for A. D. 1754, or

Fuſly 1164	6,09,669	9	24
A. D. 1755-1165	7,25,080	0	0

But Iſoof Cawn, by the vigour of his mind, fruſtrated this ambitious deſign of Mafooz Cawn, and re-eſtabliſhing the power of Mahomed Ally Cawn, delivered the management, for a year, to Alagapah Moodely. The Moodely's Jummabundy was for A. D. 1756, or Fuſly 1166, C. Ch^{s} 6,35,435. 9. 18¾.

17. The diſtracted ſtate of the Country, owing to the depredations of the Poligars, required a greater energy for their reduction than Alagapah Moodely brought to this arduous undertaking; and Iſoof Cawn was appointed to the ſole charge from the year 1757 to 1763: he accordingly continued to rule in the Country; and during this period his annual Jummabundy was as follow:

Aumil in the Year.	Names of the Year. A. D.	Fuſly.	Tinnevelly Province. C. Chs.	f.	c.
Iſoof Cawn	July 1757	1167	5,83,746	9	3
	1758	1168	6,63,544	5	25½
	1759	1169	7,74,079	9	45¾
	1760	1170	10,30,489	2	18
	1761	1171	12,44,530	4	18
	1762	1172	11,41,217	2	27
	1763	1173	10,53,234	0	36

18. During

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18. During the three first years of Iſoof Cawn's management, he was engaged in conſtant ſtruggles with the Poligars with very various ſucceſs. The neceſſities of the Company, during this anxious period in the Carnatic, demanded the employment of his force, and of his extraordinary military talents in more central parts of it. Tinnevelly was therefore left in his abſence a prey to the depredations of the Poligars, and the perfidious machinations of Maufooz Cawn, aided by the adherents of Travencore. The latter indeed wholly aſſumed, during this period, the moſt fertile Talook of the province Calcaud; but when Iſoof Cawn could be ſpared from the ſiege of Madras, to return to Tinnevelly, he had the addreſs not only to detach the Rajah of Travencore from the League, but to acquire his aſſiſtance in puniſhing the Poligars. Notwithſtanding the diſadvantages (under which he laboured) of an uſurped authority, he accompliſhed, by the vigour of his mind and military talents, the complete ſubjugation of the Province. In his time the tribute of the Poligars was regularly collected, private property was in no danger from their depredations, and the revenue of the Circar lands was very largely increaſed. The effect of the ſubordination he eſtabliſhed may be ſeen in his Jummabundies from the year 1761 to 1764, when they never fell below 10,30,489, and were in one year ſo high as 12,44,530.

19. To Iſoof Cawn ſucceeded one of the Family of the Moodelys; his management, however, continued but for eight months, when he was diſplaced by a Hindoo, named Rajah Kukoom ul Ram. The Jummabundy of his management fell conſiderably ſhort of thoſe of Iſoof Cawn's; and his immediate ſucceſſor, Shaik Mahomed Ally, who was in charge of the country for 9 months, reduced it ſtill more. Tempted by the imbecility of their ſuperintendance, the Poligars returned to their former licentiouſneſs, and continued in the indulgence of their inveterate habits of encroachment and violence, with little intermiſſion, from that period until their transfer to the Company's authority in 1792. Nor did even this arrangement produce that improvement in the conduct and condition of theſe Feudatories which had been hoped from it; the fluctuating adminiſtration of the Nabob had given ſuch confidence and ſucceſs to their rebellious character, and the weak policy and corruption of his Aumils had encouraged and confirmed in the Poligars ſo ſtrong an influence over the minds of his Highneſs's ſubjects, that, under the weakneſs of a divided authority, a ſolid reform was impracticable. The vigour of Iſoof Cawn's meaſures was indeed felt for ſome little time after he ſuffered the death of a rebel; but the Poligars ſoon forgot the terror of his name, and relapſed into former habits. The following Statements of Jummabundy, under Hukoom ul Ram and his ſucceſſor, are annexed in elucidation:

	A. D.	Fuſly.		
Dalaway Alagappa Moodely, from 20th March to 10th November	1764	1174	13,72,262	1 15
Rajah Hukoom ul Ram, up to 10th Arpeſy, or Oct. of 1180	1765	1175	12,39,818	3 33
	1766	1176	9,58,295	3 39
	1767	1177	8,66,458	9 30
	1768	1178	8,19,764	8 15
	1769	1179	8,96,483	5 9
Shaick Mahomed Ally, to 30th June	1770	1180	7,39,035	6 30

20. Of the foregoing periods of the Muſſulman Government of Tinnevelly, I have not been able to obtain the particular accounts of collection, the Cutcherry of Tinnevelly, with all the Duftars, having been burnt about this period; but from the date to which this account is now brought down, viz. the year A. D. 1771, I am enabled to ſubmit to you the accounts of cultivation and collection in a detailed ſhape. N°s 6 & 7.

21. In this year (1771) commenced the adminiſtration of Syed Mahomed Cawn, and from thence to the year 1801, compriſes a period of thirty years; the average collections during this time, including pagoda charges, have been

8,41,116.

8,41,116. 6. 39; and in the courſe of it has accrued a balance upon the nominal ſettlements of no leſs than 21,29,220. 7. 24. Vol. IV.

22. The average cultivation of this period, excluſive of Mauincom Cawlepaudum and Wagay Arapoo lands, has been yearly in Nunjeh 52,513. 16. $3\frac{5}{8}$. During Syed Mahomed Cawn's management of the Country, the collections were unuſually high; a dreadful famine afflicted the province from a ſcarcity of grain, the effects of which are ſtill to be traced in the ruins of villages then filled with a numerous population. This calamity happened in A. D. 1774, or Fuſly 1184: the average price of grain was 30 fanams and $36\frac{2}{3}$ caſh; and although the cultivation amounted to no more than 37,685. 10. 4 $\frac{10}{16}$ cottahs of Nunjeh, the revenue of the year came to 11,54,944 chucks. The following year of 1185 Fuſly, the average price of grain remained ſo high as 19 fanams 6 caſh, and the Jummabundy was formed for 10,53,131 chucks; but Syed Mahomed Cawn being removed in the courſe of the year, there accrued a balance of 2,13,539. $8\frac{1}{4}$. From the Fuſly year 1186 to 1190, the extent of cultivation and the price of grain were better regulated; but in the Fuſly 1190, the Polygars, again tempted by the war which raged in the Carnatic, threw off their allegiance, and nearly over-run the province. The collections for 1190 amounted only to 4,09,425 Ch^s, for the year 1191 to 3,69,404 Ch^s, and for 1192 to 5,37,487. In 1193 commenced Mr. Irwin's, or the Company's adminiſtration; from that period until 1198 Fuſly, the cultivation of Nunjeh fluctuated from fifty to ſixty thouſand cottahs, the average price from 15 to 17 fanams, and the annual collections from 8 to 9 lacks of Ch^s. In the ſucceeding year of 1198, the collections were enlarged; but this augmentation aroſe not ſo much from an increaſe of cultivation as from the enhancement of the price, which was raiſed to 18 fanams 12 caſh, yielding a revenue in Nunjeh of 5,95,830. 2. $16\frac{1}{2}$, and, in the aggregate, of 9,51,375. 4. $43\frac{1}{2}$. In the year 1199, the cultivation was greatly increaſed, and the produce nearly ſixty thouſand Ch^s more; but as the price of Nunjeh fell to 16 fanams per cottah, the revenue amounted to only about 4,000 Ch^s more than the laſt year.

23. Three of the moſt favourable years for the cultivation, during the laſt thirty years, were thoſe which ſucceeded; viz. Fuſly 1200, and 1201, and 1202, when the cultivation and produce were as ſhewn in the margin *. In the two former, Mr. Torin had the management of the Country; the Government's ſhare was (then rated) moſt abundant, and the price of grain low. In 1200 it was at 14 F^s 15 C. and in 1201, 15 F^s 33 C.

24. The Renters collections of Mr. Torin's years, including pagoda charges, were, for the firſt, 8,95,690, and for the ſecond 8,08,501. The rent for 1200 was 79,59,712; for 1201, 8,17,067: the deficiency of collections in this year was occaſioned by the reſtoration of the Country to the Nabob. In 1202 ſucceeded, for a ſhort period, Jaffeir Cawn, and to him Ettaur Cawn, who continued in the management for three years. The cultivation and produce were as ſhewn in the margin †, and his collections for the firſt year were 10,51,999. 1. $13\frac{1}{2}$; in 1203, 11,82,287. 9. $16\frac{1}{2}$; in 1204, 10,24,792. 7. 21. The average price of grain in 1202 was 19 fanams 33 caſh; in 1203, 26 fanams $3\frac{3}{4}$ caſh; and 1204, 21 fanams $19\frac{1}{2}$ caſh, making an average of 22 fanams $18\frac{3}{4}$. With the knowledge of theſe facts, it will appear very natural that the inhabitants ſhould look back to the Company's management as an æra of comparative happineſs, and contraſt it, in a very feeling manner, with the three ſucceeding years of extortion under Ettabar Cawn, when the ſyſtem of mortgage and Gadayam prevailed in its worſt rigours. From theſe intolerable

	Cottahs of Cultivation.	Government Share.
* 1200	65,096. 14. $5\frac{1}{2}$	400,310. 3. $3\frac{3}{4}$
1201	68,317. 2. $6\frac{1}{4}$	360,177. 15. $5\frac{1}{4}$
1202	59,300. 7. — $\frac{3}{4}$	354,645. 12. $4\frac{3}{4}$

	Cultivation & Cottah of Seed.	Government Share.
† 1203	52,123. 7. $2\frac{3}{8}$	314,814. 2. 4.
1204	53,514. 3. 7.	318,223. — $1\frac{1}{2}$
1205	58,803. 6. $3\frac{1}{8}$	324,198. 6. 7.

oppreſſions

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oppreſſions the inhabitants fled in numbers to Travancore, and the ruin of the Country was faſt approaching; but the fears of the Nabob were at length rouſed to the calamities of the Country by the remonſtrances of the Right Honourable Lord Hobart. The accuracy with which the evils of this ſyſtem were developed, the determination ſubſequently ſhewn by the Company's Government to put an end to them, and eſpecially the eſtabliſhment of the commercial inveſtment about this period, may be ſaid, with the ſtricteſt truth, to have arreſted the deſtruction of Tinnevelly; for the alarm excited at his Highneſs's Durbar in the breaſts of all thoſe who participated in theſe enormities, materially changed the nature of his Highneſs's management. The ſyſtem of uſurious mortgage grew from that period into diſuſe; for thoſe pernicious tranſactions, which had before covered the province, were of a very different character from the inferior advantages that a few adventurers ſubſequently derived from a partial and fearful monopoly of grain. In conſequence of this change, the average price of grain from Fuſly 1205 to 1209 did not riſe higher than 17 fanams 18 caſh, and was ſometimes ſo low as 15; nor can this reduction be accounted for upon the ground of an abundant produce, as the account in the margin * will ſhew, in no year did riſe above 52,000 cottahs; and in 1208 was down ſo low as 41,913. In a former year (Sied Mahomed Cawn's) when the produce was nearly the ſame, the price per cottah was thirty fanams; and in one of Eteabar Cawn's years, when the cultivation amounted to 52,123 cottahs, the price per cottah was 26 fanams $3\frac{3}{4}$ caſh.

25. Having thus made ſuch general remarks upon each year of the detailed accounts of cultivation and collection herewith ſubmitted, as appeared to me neceſſary to elucidate them, I ſhall add a ſummary view of the Nunjeh cultivation and produce, in three different periods of the laſt thirty years, for your more eaſy compariſon of them, with the cultivation and produce of the preſent Fuſly.

26. The average cultivation in the Car Crop for the laſt ten years, deducting Maunioms, Cowle, Pauttom, and Wagay Arapoo lands, amounted to 16,046 cottahs 18 mercauls and $2\frac{5}{8}$ meaſures; the cultivation of the ſame deſcription for the ten preceding years, amounted to 16,976 cottahs 5 mercauls and $2\frac{1}{8}$ meaſures; and the cultivation for the ten years preceding the laſt period, to 17,265 cottahs 6 mercauls and $5\frac{1}{4}$ meaſures, giving a total within 30 years of 50,288 cottahs 9 mercauls and $2\frac{1}{8}$ meaſures, or an average of 16,762. $17\frac{7}{8}$ per year; the average Circar's ſhare for the firſt period of ten years amounted to 1,04,925 cottahs 3 mercauls and $5\frac{1}{4}$ meaſures; for the ſecond period of ten years, to 1,16,301. $4\frac{1}{4}$; and for the third period, 1,34,551. 9 $4\frac{1}{4}$, giving a total of 3,55,777 cottahs 17 mercauls and $2\frac{1}{4}$ meaſures, or an average during the thirty years, of 1,18,592, 12 mercauls and 6 meaſures. The Car cultivation of the preſent year, has amounted to 18,567 cottahs 19 mercauls and $5\frac{3}{4}$ meaſures; and the produce thereof to 1,25,989 cottahs 20 mercauls and $2\frac{7}{8}$ meaſures, being 7,397. 7. $4\frac{7}{8}$ above the average produce of the laſt 30 years, or per Cent. 6. 4. $7\frac{7}{8}$.

27. The average cultivation of Peſhanom for the firſt period of ten years above alluded to, was 37,269 cottahs, 13 mercauls, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ meaſures; for the ſecond period, 34,945 cottahs 10 mercauls and $5\frac{1}{2}$ meaſures; and for the third, 38,137 cottahs 14 mercauls and 5 meaſures, making the total average of 30 years, 36,784 cottahs 5 mercauls $7\frac{3}{4}$ meaſures. The Peſhanom cultivation of the preſent year amounted to 47,322 cottahs 16 mercauls and 1 meaſure, being an increaſe upon the average of 10,538 cottahs 3 mercauls and 2 meaſures; making a total increaſe in Car and Peſhanom ſeed of the Nunjeh cultivation of the preſent year, upon the average of the laſt thirty years, of 12,343 cottahs 12 mercauls and $6\frac{5}{8}$ meaſures; giving an increaſe in the Nunjeh cultivation of the preſent year of more than 23. $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{3}{2}$ per Cent. The Peſhanom crop not being reaped, the exact produce cannot at preſent be aſcertained, and therefore the compariſon cannot be made.

	Fuſly.	Cultivated Cottahs of Seed.	Share to the Circar Produce.
*	1206	51,664. — $5\frac{1}{2}$	2,80,960. 1. $3\frac{3}{2}$
	1207	45,317. 9. 6.	2,49,071. 10. 6.
	1208	41,913. 4. $6\frac{3}{8}$	2,46,500. — $3\frac{1}{4}$
	1209	46,973. 6. $6\frac{1}{4}$	2,57,798. 12. $1\frac{1}{4}$

28. The

28. The meaſures adopted to eſtabliſh, by an increaſe of the cultivation, a juſt foundation for an increaſe of the reſources in the preſent year, having been explained, I ſhall briefly call your attention to the terms of the ſettlement concluded with the inhabitants of the villages. It would be a waſte of time to detail the objections which the Ryots urged to the reſponſibility of a money rent, or the arguments which I uſed to reconcile them to it; it is ſufficient to obſerve, that I acted up fully to your inſtructions, expreſſive of your anxiety to introduce this ſyſtem of management; and that it was eſtabliſhed by the means which had before enabled me to complete your wiſhes in the province of Ramnad. My Jumma and Kiſtbundy I have the honour to ſubmit for your information, and beg leave to requeſt your attention to the annexed Comparative Statement of the Revenues of the preſent year compared with the collections of the laſt thirty. Vol. IV. No. 8. No. 9.

29. The whole of this ſettlement was at firſt concluded in money; but finding that the hopes of thoſe Soucars and Conicopolys, who before dealt ſo largely in grain (equally to the loſs of the Circar and of the Ryot) were revived by this arrangement, and that they were contriving to depreciate the value of the produce it became a meaſure of indiſpenſable regard to the welfare of the people to receive ſome of the ſettlement in grain at the Jummabundy price; by this arrangement the market is at the command of Government, no combination can be made to undervalue the grain; and a gain, rather than a loſs, will ariſe in the ſale of it; for in my Jummabundy I have eſtimated its average price no higher than 13 $\frac{7}{16}$ C. F. per cottah, if the wants of the military and commercial departments of this province were likely to be beyond the means of anſwering them, I ſhould have been very anxious to complete the collection of the whole ſettlement in money within the Fuſly; but the means at preſent in my hands, and the Kiſts falling due in caſh, will, independent of the gradual ſales of grain, be far beyond what is likely to be required for thoſe advances.

EXTRACT of Proceedings of the Board of Revenue at Fort St. George; the 13th September 1802.

Extract of Letter from the Collector at Trichinopoly; dated 22d January 1802.

156. The late management, whether conſidered in a ſpeculative or practical point of view, preſents, generally ſpeaking, as its diſtinguiſhing features, a total want of ſyſtem where ſyſtem would have been beneficial, a moſt baneful ſpirit of extortion and oppreſſion, and an indifference to the happineſs and welfare of the people, as ſenſeleſs and inhumane; the people never knew when the demands on them were to ceaſe, nor do the managers ſeem to have known when their extortions were to ſtop. The aſſeſſments called Fixed, ſeem only to have been calculated to point out where extortion might be levied and increaſed, and to induce the inhabitants to cultivate in the vain hope that no more than the fixed aſſeſſment, whether in grain or money, would be taken from them; a hope which returned with every ſeaſon, but which returned only to blaſt the proſpects of thoſe who too credulouſly indulged it. I will venture to aſſert, that if the revenues were in any one year collected according to the eſtabliſhed rates of aſſeſſment, it was only to induce the inhabitants, by this apparent moderation, to increaſe the cultivation of the ſucceeding year, and thus afford the Managers or Renters an opportunity of doubling their plunder.

157. I know not how far the remark I am about to make extends to other parts of the Carnatic; but it would appear that the diſtricts compoſing this diviſion had been entirely abandoned by the Nabob to the plunder and rapacity of his Relations and of Renters; and by them to the cruelty and extortions of Managers and Aumils; a two-fold oppreſſion thus ſpread its deſolating effects over the country; the Nabob received from the renters as much, probably, in ſome inſtances, as the diſtricts could afford to yield; the Renters nominated as Managers and Aumils thoſe who would undertake to drain the country of as much money as meaſures the moſt unjuſt and oppreſſive could extort from it; and the latter failed not to execute their commiſſions on an unprotected and unreſiſting people, not leſs on the account of their employers, than for their own benefit and profit: without the adoption of meaſures of this kind, how could it have been poſſible for Arnachellumpillay, the late Manager for Huſſum ul Mulk in Trichinopoly, not only to draw an exceſſive revenue from the country for his Employer, but alſo to raiſe himſelf in the ſhort ſpace of ſix years from the petty

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ſituation of a diſtrict ſervant on 25 rupees a month, to be the firſt landholder of Trichinopoly, and to the poſſeſſion of a very conſiderable property in ready money beſides. This inſtance is not, I fear, a ſolitary one.

158. The effects of the extortions of the late Managers will, as I have before remarked, be ſufficiently evident in their enormous amount. I ſhall only here remark, that in the whole of the diviſion conſided to my charge (with the exception of Volconda) there are not five landholders of any property or conſideration.

159. In a former part of this addreſs I went conſiderably into detail on the ſubject of the monopoly of grain in their diviſion; I have therefore few remarks to offer on that ſubject in this place.

160. With the exception of a very few years, the monopoly can be traced in the Trichinopoly diſtrict as far back as 30 years; but in no part of that period was it carried to ſuch exceſs, or was it ſo complete and univerſal as during the laſt 5 years; independent of the immediate effects of the monopoly, as it bore on the price of the firſt neceſſary of life it was productive of a reſult more pernicious, in as far as it was more laſting; I mean the entire annihilation of all commercial enterprize among the people of this diviſion.

161. The exorbitant price at which grain had of late years been ſold drove from the country a conſiderable number of uſeful and induſtrious manufacturers, who, as they had not any certain occupation in the diſtrict, could not afford to pay that price for an article with them of the firſt neceſſity to which the monopoly had raiſed it, they therefore left this country for others, where they could be more continually employed, and where they could live cheaper and happier; thus by their emigration involving the double evil of leſſening the number of conſumers of the produce of the ſoil, and of depriving the diſtrict of a valuable claſs of ſubjects: theſe emigrations have been greatly increaſed by the diſturbed ſtate in which, for ſeveral years back, the Pollams of this diviſion have been; but at a future period I ſhall report on the former and preſent ſtate of the manufacturers of this diviſion.

162. There cannot be any doubt that if the free ſale of grain had been hitherto allowed, the ſpirit of commerce would long ere this have opened to itſelf channels whereby to carry off the ſurplus produce of Trichinopoly, and thereby have enriched its inhabitants by the ſpecie or merchandiſe of other countries: but it has been the peculiar misfortune of that province to have the abundance with which a bountiful Providence has favoured it converted to purpoſes of monopoly and oppreſſion.

163. I can ſafely aſſert that in the whole province of Trichinopoly there is not a ſingle individual who has acquired any property by trading in grain; and, that with the exception of thoſe who were employed in the granaries of the late Circars, there are not any perſons who even earned a livelihood by the wholeſale or retail of it.

164. To the diſadvantages juſt mentioned ariſing from the want of a free commerce in grain, and the monopoly of that article, is to be added another, which I ſhall here mention. The Trichinopoly diſtrict depending for its fertility on the Cavery, has been ſeldom known to fail in its produce, even in ſeaſons when the favoured country of Tanjore has experienced a ſcarcity of water. Trichinopoly, whether from the peculiar lowneſs of its Nunja lands, or the height of the bed of the Cavery before the Caleroon ſeparates from it, ſeldom has known any great deficiency in its crops; to this advantage is to be added that of its firſt receiving the fertilizing effects of the periodical freſhes of the Cavery, and that of its retaining the water of that river, ſo as to produce a conſiderable crop when other parts of the Carnatic are parched with drought. The benefit which that crop generally receives, by being refreſhed and ſtrengthened in the months of February and March by the partial filling of the Cavery from the Amravady, and other channels, which in theſe months are affected by the rains on the Ammallee mountains, is alſo to be remarked. With all theſe advantages, which ſecure to Trichinopoly an abundance which has rarely failed to follow the labour of its inhabitants, and which might extend its beneficial effects to a conſiderable diſtance, I cannot learn that during periods of ſcarcity, whether in the diſtricts of the Carnatic lying to the northward of the Caleroon, or in thoſe countries ſituated to the ſouthward of Sandeman's Wood and Shevagunga, and which have ſo often experienced the miſeries of famine, recourſe has been had to Trichinopoly, which, from its ſituation and abundant crops, could moſt aſſuredly have extended relief in both directions.

165. The

165. The diſtance of the province from the ſea may occur as an objection to its being able to afford the required ſuccour; but I truſt I ſhall be able to eſtabliſh, in a ſubſequent part of this addreſs, that it only requires the example, protection, and liberality of our Government, to make Trichinopoly and the diſtricts now dependent on it a productive reſource in times of ſcarcity in any of the diſtricts depending on the ſea coaſt between Madras and the Caleroon: the facility of land-carriage for grain from Trichinopoly to the Southern countries is very great, and although it may be too expenſive in times of abundance in the latter diſtricts, yet, when ſcarcity prevails, then I make no doubt but that ſupplies might be ſent thither at rates low indeed, when compared with the miſeries of famine. Vol. IV.

EXTRACT of Report of the Board of Revenue at Fort Saint George; dated 9th of October.

Par. 360. In adminiſtering the Revenues of Fuſly 1211, Mr. Wallace has followed the wiſhes of the Board and of Government, by introducing a village ſettlement, a mode of realizing the Revenue which, being altogether new to the inhabitants, it was natural that difficulties ſhould oppoſe themſelves to the efforts of the Collector; theſe he overcame, and by the meaſures which a full knowledge of the ſubject ſuggeſted, a ſettlement has been formed on the faireſt and beſt principle, the actual reſources of the country aſcertained by elaborate and patient inveſtigation, granting to the inhabitants who were diſpoſed to become reſponſible to Government for the revenue of their villages a juſt proportion of the produce, generally computed at an equal diviſion between them and the Sirkar.

361. From the Collector's Report on this ſettlement, it appeared, that further difficulty occurred by the innovation of requiring money payments to Government inſtead of grain, which, as favouring the monopoly of it by the Circar, had invariably been required by the late Government, which never permitted a free ſale of grain. No recorded information on the average rates being procurable, the Collector fixed the price with reference to the ſtate of the markets in the neighbouring diſtricts, and the facility with which it could be diſpoſed of, averaging about 22 ſtar pagodas per garce. Conſidering that this mode of rent has hitherto been unknown to the inhabitants of the diviſion, and the great abundance of grain produced in that and the neighbouring province of Tanjore, we think with the Collector, that the price was by no means inadequate. From Mr. J. Wallace; In Conſ. 13 Sept.

363. It is with much ſatisfaction we obſerve, that in forming this ſettlement the various heavy demands of the late Government upon the inhabitants, under the head of Extra Revenue, have been aboliſhed, as likewiſe thoſe for Batta to Peons, Hircarrahs, and other Circar ſervants, unleſs when employed in the collection of Kiſts which may fall in arrear; the exactions under theſe heads in 1210 are ſtated by the late Manager at pagodas ninety-nine thouſand five hundred and nine (99,509), as per Account tranſmitted by the Collector; and if this ſum be added to the other ſources of revenue, the total receipts for that Fuzeley beyond the ſettlement of 1211 are pagodas fifty-eight thouſand one hundred and twenty-three (58,123), calculated upon the monopoly price of grain, which exceeded by 25 per Cent. the average price for 1211. A compariſon between the two years will ſhew that the cultivation has increaſed in 1211, Nunjah, 2970 cawnies punjah, 3264 cawnies, and that, notwithſtanding the great reduction in the price of grain, the land revenue of 1211, under Mr. Wallace exceeds that of 1210 in the ſum of pagodas fourteen thouſand and ninety-nine, twenty-nine fanams, and twenty-five caſh (14,099. 29. 25.).

366. This ſettlement has been lately ſubmitted to your Lordſhip, and is now under conſideration; the minute and perſpicuous information on all points given by Mr. Wallace reſpecting his ſettlement, rendered unneceſſary any explanatory details by us; we anticipated from the ſyſtem adopted in the whole Trichinopoly diviſion, the moſt beneficial effects to the inhabitants by an equitable fixed Warum, by defining the Circar demands upon them, and thus encouraging the induſtry by which their own condition, and, as an inſeparable conſequence, the Public Revenue, muſt be eſſentially improved. To Government; In Conſ. 13 Sept.

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Nos 2, 4, and 12.

ORDERS of The Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16*th December* 1802.

EXTRACT from General Letter of the Court of Directors to Fort St. George.

Political Department.

Our Preſident in Council, at Fort St. George.

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Nos 2. 4. and 12.

Para. 1, WE have requeſted Lord Mornington to make a ſhort ſtay at Madras, previous to his proceeding to take upon himſelf the Government General of Bengal, for the purpoſe of endeavouring to prevail on the Nabob of Arcot to agree to a modification of the Treaty with his Highneſs in 1792. It were to be wiſhed that the zealous endeavours of Lord Hobart for that purpoſe had proved ſucceſsful; and as, in our opinion, nothing ſhort of the modification propoſed is likely to anſwer any beneficial purpoſe, Lord Mornington will render a moſt eſſential ſervice to the Company, ſhould he be able to accompliſh that object, or an arrangement ſimilar thereto; but feeling as we do the neceſſity of maintaining our credit with the Country Powers by an exact obſervance of Treaties, a principle ſo honourably eſtabliſhed under Lord Cornwallis's adminiſtration, we cannot authorize his Lordſhip to exert other powers than thoſe of perſuaſion to induce the Nabob to form a new arrangement. To enter into a particular explanation of the relative ſituation of the Company and the Nabob would be ſuperfluous; to point out the neceſſity of that connection being clearly defined would be equally ſo: nor is it leſs evident, that the regular payment of his ſubſidy ſhould be inſured, that in conſequence of our being obliged to have recourſe to the ſecurity, in caſe of failure on his part, we may find the value of ſuch ſecurity undiminiſhed, and the ſeveral diſtricts forming ſuch ſecurity not impoveriſhed under the management of thoſe to whom Tuncaws or aſſignments may have been granted.

We are, your loving Friends,

London,
18th October 1797.

Hugh Inglis.
J. Manſhip.
J. Roberts.
&c. &c.

EXTRACT Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee; dated 23d June 1798.

Para. 4. By the overland diſpatch, which will leave Calcutta on the 3d July, I intend to ſubmit to you the whole detail of my proceedings with the Nabob of Arcot.

To the Secret Committee of the Honourable Court of Directors.

Honourable Sirs,

1. We had the honour to addreſs you on the 3d inſtant.

2. We avail ourſelves of this Diſpatch further to adviſe you, that the Right Honourable the Governor General has acquainted us, that immediately on his arrival

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at Fort St. George, he loſt no time in taking the neceſſary ſteps for opening a negociation with the Nabob of Arcot, with a view to the accompliſhment of your wiſhes with regard to the modification of the Treaty of 1792.

N°s 2, 4, and 12.

3. The Governor General, however, found his Highneſs ſo completely indiſpoſed to that arrangement, as to preclude all hopes of obtaining his conſent to it at preſent.

4. His Lordſhip truſted, that he ſhould have had it in his power to forward to you the detail of his communications with the Nabob on this ſubject by the preſent diſpatch. Other important matters, however, having preſſed more immediately on his attention, he has been under the neceſſity of poſtponing the tranſmiſſion of thoſe details * to a future opportunity. The delay appeared to him of the leſs importance, as his Highneſs's refuſal to conſent to the modification of the Treaty of courſe precluded his Lordſhip from taking any further immediate ſteps in the buſineſs.

*Has never been ſent.

We have the honour to be,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt faithful humble Servants,

Fort William,
4th July 1798.

(Signed) *Mornington.*
Alured Clarke.
P. Speke.
W. Cowper.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Fort St. George; dated 13th Auguſt 1799.

75. At our Conſultation of the 23d July, the Governor General recorded a Letter from his Lordſhip to the Nabob, together with his Highneſs's Anſwer, upon the ſubject of a modification of the exiſting engagements between the Company and his Highneſs.

76. It is the intention of the Governor General to record, at a future period, the whole * of his Lordſhip's negociation with the Nabob; but in the mean while, we tranſmit, at his Lordſhip's requeſt, a Copy of theſe Papers for your information.

*Has never been recorded.

To his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic.

(Written 24th April 1799.)

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

1. Within a few days ſubſequent to my arrival at this Preſidency, I had the honour to inform your Highneſs of the ſtate of the differences exiſting between the Honourable Company and Tippoo Sultan; and conformably to the 10th Article of the Treaty of 1792, I explained to your Highneſs, in the fulleſt manner, the probability of an approaching rupture with that Prince.

2. The conduct of Tippoo Sultan ſince that time, having rendered war abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of the Allied Powers, hoſtilities have actually commenced.

3. The Third Article of the Treaty of 1792, ſtipulates, "That in the event of war "breaking out in the Carnatic and countries appertaining to either party, and de- "pendant on the Carnatic, or contiguous thereto, it is agreed for the better proſecution "of it, that as long as it ſhall laſt, the ſaid Company ſhall poſſeſs full authority over "the Carnatic (except the Jagheers belonging to the Family of the ſaid Nawaub, "and except alſo certain charities) and ſhall collect the Revenues thereof, the ſaid "Company hereby engaging, that during ſuch war they will pay to the ſaid Nawaub, "one-fifth ſhare of the net revenue ariſing therefrom."

4. Under this Article, it is now become the right of the Company to exerciſe that full authority over the Carnatic, which is thus formally acknowledged to be neceſſary for the better proſecution of the war.

5. Your Highneſs, I am perſuaded, is alſo ſatisfied, that it is now become my indiſpenſable duty, without delay, to aſſume the revenues of the Carnatic, conformably to the third Article of the Treaty of 1792, unleſs ſome new arrangement can now be framed,

framed, with the conſent of both Parties, which ſhall afford equal ſecurity to the common intereſts of your Highneſs and of the Company, for the vigorous and effectual proſecution of the war. V.

Nos 2, 4, and 12.

6 I am aware, that both your Highneſs and your reſpected Father have ever been diſinclined to the aſſumption of the Carnatic by the Company, in the manner ſpecified by the Article in queſtion, and entertaining an anxious and ſincere deſire, not only to promote your Highneſs's intereſts and welfare, but to reſpect your inclinations and ſentiments to the utmoſt extent, compatible with the ſecurity of the Carnatic, I am induced to ſubmit to your Highneſs's conſideration the plan of a new arrangement between your Highneſs and the Company, which, if it ſhall prove acceptable to your Highneſs, will preclude the neceſſity of reſorting to the ſtipulations of the third Article of the Treaty of 1792, and of aſſuming the whole of the Carnatic, not only during the preſent but during any future war.

7. In framing an arrangement on this foundation, I have endeavoured to extend its proviſions with the view of comprehending the whole ſtate and condition of your Highneſs's connection with the Company, as well as the equitable adjuſtment of the various ſubjects of complaint which your Highneſs has been pleaſed to repreſent to me, ſince the period of my taking charge of the General Government of India.

8. Before I proceed to the details of this plan, I ſhall ſubmit to your Highneſs's conſideration ſome obſervations, which, as they proceed from my good wiſhes for your proſperity and happineſs, I truſt you will receive with the cordiality of friendſhip.

9. Your Highneſs's ſituation for ſome years paſt has neither been ſatisfactory to yourſelf, nor advantageous to the intereſts either of your own ſubjects or of the Company.

10. Your ſtipulated Monthly Payments, under the Treaty of 1792, are not only moderate in their amount, but cannot be ſtated to bear a due proportion to the increaſed Military charges now defrayed by the Company for the defence of the Carnatic.

11. Your Highneſs will never forget, that the amount of theſe payments was ſettled by Lord Cornwallis under an indulgent modification of the Treaty of 1787, the benefits of which the Company cheerfully relinquiſhed, for the purpoſe of relieving his Highneſs the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and ultimately your Highneſs, from diſtreſs of circumſtances, and from anxiety of mind.

12. Moderate as theſe payments are in their amount, they have proved the ſource of continual vexation to the late Nabob of the Carnatic and to your Highneſs; and you have never been able to realize them in the Company's Treaſury without the utmoſt degree of difficulty and embarraſſment, ariſing from unfortunate defects in the adminiſtration of your affairs.

13. Theſe embarraſſments have occaſioned the adoption of temporary expedients, for the purpoſe of removing the preſſure of the moment; and the conſequence of reſorting to ſuch expedients have been injurious, not only to the peace of your Highneſs's mind, but to the permanent intereſts and happineſs of your ſubjects, and to the foundations of the opulence and proſperity of the Carnatic.

14. The truth of this faithful and amicable repreſentation will, I am perſuaded, produce a juſt impreſſion on your Highneſs's mind when you reflect on the large amount of thoſe ſums of money, applied to defray the exorbitant rates of intereſt on all the various loans occaſioned by the neceſſity of diſcharging your monthly payments.

15. Theſe loans have uſually been accompanied by aſſignments of territory to the creditors, whoſe vexatious management of the revenues aſſigned has been the continual cauſe of the moſt aggravated calamities to the inhabitants of the Carnatic. In theſe tranſactions the loſs has fallen on your Highneſs, your ſubjects, and your funds; and the illicit profit has enriched thoſe who (to uſe the words of your reſpected Father, addreſſed to Lord Cornwallis) never approach your Durbar for any other purpoſe than to purſue their habitual views of plunder and rapine.

16. Upon the whole, the final reſult of this ſyſtem has been, that your Highneſs's mind has continued in a perpetual ſtate of ſolicitude and alarm, from the difficulty of ſatisfying the Company's claims, of which the moderation and juſtice cannot be

conteſted

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conteſted; that the reſources of your country have fallen into a ſtate of progreſſive decay; and that the Company regularly receiving your Highneſs's monthly payments into the Treaſury, has viewed with unavailing regret the approach of that criſis in the Carnatic, when every ſource of public revenue and credit, as well as of private opulence, induſtry, and population, muſt be reduced to the loweſt condition.

17. Neither your Highneſs nor the Company can reflect with ſatisfaction on the regular diſcharge of your monthly payments, when thoſe payments are known and acknowledged to be effected by means which aggravate your Highneſs's embarraſſments, and rapidly exhauſt the territorial ſecurity pledged to the Company for the Military Subſidy.

18. The collateral operation of this unhappy ſyſtem is not leſs injurious than its direct tendency. The notoriety of thoſe embarraſſments, which compel your Highneſs to reſort to the expedients of loans and aſſignments of territory, tends to a general expectation of the approaching failure of your monthly payments, and conſequently of a ſpeedy transfer of the pledged diſtricts to the management of the Company.

19. A conſtant expectation of war for ſome years paſt has further countenanced the notion, that the Company's management muſt ſoon be extended over a large part of your Highneſs's territories, under the third Article of the Treaty of 1792.

20. Theſe expectations have precluded the poſſibility of introducing, for the relief of your Highneſs's ſubjects, any improvement founded on fixed and durable principles.

21. The Carnatic, therefore, in addition to the calamitous miſrule of thoſe who have governed it, under temporary aſſignments of territory, has been ſubjected to all the accumulated evils of a divided Government, and of a fluctuating and precarious authority.

22. Theſe ſentiments relating to your Highneſs's ſituation are not the reſult of my judgment alone; I ſubmit them to you as the reſult of the deliberate judgment of the Honourable Court of Directors, and of His Majeſty's Miniſters, formed upon a full, diſpaſſionate, and impartial inveſtigation of the relation in which your Highneſs ſtands towards the Company, and of the whole ſtate of your affairs.

23. The principles of ſound and comprehenſive policy, the duties of reſpect and regard for your Highneſs, as well as of thoſe of humane conſideration for the welfare of your ſubjects, demand, that the Company and his Majeſty's Miniſters ſhould look beyond the mere convenience of the preſent hour, to the certain operation of evils menacing the permanent reſources of your country.

24. The apprehenſion of the approach of that period, when the neceſſary effect of theſe evils muſt break forth to the entire ruin of the intereſts of your Highneſs and the Company in the Carnatic, has induced the Court of Directors, and the Government of Fort St. George, to urge with earneſtneſs the neceſſity of a new arrangement with your Highneſs. They have however, refrained from inſiſting, to its full extent, in that claim of juſtice and right which the Company derives from the letter as well as from the general ſubſtance and ſpirit of the Treaty of 1792, according to the eſtabliſhed maxims of Public Law and National Faith.

25. Under that Treaty, your Highneſs's Faith is unequivocally pledged never to grant Tuncaws, or aſſignments of revenue, on the diſtricts compoſing the ſecurity for your monthly payments to the Company.

26. I am aware, that the ſame Article has alſo provided for the avoidance of all ſuch Tuncaws or aſſignments as ſhall be found to exiſt on any of the pledged diſtricts which ſhall paſs into the hands of the Company, under the operation of the preceding Articles of the Treaty. But this proviſion cannot be viewed in any other light, than that of an extraordinary precaution to eſtabliſh an additional ſecurity for the intereſts of the Company; it cannot be conſidered to abſolve your Highneſs from the poſitive obligation which you have contracted in ſpecific ſums, "not to grant Tuncaws or "aſſignments, on any account, on the revenues of the diſtricts reſponſible for any "arrears which may accrue in the payment of the ſtipulated Kiſts."

27. If the Treaty of 1792 has not provided a ſufficient ſecurity for the due performance of this obligation, and if the neglect of this obligation threatens to defeat

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the primary object of the whole Treaty, and to deſtroy the fundamental principle of your Highneſs's connection with the Company, the Contracting Parties muſt reſort to the general Law of Nations, to ſupply the defective proviſions of an engagement which it is their mutual intereſt to preſerve inviolate, according to its true tenor and original ſpirit. Nos 2, 4, and 22.

28. The permanent eſtabliſhment of an adequate territorial ſecurity for the payment of your Highneſs's ſhare of the expence of defending the Carnatic, is the principal object of the Treaty of 1792. The Treaty therefore would become nugatory and deluſive, if no remedy could be provided againſt the continuance of a ſyſtem, whoſe unreſtrained progreſs muſt ultimately deprive your Highneſs of the power of ſatisfying your engagements to the Company, and muſt leave the Company bereft of all means of recovering the ruinous conſequences of ſuch a failure; your Highneſs's own diſcernment will at once enable you to judge, whether it was the intention of Lord Cornwallis, in ſigning the Treaty of 1792, to provide a real, ſubſtantial, and laſting ſecurity for the Company's Military Subſidy, or to ſanction a ſyſtem of diſorder, by which the whole value and efficiency of that ſecurity muſt be annihilated before the Company could derive any benefit from it.

29. It is not neceſſary at preſent, to trouble your Highneſs with a more detailed repreſentation on this ſubject.—The plan which I now have the honour to ſubmit to you, is calculated to preclude all ſuch diſcuſſions; and I have revived the ſubject in this place merely for the purpoſe of pointing your attention to one of the principal cauſes which have rendered a new arrangement with your Highneſs indiſpenſable.

30. Your Highneſs, I am perſuaded, cannot reaſonably view the propoſition for a new arrangement proceeding from the Company with any degree of jealouſy or alarm; I muſt repeat the obſervation, and I recommend it with all the earneſtneſs of friendſhip to your moſt ſerious conſideration, that a ſimilar jealouſy on the part of the Company would have bound his Highneſs the late Nabob and your Highneſs to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1787.

31. If the Company had pertinaciouſly adhered to the letter of that Treaty, and had inſiſted on a ſtrict performance of the engagements contracted under it, I leave it to your Highneſs's candour and juſtice to declare what would have been the actual condition of your affairs? But the Company then waved its undeniable rights under a ſubſiſting Treaty, and conſented to a new arrangement at your ſolicitation, and for your benefit. The Company has therefore a juſt claim to your Highneſs's favourable attention on the preſent occaſion, and I truſt that under this impreſſion your Highneſs will not receive my earneſt propoſition for a modification of the Treaty of 1792 with any other ſenſations than thoſe with which Lord Cornwallis received your reſpected Father's application for a modification of the Treaty of 1787.

32. In proceeding to ſubmit to your Highneſs the details of my propoſed plan, I ſhall, in the firſt inſtance, ſtate certain general principles, which appear to me neceſſary to be obſerved for the common benefit of all Parties.

First, That the new Treaty ſhall comprehend the adjuſtment of every branch of your Highneſs's affairs, as connected with your relation to the Company, and ſhall leave no queſtion open to future diſcuſſion.

Second, That whatever adjuſtment ſhall now take place, ſhall be ſo framed as to afford the utmoſt degree of practicable ſecurity againſt the poſſibility of future change, in order that the new Treaty may become a final and concluſive ſettlement between your Highneſs and the Company.

Thirdly, That with a view to ſecure the ſtability of the new Treaty, as well as to provide an adequate remedy for the evils already enumerated in this letter, effectual proviſion be made, that no part of the Carnatic ſhall remain or fall under a divided Government, or a fluctuating or precarious authority.

33. Referring to theſe general principles, the firſt object of conſideration in the ſtate of your Highneſs's affairs is, your Debt to the Company. This now conſiſts,

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First, of the Balance, as reported by Messrs. Woolf and Place, on the 1st July 1793 - - - - -	St^r Pagodas	35,06,135
Second, Balance of the Kistbundy Account, as per Account made up to 9th September 1791 - - -	St^r Pagodas	19,98,006
Third, Balance of the New Cavalry Loan, with Interest at 8 per Cent, to the 12th October 1798 -	St^r Pagodas	11,62,770
	Total Pag^s -	66,66,911

34. The two first articles of this debt, at the earnest desire of his Highness the late Nabob of the Carnatic, were referred to the arbitration of the Governor General in Council in the year 1793; and a Committee was appointed in Bengal for the purpose of assisting the Governor General in deciding upon them.

This Committee has never yet delivered in any Report; but having myself entered into a minute examination of the whole of these disputed accounts, and having considered with impartiality the respective claims of your Highness and of the Company, I have no doubt that, upon the balance of these accounts, you will be found justly indebted to the Company to a very large amount. If, however, a new arrangement should be acceptable to your Highness, I am ready, on the part of the Company, to consider whether it may not be practicable to compromise the whole of this claim (amounting to 55,04,141 pagodas) as well as the amount of any claim arising out of the payments made by the Company to your Highness's consolidated Creditors of 1787. The extreme solicitude manifested by the late Nabob of the Carnatic to induce Lord Cornwallis to place these disputed accounts in a way of adjustment, and the engagement by which his Highness bound himself to submit implicitly to the Award of the Governor General in Council, with relation to themselves, are sufficient testimonies of the importance and value of the concession which the Company may be disposed to make to your Highness in this Article, during the course of the negociation.

35. With regard to the advance made by the Company to the late Nabob for the discharge of his Highness's debt denominated the New Cavalry Loan, I am satisfied that this branch of your Highness's debt to the Company should be liquidated, partly by an arrangement stated from the 37th to the 41st paragraph of this letter, and partly (in the manner already proposed by your Highness to Sir John Shore) by the application of the sum of 6,21,105 pagodas, after your Highness's present guaranteed debt shall have been liquidated by the operation of that fund.

36. The great branches of your debt to the Company would thus be entirely extinguished by their indulgence, and the period of the discharge of your New Cavalry Debt would be settled in such a manner that it could never interfere with your convenience. A stipulation may be inserted in the Treaty, binding the Company never to apply to your Highness for any advance of money on account of the New Cavalry Debt, previous to the period when its liquidation shall commence by the operation of the fund assigned for that purpose.

37. Your Highness has, at different times, preferred certain claims with respect to the Ramnad Surplus, and to the Peishcush of Jadras, and to the Pearl Fishery of Ceylon.

38. Your Highness has been informed, that the whole questions respecting Ramnad has been referred to the Court of Directors. If, however, I should be enabled to conclude a new Treaty with your Highness, I shall be ready to decide the question of Ramnad, without waiting for the result of the reference to the Honourable the Court of Directors. And being anxious to pay every attention to your Highness's just claims, I shall direct the balance of the revenues of Ramnad remaining after the deduction of all expences, according to the 9th Article of the Agreement of 1795, concluded by Lord Hobart, to be carried to your Highness's credit in the account of the New Cavalry Debt, immediately after your acceptance of the General Arrangement which may be concluded between your Highness and the Company, in consequence of this Letter.

39. I propose to direct, that the whole amount of the Peishcush due to your Highness since Jadras has been in the hands of the Company, shall be carried to your credit in the same account.

Your

40. Your Highneſs's ſhare of the Pearl Fiſhery has been calculated, on principles which admit of no conteſt, to be one-fifth part of the number of boats employed in the Fiſhery in each ſeaſon, and an equivalent ſum of money has been allowed to your Highneſs in your general account. Immediately after the execution of the new Treaty, I ſhall direct this ſum alſo to be carried to your credit on the ſame account, and in the ſame manner as the two preceding ſums; the Governor of Ceylon being now at this Preſidency, in conſequence of having received my orders to meet me here, for the purpoſe of ſettling the affairs of his Government under my directions. If the propoſals ſtated in this letter ſhould meet your Highneſs's approbation, I ſhall direct the Governor of Ceylon to form a Treaty with your Highneſs, ſecuring to you the regular payment of your ſhare of the Pearl Fiſhery. The payment to be made by the Governor of Ceylon into your Highneſs's Treaſury. No. 2. 4 and 12.

41. The Governor of Ceylon will ſtate to your Highneſs the great injury which would ariſe to the Fiſhery from ſuffering any perſons to interfere with thoſe to whom it is farmed; and I therefore truſt that your Highneſs will not deſire to ſend any boats to the Fiſhery. The punctual payment of your juſt ſhare appears to me to be the moſt advantageous ſettlement which can be made for your intereſts, as well as for thoſe of the Governor of Ceylon.

42. Having thus manifeſted my deſire to attend to the ſeveral objects which I know to be intereſting to your Highneſs, I am further to inform you, that I am ready, by an Article of the new Treaty, to relinquiſh the right of the Company to the aſſumption of the Carnatic during the preſent and during all future wars, on the following conditions:

43. That your Highneſs ſhall place under the excluſive management, controul, and authority of the Company, in perpetuity, a territory equal to ſecure the receipts of the whole of your monthly payments into the Company's Treaſury, which payments are of courſe to ceaſe from that time. The territory to be placed under the management of the Company is deſcribed in a Memorandum annexed to this letter. Your Highneſs will obſerve, that I have included the Southern diviſion of the Arcot Province, although not one of the mortgaged diſtricts, with a view to preſerve in your Highneſs's management the countries ſurrounding your capital, and that the revenues under each authority reſpectively may be as compact as circumſtances will admit. In place of the Northern diviſion of Arcot, I propoſe to hold a diſtrict in the Southern diviſion of that province, to the amount ſpecified in the annexed Memorandum. I ſhall alſo, for the convenience of both Parties, be ready to exchange diſtricts in the Southern diviſion of Arcot, adjoining to thoſe of the centre, in place of the Jaghire lands which your Highneſs holds to the Southward of the Coleware, for a ſimilar purpoſe of averting the evils of a divided authority.

44. If the territory placed under the management of the Company ſhould produce more than the ſtipulated amount of 12,56—400. 15. 54. the whole ſurplus ſhall be paid into your Highneſs's Treaſury, upon an account to be ſettled every third year, or more frequently, when a permanent ſettlement of the Revenue of the Carnatic ſhall take place.

45. On the other hand, if from any accident of ſeaſon, or from any other caſualty, any deficiency ſhould ariſe in the revenue of the countries managed by the Company, the loſs ſhall fall excluſively on the Company, and your Highneſs ſhall not be reſponſible for any part of it.

46. With reſpect to the Diſtricts remaining in your Highneſs's hands, your Highneſs ſhall not be accountable for any increaſe of their produce under your management, nor ſhall the Company be reſponſible hereafter for any contingent diminution of it.

47. As the expence of maintaining and repairing the Forts contained in the diſtricts to be placed under the Company's management, will neceſſarily be tranſferred to the Company, an annual ſum will be allotted for the purpoſe, chargeable on the aſſigned revenue. The amount of this ſum will be ſettled, with your Highneſs's approbation, during the negociation of the new Treaty.

48. I have already obſerved to your Highneſs, that the increaſe of Military charges of the defence of the Carnatic has rendered the amount of your Subſidy diſproportioned to its original object; on every principle of juſtice, the Company would be warranted

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warranted in propoſing to your Highneſs an augmentation of your Military Subſidy; but as I am anxious to preſerve to your Highneſs the full enjoyment of an ample and unencumbered Revenue, I have endeavoured to provide a fund for the increaſe of the Military Subſidy, without any diminution of your actual receipts.

49. I propoſe, therefore, that whatever claims on the part of your Highneſs or of the Company, remain in doubt reſpecting the Poligars, under the Treaty of 1793, ſhould be now fully adjuſted with the Company; and I am willing to accept that adjuſtment in lieu of all claims for an increaſe of your Military Subſidy, proportioned to the increaſed expence of defending the Carnatic.

50. The principle which induced the Company to ſeek the transfer of the Polygar Peiſhcuſh will not admit any conſiderable augmentation of the annual payments from thoſe tributaries. If the Company ſhould hereafter deem it to be a wiſe Policy, the encreaſe muſt be very moderate, and muſt be conſidered as a commutation for the military ſervices of the Poligars.

51. Under a new Treaty, founded on the baſis deſcribed, I entertain no doubt that your Highneſs's clear revenue would be conſiderably increaſed: and I am perſuaded that you will concur with me in this opinion, when you refer to the former and preſent value of the Countries which will remain in your Highneſs's hands, and when you recollect the extent of your charges for collection, and other contingencies, and the enormous ſums which you are compelled to waſte every year on account of intereſt and charges attending loans of money.

52. Under ſuch a Treaty, the evils of a divided Government, and of an unſettled and ill-defined power, would ceaſe throughout the Carnatic. The authority of the Company, and that of your Highneſs, could never interfere with each other; and the new ſettlement would bear ſuch unequivocal marks of permanency and ſecurity as would inſpire general confidence, facilitate the introduction of an improved ſyſtem of management, and revive the decaying principles of general induſtry, productive labour, and individual affluence.

53. In order to render this ſettlement perfect in all its parts, and to ſecure your Highneſs's future eaſe and comfort under all poſſible contingencies, it will be expedient to eſtabliſh ſome certain fund for the ſatisfaction of thoſe private creditors of the late Nabob of the Carnatic, and of your Highneſs, whoſe claims now ſtand without ſecurity.

54. The operation of the ſum of 6,21,105 pagodas will have liquidated the whole of the conſolidated private debt guaranteed by Parliament, in the year 1804.

55. After that period, by your Highneſs's agreement with Sir John Shore, the whole of this fund would be applicable to the New Cavalry Debt; but I propoſe that one-half the ſum, namely, 3,10,552 pagodas 8 fanams, be appropriated to the payment of the intereſt and principal of the New Cavalry Debt, and the remaining half to the diſcharge of ſuch juſt unconſolidated debt due by your Father and by your Highneſs to individuals, as ſhall, after the moſt ſtrict examination, receive the ſanction of your Highneſs and of the Court of Directors.

56. After the liquidation of the New Cavalry Debt, I propoſe that the whole fund of 6,21,105 pagodas ſhall be applied to the payment of the unconſolidated debt, according to the principles ſtated in the foregoing paragraph; and when the whole of the private debt (thus ſanctioned by your Highneſs, and by the Court of Directors) ſhall have been diſcharged, I propoſe that the full amount of the ſum of 6,21,105 pagodas ſhall be annually paid in caſh by the Company into your Highneſs's Treaſury.

57. Thus, Sir, have I ſubmitted to your Highneſs the outline of the only plan which appears to me to promiſe the hope of order to your affairs, of tranquillity to your mind, and of ſecurity to the intereſts of the Company committed to my charge.

58. Under the new arrangement your Highneſs would be relieved from all urgent demands, either of a public or private nature, and you would poſſeſs a much more ample revenue than you now enjoy, with the additional ſatisfaction of reflecting, that your poſſeſſion was liable to no diſturbance, either from the contingencies of war, or from any caſual failure of your reſources. You would be at liberty to direct your undivided attention to the cultivation and improvement of thoſe reſources to the utmoſt practicable extent; and you never could feel the neceſſity of injuring the

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main ſprings of your revenues for the purpoſe of meeting the exigency of occaſional difficulty.

59. Whatever increaſe of produce might ariſe in the diſtricts managed by the Company would be a new ſource of wealth to your Highneſs, and you would feel a perſonal intereſt in every improvement which the Company might be enabled to introduce into the ſyſtem of your revenue.

60. With theſe obſervations I ſhall conclude, earneſtly entreating your Highneſs to give your moſt ſerious attention to this Letter. The opportunity is now peculiarly favourable to the final adjuſtment of your Highneſs's affairs; if you ſuffer it to paſs away without improvement, events may interveñe to aggravate your Highneſs's embarraſſments, to poſtpone, or even to preclude all final arrangement of your affairs, and ultimately to involve you in inextricable diſtreſs.

61. If the general principles which I have ſuggeſted with the freedom and ſincerity of friendſhip ſhould meet your Highneſs's approbation, they may ſpeedily be reduced to the form of a Treaty, and I may be enabled, before my return to Bengal, to have the ſatisfaction of laying the foundation of perpetual eaſe to your Highneſs's mind, and of progreſſive improvement to this fertile but declining country.

62. Your Highneſs will obſerve, that throughout the whole of this letter I have avoided any reference to your late failure in your engagements to aſſiſt the Company in the preſent exigency, by the immediate payment of a part of the New Cavalry Debt. I truſt you will attribute my ſilence on this recent tranſaction to my earneſt deſire of abſtaining from any diſcuſſion which can be painful to your Highneſs.

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect and attachment,
Your Highneſs's
Moſt faithful humble Servant,
(Signed) *Mornington.*

Fort St. George,
24th April 1799.

(A true Copy.)
G. Buchan,
Sub-Secr.

(No. 1.)—MEMORANDUM of Sums, which, in the event of a General Arrangement taking place between his Highneſs and the Company, it is propoſed to carry to his credit, in part payment of the Cavalry Loan Debt:

Sadras Peſhcuſh, for 3 years		4,350	27 0
Ramnaad Surplus		57,820	0 0
Share of the Pearl Fiſhery for 1797		54,892	26 65
Ditto - - ditto - - - - - for 1798		56,488	12 0
Ditto - - ditto, eſtimated for 1799		56,488	12 0
Total propoſed to be credited in part of the Cavalry Loan Debt		2,30,040	5 65

Unadjuſted Balances due by his Highneſs the Nabob to the Company, which it is propoſed to compromiſe, in the event of his Highneſs agreeing to the proffered final Arrangement of his Affairs:

Balance as per Account Current, the reſult of an inveſtigation of Meſſrs. Woolf and Place	35,06,135 20 17		
Balance of his Highneſs's Kiſtbundy Account, cloſed July 1790	19,98,006 10 22		
		55,04,141	30 39
Total Balance and Claims to be adjuſted - - S. P^{a}		57,34,182	0 24

(A true Copy.)
G. Buchan,
Sub-Secr.

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V. (No. 2.)—MEMORANDUM of the Diſtricts, with the Eſtimated Amount of their Net Revenue, to be placed under the excluſive management, controul, and orders of the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company, by His Highneſs the Nawaub, &c. &c. &c. of the Carnatic, by the propoſed Treaty, in lieu of his Highneſs's Payment in money, of - - - - - - - - - - - - Pagodas, 12,56,400. 15. 54.

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Setwadoo, including Culicut, &c. - - - - - - - -	9,800
Palnaud - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	24,657
Ongole - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	93,334
Nellore - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	3,31,783
Trichinopoly, excluſive of Jaghires - - - - - - -	2,51,139
Madura - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	64,945
Tinnevelly - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4,06,508
Southern Diviſion of Arcot, to the amount of - - -	2,01,157
* Sadras Peſhcuſh - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,450
Total, Star Pagodas - -	13,84,773

* Sadras being within the Company's Jaghire, is here inſerted on the principle of preſerving diſtinct the authority of the Company and his Highneſs in their reſpective diſtricts.

(A true Copy.)

G. Buchan,
Sub-Secy.

(No. 3.)—MEMORANDUM of the Diſtricts and Revenue, eſtimated to remain with his Highneſs and Family.

Arcot Province, excluſive of the portion placed under the management of the Company - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		3,09,215
Jaghires - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2,13,421
Eſtimated Surplus payable to his Highneſs from the Diſtricts under the Company's management - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

neſs's revenue muſt increaſe; it will alſo increaſe, from ſimilar effects, in thoſe diſtricts under the management of the Company.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*,
P. T. to the Government.

(A true Copy.)
G. Buchan,
Sub-Secretary.

My Lord,

Having read your Lordſhip's Letter of the 24th ultimo with great and ſerious attention, ſuitable to the importance of the contents, I ſhall return to it a fair and explicit anſwer. The candour and ſincerity of my character, without a requeſt from your Lordſhip, would have induced me on this, as well as on all other occaſions, to ſpeak without diſguiſe. I have an additional inducement, however, for plainneſs of language and ſentiment, in the earneſt deſire and manly example of your Lordſhip.

I acknowledge, my Lord, that under certain circumſtances, explained by the third Article of the Treaty of 1792, the Company are veſted with authority to aſſume the Carnatic, and, amongſt other things, empowered to collect the revenue which it yields; and I confeſs (without regard to the conſequence of that confeſſion) that the aſſumption of the controul over the affairs and revenues of my Country, under the proviſion of the Treaty, would occaſion a ſevere and heartfelt affliction; yet if the time ſhould arrive which ſhould render it neceſſary that the Company ſhould avail themſelves of the objects which that Article ſecures, I hope that Divine Providence will endue me with fortitude adapted to the neceſſity of the ſeaſon, and the adverſity of fortune; that I may make the ſacrifice required of me, if not with cheerfulneſs, at leaſt with dignity and reſignation; and in performing this extreme act which the Treaty enjoins (if it ever be demanded of me), I ſhall have a conſtant conſolation in reflecting on the letter of the Treaty itſelf, which ſtipulates that as ſoon as the exigency of the times which required the temporary ſacrifice ſhall have been ſatisfied, I ſhall be reinſtated in all my privileges and authority; and I ſhould wrong your Lordſhip's honour, and ſlur the reputation of thoſe whom your Lordſhip repreſents, if I could ſuſpect for an inſtant, that whilſt I was fulfilling every relation to the Company with fidelity and exactneſs, they ſhould heſitate on their parts to diſcharge their relative connective duties.

Poſſeſſing theſe avowed ſentiments within myſelf, and this declared ſenſe of the honour and juſtice of my Allies, I have no diſinclination of that ſtrong and rooted kind which your Lordſhip would ſeem to indulge, ſo as to induce me to enter into any new arrangement, rather than conform myſelf to the proviſions of the exiſting engagements. No, my Lord, the Treaty of 1792 was concluded under ſuch happy auſpices, and is calculated, from its preciſion and clearneſs, to promote and maintain ſo good underſtanding between the Parties to it, and is moreover ſo recommended to my affections by the loved and revered Perſonages who framed it, that I could not for any perſonal inconvenience, were it ten times greater, ſo it were created by the Treaty, conſent that it ſhould be altered even in a letter.

But your Lordſhip has ſubmitted reaſons apparently more cogent why a new arrangement would be deſirable. And theſe ariſe out of the ſuppoſed defect of the Treaty itſelf, to inſure the objects which it had in view, and the probable deficiency of my means to fulfil hereafter the duties which it impoſes.

I cannot overlook a circumſtance, which, in affairs of this ſort, muſt naturally preſent itſelf to the mind of your Lordſhip; that the Treaty which is now ſuggeſted to be defective, has had a trial, my Lord, of more than ſeven years, and, without a ſingle exception, has been found for that period not only ſufficient for all common purpoſes, but has ſecured the fulfilment of every engagement ſtipulated in it with an harmony uninterrupted, and, perhaps, I might add; almoſt unprecedented in any country or

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age: And if experience be the true teſt of human inſtitutions, there can be nothing, my Lord, to apprehend of the competency of the Treaty of 1792, to continue to the Contracting Parties, to an incalculable date, that happineſs, that ſecurity, and that univerſal good-will which it has hitherto produced.

But, my Lord, you have directed my obſervation beyond the preſent hour, and have informed me, that your Lordſhip, and the Miniſters of His Majeſty the King of Great Britain (whom may the Almighty preſerve!) have looked, and do ſtill look, with a politic care and wiſe prudence, to future probabilities and events, as they regard our mutual conditions, and that the proſpect is terrifying.

I do not preſume to know the grounds on which your Lordſhip has formed your opinion of the inſtability of my affairs, nor is it neceſſary that I ſhould be acquainted with them; it is ſufficient for me to know, that they are abundant enough to enable me to keep with punctuality my plighted faith. Your Lordſhip, however, has ſuppoſed, that from a difficulty to raiſe the Kiſts periodically payable to the Company, that I have been reduced to ſo great pecuniary diſtreſſes, that to provide a remedy for them, I have had recourſe to meaſures which I cannot bring myſelf to name; and that theſe meaſures in their expected conſequences may affect the intereſts of the Company as connected with the Treaty.

Your Lordſhip has a right undoubtedly to expect an explanation of me as to any Public matter, which may regard the affairs of the Company as interwoven with my own; and I ſhall be happy on all occaſions, as I am at the preſent opportunity, of anſwering that part of your Lordſhip's Letter which reſpects the alleged aſſignment of certain diſtricts, ſet apart by the Treaty of 1792 as a ſecurity for the Company, on the poſſible occurrence of a deſcribed event. But as to any thing foreign to this, that may relate either to the internal management of my countries, or the government of my people, I muſt, on principles as obvious as they are juſt, decline to enter into a diſcuſſion.

The ſuppoſed aſſignment of the diſtricts alluded to by your Lordſhip, is ſtated as having been productive of the greater part of the miſchief which is lamented and deplored in your Lordſhip's Letter, and as having laid the ſeeds of a more deadly and extenſive ruin: and your Lordſhip, relying principally on this, and on reaſons applicable to it, has ſuggeſted the neceſſity of a new arrangement. I am happy, my Lord, to offer an unqualified explanation of this alleged tranſaction, and I have a double motive to rejoice at the opportunity afforded by your Lordſhip, ſince it will ſerve to free my character and honour from the imputations which at preſent reſt upon it; and will convince you, my Lord, that there are no ſubſtantial reaſons, which muſt give your Lordſhip infinite ſatisfaction, for any apprehenſions on this or any other ground related with it.

I do moſt unequivocally aſſure your Lordſhip, on the word and faith of a Sovereign, that no one foot of the diſtricts ſet apart by the Treaty of 1792, have been, or are in any manner or way, directly or indirectly, aſſigned by me, or *with my knowledge, to any individual whatſoever*; and having made this ſolemn and unreſerved declaration, I would hope that I need not urge more.

But I have ſuffered, my Lord, ſo much from reports, founded on an erroneous conception of my conduct in this particular, that I am unavoidably led to be more explicit, perhaps, than might be expected by your Lordſhip: I have been repreſented, my Lord, to the world (and it were impoſſible to calculate how far I may yet be injured by it, unleſs I put a limit to the repreſentation) to have notoriouſly mortgaged and aſſigned the diſtricts pledged to the Company, and the manner of my doing it has been publicly and confidently ſpoken of and proclaimed. That the ill-will of thoſe who are inimical to my intereſts may have no further pretence for their aſſertions, and that it may be unable further to operate to my prejudice on the enlightened mind of your Lordſhip, I ſhall briefly ſtate the manner in which payments are made into my Treaſury from thoſe diſtricts by the Officers of my Revenue Departments, and which are ordinarily ſaid to give riſe to the aſſignments in queſtion; and it is in this ſimple way:

As my monthly Kiſts require to be paid with regularity, and as the expence and danger of the remittance of money in ſpecie from a diſtant country to the Preſidency

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are great, my Aumils or Managers, for the amount of their reſpective payments, procure bills from the Sircars for the particular ſums to be remitted, and theſe bills are indifferently purchaſed of Native Bankers, who may have money unemployed at Madras; they are taken without reference to me or to any connected with my Durbar; they are paid in ſpecie or grain; and never ſuperinduce an agreement of any ſort to which I am made a party, directly or collaterally. The tranſaction ends, as it originates, with the Managers and the Sircars.

Having convinced your Lordſhip, as I would believe, that the evil anticipated by your Lordſhip, of the expected failure of my reſources to anſwer the exigencies of the Treaty, can never happen from any of the cauſes mentioned by your Lordſhip, and that the Treaty in its operation is capable of inſuring all theſe advantages which it was deſigned to ſecure, I will not enter, my Lord, into a detail of the new propoſals founded on ſuppoſed circumſtances, which I have ſhewn to your Lordſhip to have been without exiſtence.

The wiſdom and juſtice which pervades many parts of the arrangement propoſed, I cannot but admire, as I have hitherto admired all the Public Acts and Propoſitions of your Lordſhip. They are the certain and avowed offspring of a great and comprehenſive mind; and although I cannot ſo far accede to the meaſure, as to give it, in as much as it regards myſelf, all the weight and authority of a Treaty, yet I ſhall endeavour, as far as circumſtances allow, to obſerve the genuine maxims which your Lordſhip has uſed to enforce your propoſals, and the conduct which they would inculcate.

You need not be told, my Lord, of the unconquerable and inſurmountable obſtacle in the way of any new engagement, which could not be overſtepped without outraging every principle that ſhould make engagements binding; for your Lordſhip is not unacquainted that my revered and honoured Father, with his departing ſpirit, entreated and enjoined me that I would not conſent to the alteration of a Treaty which he had painfully concluded; and I aſſured him, on the moſt ſacred obligation that Religion impoſes, that I would obey his dying commands. Does it remain for me to conjure your Lordſhip, by the nobleneſs of your own nature, by your filial piety, by the reverence you owe to God, by each and all of theſe, not to renew an application which I cannot accede to, without a breach of all moral and religious duties, and cannot liſten to without reproach?

My Lord, praiſe be to the Almighty God, that, in conſequence of your Lordſhip's wiſe and reſolute meaſures, the ſtrong fortreſs of Seringapatam, which is equal to the wall of Alexander, and which has for a great length of time withſtood all the attempts of other Princes, has been captured, and the extenſive country of Myſore reſtored to tranquillity and ſafety, by the annihilation of the Diſturber of that country. This has conveyed to my mind unſpeakable joy and gladneſs; it was right that ſuch a glorious victory, and the acquiſition of ſuch honourable advantages, ſhould be derived purely from your Lordſhip's good fortune, and it will remain for ever on the records of time. Verſe: "It is a happy plan that has "ſucceeded; this affair has been effected by you, and is ſuch as is done by the "Brave." The victories which my Friends have obtained, by Divine favour, have given the greateſt joy to me, who am their ancient Ally; I conſider them as an auſpicious omen of my own happineſs, and am perſuaded that your Lordſhip will manifeſt your kindneſs towards me, eſpecially in the ſupport of my rights. The Talooks of Currore, the two Sealams, and as far as Tungarpeatty, have always been dependencies on Trichinopoly. The Father of Tippoo arrogantly uſurped theſe Talooks; I hope they will now be reſtored to me by your Lordſhip's juſtice. Another requeſt I have to make, and with which I truſt your Lordſhip will not only be not offended, but that you will grant my deſire, is this; when Friends acquire an immenſity of power, thoſe who are their ſincere and ancient friends are inſpired with certain hopes of obtaining their wiſhes. The troops for which I pay nine lacs of pagodas yearly, in the ſervice of the Company, were employed with thoſe of my friends in the reduction of the Myſore country; I truſt, therefore, that I ſhall be allowed to participate in the Conquered Countries, in proportion to the ſum I contribute for thoſe troops, and that thereby, through your

V. Lordſhip's juſtice and equity, I who have always followed the fortunes of my Friends, and prayed for their acquirement of ſuch ſucceſs, may obtain my wiſhes.

Nos 2, 4, and 12. May your days be happy!

What more?

Written the 7th Zulhige 1213 Hegere, or 13th May 1799.

(A true Copy.) (Signed) *N. B. Edmonſtone*, P. T. to the Govr.

(A true Copy.)
G. Buchan,
Sub-Sec^y.

EXTRACT Political Letter to Fort Saint George; dated 5th June 1799.

Para. 16. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we have received ſeveral papers reſpecting Lord Mornington's negociation with the Nabob, in which we obſerve his Highneſs has propoſed to relinquiſh his ſovereignty over the Poligar Countries, on certain conditions. As Lord Mornington has not given an opinion relative to this propoſition, it is not our intention either to expreſs our approbation of, or to offer any objections to, the terms propoſed by his Highneſs. The only purpoſe which we have in view in adverting to theſe Papers, is, that the Governor General in Council ſhould give you inſtructions as to the terms upon which the negociation ſhould be carried on, and that you may be guided by their opinion and directions, before any arrangement ſhall be finally concluded.

17. We have been adviſed by the Earl of Mornington, that the Nabob continues to oppoſe a determined reſolution to the modification of the Treaty of 1792, which has been repeatedly propoſed to him. At the ſame time we obſerve, that his Highneſs has diſtinctly acknowledged, that he is in the practice of raiſing money annually by aſſignments of the revenues of thoſe Diſtricts which form the ſecurity for the payment of the Company's ſubſidy. As this practice is unqueſtionably contrary to the letter and ſubverſive of the ſpirit of that Treaty, we direct, that immediately upon the receipt hereof, you adopt the neceſſary meaſures for taking poſſeſſion, in the name of the Company, of the whole or any part of the ſaid diſtricts, the revenues of which ſhall appear to be ſo aſſigned, and that you continue to hold the ſame, and collect the rents thereof, in order that the Company may not in future be deprived of the only ſecurity which they poſſeſs under the before-mentioned Treaty, to anſwer any failure of the Nabob in the diſcharging his ſubſidy. You will immediately communicate to the Nabob the determination we have come to, and the orders you have received, relative to this point.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Clive to the Secret Committee; dated 11th April 1800.

Your Letter to the Governor General, dated the 16th June 1799, is ſtill under his Lordſhip's *conſideration; but it is material for me to repeat, and with impreſſive earneſtneſs, that no ſecurity ſufficiently extenſive and efficient for the Britiſh intereſt in the Carnatic can be derived from the Treaty of 1792; and that no divided Power, however modified, can poſſibly avert the utter ruin of that devoted country.

*Lord Welleſley.

EXTRACT Secret Letter from Fort St. George; dated 14th April 1800.

Para. 7. In all our late Diſpatches we have been under the neceſſity of attracting your notice to the progreſſive decline in the proſperity of the Carnatic, and to the ruinous effects of the Nabob's adminiſtration; we have accordingly confirmed the opinion already tranſmitted to the Court of Directors; an opinion which cannot be too urgently repeated, that the Government of his Highneſs is rapidly approaching that ſtate of weakneſs which cannot be relieved but by a radical reform.

V.

N° 2, 4, and 12.

N° 1.—EXTRACT of Letter from the Governor General to Lord Clive; dated April 7th 1800.

Par. 10. Your Lordſhip will concur with me in opinion, that the diſcloſure made by the annexed documents of the diſaffection of the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, ſuperſedes the neceſſity of any further conſideration of the ſtate of the Company's connection with that Prince, under the orders lately conveyed by the Honourable Court of Directors to your Lordſhip in Council. While thoſe orders were under my conſideration, a combination of fortunate circumſtances revealed that correſpondence, which at once furniſhes an explanation of the perverſe ſpirit of his Highneſs's Councils ſince his acceſſion to the Muſnud; and demands the application of the ſole effectual remedy for the evils which thoſe Councils have brought upon his People.

N° 3.—EXTRACT Letter from the Secret Committee to Lord Mornington; approved by the Board 13th June 1799.

In the event of a war with Tippoo Sultaun, the reſpective countries of the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, will of courſe come under the Company's management; and we direct that they be not relinquiſhed without ſpecial orders from us, or from the Court of Directors, for that purpoſe, in order to afford ſufficient time for the formation of arrangements for relieving thoſe reſpective Princes from all incumbrances upon their revenues.

N° 4.—EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Mornington to the Secret Committee; dated 25th January 1800.

Par. 14. The ſhort duration of the war rendered it inexpedient for me to aſſume the management of the reſpective countries of the Nabob of the Carnatic and of the Rajah of Tanjore, on behalf of the Company. The immediate effect of ſuch an aſſumption would have been a conſiderable failure of actual reſource at a period of the utmoſt exigency. I ſhall hereafter communicate my ſentiments at large with reſpect to the ſtate of Tanjore and the Carnatic: the latter now occupies my particular attention; and I fear that the perverſe Counſels of the Nabob of Arcot will prove a ſerious obſtacle to any effectual improvement of your affairs in that quarter.

VI.

Nos 6 and 7.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 19th February 1798.

VI.
Nos 6, & 7.

Para. 27. HAVING ſo fully entered in our laſt Diſpatch from this Department into the ſtate of the Tanjore Country and the Carnatic, we ſhall forbear to preſs upon your Honourable Court the ſubject of theſe Governments; farther than to aſſure you each day's experience tends to confirm our obſervation, and to point out the abſolute neceſſity of providing ſome means to reſcue from ruin the ultimate ſecurity for our exiſtence on the Coaſt.

EXTRACT of Revenue Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1798.

Par. 236. On the 26th March we were informed by the Board of Revenue that a perſon named Coopyengar, Agent of his Highneſs the Nabob's Renter at Tinnevelly, had, notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of your Collector, made demands from the Poligars of Woorcaud and Singumpetty, ſupporting thoſe demands by an armed force. Diary to Conſ. 3 April.

237. We informed his Highneſs on this occaſion, that as he muſt be perfectly aware that he had no right whatever to interfere with the Poligars, we were confident not only that the preſumption of Coopyengar was uncountenanced by any ſanction from his Highneſs, but that he would immediately tranſmit orders for the ſuppreſſion of thoſe irregularities; but that if his orders were not obeyed with that promptitude which was neceſſary, we ſhould be under the neceſſity of enforcing the Company's authority. Diary to Conſ. 3d April.

238. His Highneſs, in his reply, to which we beg leave to refer, aſſerts, in terms rather unqualified, his paramount authority over the Poligars; denies that Coopyengar had brought forward any demand that was not equitable and well founded; and inſiſts, that the proſecution of ſuch demands was not inconſiſtent with the intereſt of the Company in the collection of the Peiſhcuſh. Diary to Conſ. 20 April.

239. This Letter from his Highneſs was not replied to, for reaſons adduced by our Preſident in a Minute entered on our Diary of 31ſt Auguſt; but as the complaint has given riſe to much but unavailing correſpondence, we ſhall take the liberty to refer you to it as noted in the margin. It is a remark which we have frequently made, and a ſource of moſt unpleaſant reflection, that ſo long as theſe aſſigned Pollams ſhall continue the ſcene of two rival authorities, ſimilar complaints will continue to ariſe; and, while they are productive of mutual diſſatisfaction, there is no hope of remedying the evil.

Conſ. 13 Ap. Dº 1 June.
Diary to Conſ. 15 June.
Conſ. 15 June.
Diary to Conſ. 29 June.
Conſ. 29 June.
Diary Conſ. 6 July.

VI. EXTRACT Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1798.

Nos 6, & 7.

Letter to, 14 Oct. 1797.

(12.) The Court admits the propriety of the Nabob's making his communications to the Supreme Government through the channel of this Presidency.

Para. 7. Upon reference to the Governor General's Letter, entered in the Proceedings of 16th August 1796, the Honourable Court will observe, that the Nabob has been required to adopt this rule in his correspondence with the Supreme Government.

8. With our last dispatches, however, we transmitted an Address from his Highness direct to the Honourable Court, without receiving any communication of its contents. Our reasons for doing so upon that particular occasion are explained in a Letter from our Secretary to Mr. Secretary Ramsay; and we shall now beg leave to add, that his Highness has taken no notice of our application to be furnished with a copy of that Letter.

13. With respect to your observation on the evil consequence resulting, as well to the Nabob's peace of mind as to the public interests, from the employment of Europeans in his correspondence with the Company's Government, it is only for us to lament his Highness's inattention to the advice repeatedly given him on this subject.

14. It is certainly an evil too long experienced; but while his Highness is unrestrained by a sense of his own dignity, or of his alliance with the Company, from countenancing adventurers of this description, there will always be found individuals whose interests will lead them to hazard the consequences of gratifying his Highness's propensities.

15. The Nabob's correspondence, particularly his Letters of the 3d and 15th April last, which we beg leave to point out to your notice, will continue to exhibit unquestionable proofs of the force of this influence upon his Highness's mind, and of the indifference which he in consequence manifests to his connection with the Company under any changes or circumstances.

16. Your Honourable Court will observe by our proceedings, that immediately after the succession of Lieutenant General Harris to the charge of this Government, it became necessary to republish the Resolutions so frequently denounced against the visits of Europeans at the Durbar.

(20.) The Court expect that Mr. Macleod will have communicated all the circumstances that came to his knowledge respecting loans in the Tanjore Country.

17. We are not aware that Mr. Macleod has withheld the communication of any circumstance which may have come to his knowledge concerning loans of Money by British subjects in the Tanjore country. The list of creditors transmitted by Mr. Macleod, and entered on our Proceedings of the 11th October 1796, will enable your Honourable Court to form a judgment of the late Rajah's embarrassments at that period.

(21.) Copy of an Act of Parliament forwarded, establishing a new Court of Judicature, and prohibiting Loans of Money to the Native Princes.

18. We trust, that whenever the charter of justice may arrive, we shall be furnished by your Honourable Court with particular instructions for our guidance on this important subject. The course of our communications shews, that this injurious practice still continues to have effect, and that the difficulty of establishing a minute, or what might be deemed a legal, detection, amounts almost to an impossibility.

19. Without such instructions from you, we can have no hope that the clause of the late Act will enable us to exterminate this dangerous evil; and for this reason, we hope that our Dispatches, particularly of 27th March 1797 and 19th February 1798, will have impressed the same idea upon the minds of your Honourable Court.

67. In a preceding part of this Letter, we have attracted the notice of your Honourable Court to the peculiar style in which his Highness the Nabob has continued to address us, upon the completion of his Kist in the month of March last. His Highness took occasion to expatiate upon what he pleased to term, the arbitrary

arbitary and tyrannical propoſal which had been made to him for a modification of his Treaty of 1792: his Highneſs concluded this Letter by a requeſt for aſſiſtance of Troops to ſuppreſs certain diſturbances in the Southern Provinces.

68. This opprobrious expreſſion was ſo inconſiſtent with the friendſhip and reſpect which his Highneſs in the ſame Letter profeſſed to entertain for the King, the Nation, and the Company, of England, that we felt it incumbent upon us to expoſtulate with him upon the ſubject, and to explain, that the propoſal in queſtion had been made in ſtrict conformity with the wiſhes and inſtructions of the Court of Directors, and of His Majeſty's principal confidential Miniſters, founded upon a juſt and clear conception of his Highneſs's permanent welfare and happineſs, as well as upon principles of juſtice, humanity, and policy; and we expreſſed our concern that his indiſpoſition to meet thoſe wiſhes, and his determination againſt the introduction of reform, had prevented a renewal of that propoſal according to the orders of your Honourable Court.

69. In regard to the aſſiſtance of our Troops, as his Highneſs had upon a late occaſion declined the mediation of this Government, under the acknowledgment that the diſturbances of his Country had been produced by the tyranny and unſupportable oppreſſion of his own Aumildar; and as his preſent application was as little ſupported by any explanations of the fact, as his demands during the preceding year for aſſiſtance againſt the Polygars of Alianore and Wanierpollam, we thought it expedient to aſcertain the true cauſe of this commotion, before we ſhould involve our Troops a ſecond time in a diſreputable warfare againſt his Highneſs's ſubjects.

70. His Highneſs did not renew his application for the aſſiſtance of Troops; and though he did not diſcontinue his ſtyle of invective, we did not think it neceſſary to revive the ſubject at a time when the Earl of Mornington was engaged in conference with his Highneſs.

71. Having received accounts of tumults among his Highneſs's Troops in the diſtricts of Palameatah and Nellore, which had rendered it neceſſary for the Commanding Officer to place Guards over his magazines of arms and military ſtores for their ſafety, we requeſted our Preſident to point out the frequent recurrence of theſe diſreputable tumults; and to recommend, that his Highneſs would guard againſt the effects of the deſperation which appeared in his Military, either by the payment or diſcharge of the numerous bodies engaged in his ſervice.

72. We received no immediate reply to this recommendation; but only a ſhort period elapſed before we received a preſſing application from his Highneſs for two companies of Sepoys, for his perſonal protection at Chepauk Houſe, againſt the clamours of his troops.

73. In the beginning of March we received a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob, demanding that the Country of Ramnad, together with the accounts and balance of caſh, ſhould be reſtored to him, according to the terms of the agreement concluded on the 4th March 1795, the particulars of which have already been communicated to your Honourable Court.

74. If there had been no change of circumſtances, we could have had no heſitation in complying with this requeſt, in conformity with the terms of the agreement, and the ſentiments expreſſed to your Honourable Court in our Revenue Diſpatches of 24th April and 2d October 1795; but the baſis of this agreement was the Sovereign right reſerved to the Nabob by the Treaty of 1792, by which the province of Ramnad eſcheated to the Nabob upon the forfeiture of the rebellious Poligar. With the whole ſubject however before you, the terms of the agreement itſelf, our intentions declared in the Diſpatches above mentioned, and our Correſpondence with the Supreme Government upon the extent of his Highneſs's Sovereign rights, your Honourable Court have gone into a very full diſcuſſion of this queſtion, in your Political Diſpatch of the 10th June 1795. Having taken a very extenſive view of the ſubject, and of the Nabob's relative ſituation to the Company, you have narrowed his Highneſs's rights of Sovereignty to the obſervance of cuſtomary ceremonies, and have totally diſclaimed any right whatſoever on his part to interfere in the Government of the Poligar Countries. Purſuing the ſame train of

ideas,

VI.

N°s 6, & 7.

ideas, in your ſubſequent diſpatch of 6th of April 1796, you have gone into a very ample conſideration of the Ramnad agreement; you have pronounced that agreement to be entirely ſuperfluous, and the conſent of the Nabob to be altogether unneceſſary to our effectual interpoſition on the part of this Government, for the adminiſtration of affairs at Ramnad, upon the depoſition of the Poligar.

75. Upon theſe grounds, which in our opinion reduce the agreement to a nullity, we have not thought ourſelves authorized to put the Nabob in poſſeſſion of Ramnad; we have therefore informed him, that under your diſapproval of the agreement, we were not at liberty to comply with his wiſhes; and, that as any further diſcuſſion of the queſtion might be attended with conſequences injurious to the province, we had no doubt his Highneſs would ſee the propriety of refraining from a renewal of his application.

76. Having at the ſame time determined to continue the preſent ſyſtem of adminiſtration in the province of Ramnad in regard to the Succeſſor, until we ſhould receive the inſtructions of your Honourable Court, we felt it our duty to explain to the Supreme Government the motives of our conduct upon a caſe involving conſiderable delicacy and importance. As this explanation embraces the whole ſubject according to the beſt conſideration we have been able to give it, we beg leave to point it out to your particular notice.

Conſ. 13 March.

77. His Highneſs's comments upon this Reſolution, your Honourable Court will find in our Conſultation of the 17th April.

78. At our Meeting of the 5th June, our Preſident laid before us ſeveral repreſentations from the Sons of the late Abdul Wahab Khan, the paternal Uncle of his Highneſs the preſent Nabob, complaining that the harſh treatment they had experienced from him ſince the death of their Father, had compelled them to abandon their houſe and Family, and to take refuge in the houſe of an Engliſh Gentleman, where they claimed the protection of the Britiſh Government.

79. As the cauſe of this deſperate reſolution appeared to be the determination of his Highneſs the Nabob to diſpoſe of the Family Jagheer, our Preſident endeavoured to effect a reconciliation by his private interpoſition with the Nabob; but having failed in this attempt, owing to the entire want of confidence of the two parties in each other, and thinking it incumbent upon this Government to protect the perſons of thoſe Princes from violence or reſtraint, General Harris inſiſted that the Nabob's guard ſhould be withdrawn, and left a guard of the Company's troops for the ſecurity and protection of this Family.

80. It is ſome time ſince the Company's guard has been withdrawn, and hopes were entertained that a reconciliation had been accompliſhed; but we are ſorry to acquaint you, that the complaints of the Sons of Abdul Wahab Khan have been renewed; and we have requeſted our Preſident to endeavour to promote an accommodation of theſe unfortunate diſſenſions. Within theſe few days his Lordſhip has in conſequence laid before us a letter from his Highneſs, explaining the conditions and terms on which the Jagheer of Chittore was granted, as well as his right to reſume it. His Highneſs alſo profeſſes a diſpoſition to provide for the Family of Abdul Wahab Khan, if they do not perſiſt to withdraw themſelves from his Durbar; we are fearful, however, that from the want of confidence among theſe Princes, there is little room to expect a reconciliation.

81. Upon the expiration of the official year of accounts, we ordered the uſual Balance Account to be adjuſted, according to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792.

86. We have frequently had occaſion to bring under your notice the money-tranſactions of Europeans in the provinces of Tanjore and the Carnatic; without making therefore any farther comment upon the ſubject in this place, we ſhall proceed to acquaint your Honourable Court, that at our Conſultation of the 3d April, we received a Letter from Mr. Robert Powney, "appointed (as he informs us) by his Highneſs "Walajah, Nabob of Arcot &c. &c. &c. his Agent in the Tinnevelly province, for "the avowed purpoſe of procuring him money to enable him to pay his Kiſts to the "Company."

87. Mr. Powney proceeds to inform us, "that his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah, upon "the death of his Father, confirmed the appointment, and agreeably to his requiſi-

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" tion and inſtructions, Mr. Powney advanced all his own property, and procured " loans from others—As ſecurity for theſe loans, aſſignments were given in the " Country, and his Highneſs's Faith pledged, under his ſeal and ſignature, that they " ſhould remain in Mr. Powney's hands till all the debts were paid off."

88. The object of Mr. Powney's addreſs was to ſtate, that his Highneſs the Nabob, inſtead of adhering to his engagements, had deprived that Gentleman of all his ſecurities by force, and had appointed other Agents, Mr. Thomas Parry a Merchant of Madras, and Paupiah Bramin, of notorious character; and that in conſequence of an agreement entered into by them to ſupply his Highneſs with certain ſums at ſtated periods, the whole province of Tinnevelly (Punge Mahal excepted) had been mortgaged to them upon a bond ſimilar, as Mr. Powney ſtates, to that which had been granted to himſelf.

89. Though the object of this Letter was the hope of redreſſing a private injury, yet it involved matter of weighty conſideration in regard to thoſe uſurious tranſactions which have been ſo frequently repreſented, and which are ſo fully explained and corroborated by Mr. Powney. As we were ſanguine that our repreſentations would have attracted the ſerious notice of your Honourable Court, and that in conſequence your diſpatches by the Virginie, at that time expected, would contain ſpecific directions for the guidance of this Government upon caſes of this nature, we reſolved to poſtpone the conſideration of Mr. Powney's Letter until after the arrival of that veſſel.

90. A ſhort time after Mr. Powney informed us, that his Highneſs the Nabob had redreſſed all the grievances of which he complained; and that having no longer any charge to make againſt his Highneſs, or any other perſon, he requeſted, in juſtice to all parties, permiſſion to withdraw his former Letter;—a requeſt with which we determined not to comply.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 13th Auguſt 1799.

Para. 20. Our late extenſive military equipment having compelled us to call forth every pecuniary reſource in our power, the Governor General deemed it expedient to invite his Highneſs the Nabob, an Ally whoſe intereſts were ſo inſeparably blended with our own, to contribute to the common cauſe againſt our formidable enemy Tippoo Sultan; and it was with much ſatisfaction that we learned from his Lordſhip, that his Highneſs had promiſed to contribute the ſum of 3 lacs of pagodas; a ſupply which would have been at that critical period, of the moſt eſſential importance to your affairs.

21. We ſhould have had much pleaſure in reporting to your Honourable Court, that the deſcendant of your ancient Ally had contributed this eſſential aſſiſtance towards theſe equipments and exertions, which have terminated in ſubverting the power of the implacable enemy of his Highneſs's houſe, and of his Friends the Engliſh. We have to regret, however, that under the preſſing exigency of our pecuniary reſources at that period, we received from his Highneſs the ſum of 16,000 pagodas only on account of the contribution; the general tenor of the circumſtances connected with this failure in his Highneſs's engagement will be communicated to your Honourable Court in a particular manner by the Governor General.

22. We are concerned to inform you, that this is not the only inſtance in which we have had occaſion to lament an indifference to the ſucceſs of our meaſures on the part of his Highneſs; for, inſtead of calling forth the reſources of the Carnatic for the ſupply of your army, his Highneſs's Managers, in every province of his dominions, not only withheld all aſſiſtance from their reſpective diſtricts, but oppoſed every poſſible obſtacle to the paſſage of ſupplies procured for the uſe of the army beyond the limits of his Highneſs's territories.

23. From the total want of efficiency in his Highneſs's Government, we believe, rather than from any poſitive indiſpoſition on his own part, the repreſentations made to him on theſe ſerious points were of little avail. In order, therefore, to guard effectually againſt any diſappointment of the ſupplies required for the Nizam's contingent in its march through the Carnatic, and to prevent any impediment to the progreſs of the

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numerous Benjarries who accompanied it, we found it indiſpenſably neceſſary to authorize the Commanding Officer at Nellore to aſcertain the quantity of grain in the diſtrict, and to uſe Guards of the Company's Sepoys to prevent the removal of it from places contiguous to the route of the detachment.

Conf. 16 January.

24. We were careful to explain to his Highneſs the circumſtances under which we were compelled to adopt this meaſure, and to aſſure him, that it did not proceed from the leaſt deſire of interfering unneceſſarily with his authority, but from our great anxiety to guard againſt any poſſible diſappointment, where the object was of ſuch great magnitude.

25. We had the ſatisfaction of obſerving a very different diſpoſition in his Excellency the Rajah of Tanjore, for the deſire of his Excellency to contribute aſſiſtance to the common cauſe has been cordial and uniform to the extent of his means.

Diary to Conf. 19 March.

26. His Excellency having propoſed to us to raiſe a body of about 1,000 Poligars, for the protection of his country againſt incurſions of horſe, we deſired the Reſident to expreſs to the Rajah our ſenſe of his willingneſs to aſſiſt the Public ſervice; but we did not conceive the riſk of an incurſion from the enemy ſo great as to counterbalance the certain inconvenience of aſſembling ſo large a number of Poligars in arms.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; 22d January 1800.

C. C. N° 74. (A. & B.)

Para. 30. Lord Clive communicated to us two Letters from his Highneſs the Nabob, on the ſubject of the operations already deſcribed againſt the Poligars of Tinnevelly. In theſe Letters, his Highneſs takes occaſion to aſſert a right of nominating ſucceſſors to the expelled Poligars, and demands that no arrangement ſhall be made without his previous approbation.

C. C. N° 746.

31. In his Reply, which his Lordſhip alſo laid before us, Lord Clive informed the Nabob of the meaſures which had been adopted for the ſuppreſſion of the rebellion, and the reſtoration of order; and his Lordſhip, without going into the queſtion of his Highneſs's pretenſions, thought it ſufficient to inform him, that ſuch parts of the arrangement for the future government of the Poligar Countries as might be neceſſary for his Highneſs's information, ſhould hereafter be communicated.

Conf. 10 & 24 Sept.

35. The uſual adjuſtment of his Highneſs the Nabob's Kiſtbundy account has been made, in conformity to the 6th Article of the Treaty of 1792.

Diary to Conf. 19 Novem.

36. The diſreſpect ſhewn by certain individuals to the prohibitions which have been occaſionally publiſhed againſt the reſort of Europeans to the Durbar of his Highneſs the Nabob, has rendered it neceſſary for us to repeat that injunction; and it is our ſerious reſolution to ſend to Europe, by the earlieſt opportunity, any perſon who ſhall offend againſt this order.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 9th October 1800.

* Letter to, 31 Oct. 1799.

(Para. 5.*) Regrets the Nabob's perſeverance in the employment of Europeans in his offenſive correſpondence;—Diſcretionary power with regard to his Highneſs's application for troops;—Wiſh, that thoſe of his Highneſs ſhould be diſbanded.

3. We have already expreſſed to your Honourable Court our conviction of the inutility of any application to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, for the improvement of any part of his Highneſs's Adminiſtration.

4. Under this impreſſion, and the circumſtances which will be communicated to the Secret Committee, Lord Clive propoſed, in conformity to the recommendation of the Governor General, that the ſubject of theſe orders ſhould not at preſent be agitated.

(6.) Loans to Native Princes: The Court can give no further directions than thoſe contained in the Letter of 31ſt Auguſt 1796.

5. We ſhall pay particular attention to the orders contained in the concluding part of this paragraph, being convinced that nothing can more effectually reſtrain the ruinous practice of uſurious Loans to the Native Princes, than a ſteady determination on the part of the Court of Directors, and of the Governments

vernments in India, to reſiſt every arrangement, however ſpecious, which may be propoſed for their liquidation.

6. It is neceſſary for us, however, to remark, that the orders of your Honourable Court, dated 31ſt Auguſt 1796, contain reſtrictions on the mode of proceeding to be obſerved by us in theſe caſes, which are adverſe to the intentions of thoſe orders. The object of our application was to facilitate the diſcovery of theſe deſtructive tranſactions, which, being at all times difficult of proof, required that every obſtruction to the detection of them ſhould be removed; but the orders of your Honourable Court render neceſſary a declaration, on oath, previouſly to the commencement of any inveſtigation; and that oath is of ſo ſpecific a nature, in regard to the matter of fact, as to ſuperſede the neceſſity of any farther inveſtigation. It follows, therefore, that no uſeful examination can be taken until the matter of fact ſhall have been aſcertained, and we are conſequently reſtricted from any direct enquiry into the exiſtence of the fact.

7. A modification of your orders of the 31ſt Auguſt 1796 is therefore neceſſary, to enable us to execute the intention of them; and we recommend that the reſtraints eſtabliſhed by thoſe orders on the conduct of the Governor in Council, in caſes of ſuſpected uſury, may be removed.

(20.) Ramnad: The Diſtrict not to be reſtored to the Nabob; but his Highneſs to have credit for the increaſe of revenue.

15. At the recommendation of Lord Clive, we have for the preſent poſtponed the conſideration of your orders reſpecting the Ramnad Agreement; but have directed the amount of the Surplus Revenue to be carried to the account of his Highneſs's debit to the Company.

(37.) Remarks on the Nabob's refuſal of an advance of money on account of the Cavalry Loan — Determination to adopt ſome plan for the ſpeedy liquidation of his Higneſs's debt.

25. We ſhall expect, with much anxiety, the receipt of your Honourable Court's determination on this important ſubject, being of opinion, that nothing but a deciſive interference will prevail on his Highneſs to diſcharge any part of his debts to the Company.

44. Your Honourable Court will have had the ſatisfaction of obſerving the ſucceſs which attended the equipment of a detachment againſt the refractory Poligars of Tinnevelly; and the meaſures which we have ſince introduced into the internal Government of thoſe Provinces have effected the moſt beneficial change in the condition of the Poligars.

45. A part of the revenue of thoſe Poligars was derived from fees allowed for the protection of the villages within the territories of his Highneſs the Nabob, and collected from thoſe villages by the Poligars themſelves. In aboliſhing the functions of the Poligars, this Government ſucceeded to the conditions of their tenure; and the fees in queſtion were collected, in order to realize to the Company the full amount of the Poligar Peiſhcuſh. The operation of this arrangement could not fail, however, of producing much inconvenience to the Executive Government of the Company as well as of the Nabob, in the province of Tinnevelly, by creating and preſerving a conſtant interference among the inferior Officers.

46. This diviſion of authority having been attended with many vexatious conſequences to the Government of his Highneſs, Lord Clive received many urgent complaints from the Nabob againſt the interference, which, under the circumſtances of the Poligar tenure, was unavoidable; but the ſpirit of his Highneſs's Councils and conduct deterred his Lordſhip from renewing any propoſitions for the improvement of his Highneſs's affairs. In conſequence, however, of an urgent application from the Nabob, with an offer of acceding to any arrangement which might be deemed advifable for remedying this inconvenience, Lord Clive has recently concluded an agreement with his Highneſs, by which the collection of the fees, and with them the right of interference, has been relinquiſhed on the part of the Company; and on the part of the Nabob the claim to the performance of the watching duties in the villages ſituated within his territories has been relinquiſhed, his Highneſs engaging to make good, in ready money, the amount of actual loſs to which the Company will be liable by this accommodation.

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47. We ſhall have the honour of reporting to your Honourable Court, at a future period, the completion of this arrangement: in the mean time we have acceded
Nos 6. & 7. to his Highneſs's wiſhes, by withdrawing the Officers of the Company from his diſtricts, and by removing all cauſe of future interference.

Conſ. 20 May. 48. In the Letters of the Nabob on this ſubject, recorded by Lord Clive, your Honourable Court will obſerve much declamation on his Highneſs's right of Sovereignty, and on the unjuſtifiable grounds of the Company's interference in the internal Government of the Poligars. Theſe Papers are conſidered to have been produced by the mercenary Europeans who infeſt the Durbar; and as the caſe is fully provided for by the inſtructions of your Honourable Court in your Letter of the 25th June 1798, Lord Clive judged it ſuperfluous to provoke an angry correſpondence with his Highneſs. The meaſures to be adopted were indiſpenſable to the Government of the Poligar Countries; and your Honourable Court have ample experience of the obſtacles oppoſed by his Highneſs's adviſers to the advancement of the Intereſts both of the Company's and of the Nabob's Government.

49. In our laſt Diſpatches we had the honour of acquainting your Honourable Court with the violent means uſed by his Highneſs the Nabob to expel Mr. Lautour from the poſſeſſion of one of his Highneſs's houſes, legally aſſigned to that Gentleman, in payment of a debt: and we have now the ſatisfaction of reporting to you,
Conſ. 22 April. that his Highneſs has been prudent enough to anticipate the neceſſity of our deciſive interference, by ſatisfying Mr. Lautour for the injury he had ſuſtained.

Conſ. 25 July. 50. The whole of his Highneſs's property, ſituated within the limits of the Recorder's Court (without excepting the Palace of Chepauk) having, however, been pledged to individuals, we expect that ſome diſagreeable queſtions will ariſe in ſuch caſes as may be brought by thoſe individuals before the Court of Recorder; and as the deciſions cannot be enforced without the interference of the Government, we ſhall unavoidably be called on to judge, and to act on our judgment, in points of great delicacy between the juriſdiction of the Civil Court and the Rights of the Nabob, as a Sovereign Prince.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort Saint George; dated 18th March 1801.

* Letter to, dated 7 May 1800.

(Par. 18.*) The Nabob's Obſervations on his Highneſs's unfriendly conduct.

Par. 11. The ſubject of his Highneſs the Nabob's Government, and of his conduct, will be ſtated to your Honourable Court in a ſubſequent part of this diſpatch.

17. In our diſpatch of the 9th October laſt, we apprized your Honourable Court of the probable agitation, before the Court of Recorder, of queſtions relative to property of his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, ſituate within the limits of that Court. An application had, indeed, already been ſubmitted to us by Mr. Lautour, but we poſtponed any deciſion on the points ſtated by that Gentleman, from an earneſt deſire that his Highneſs the Nabob ſhould be induced to anticipate, by an amicable adjuſtment of the accounts, the neceſſity of defining the nature of his Highneſs's ſituation with reſpect to the juriſdiction of the Recorder's Court.

18. All endeavours having however failed to produce a conciliatory diſpoſition on the part of his Highneſs the Nabob, we conſulted the opinion of the Attorney General on this caſe; and informed Mr. Lautour, that we conſidered the Nabob of the Carnatic to be an independent Prince, repreſenting himſelf in the Britiſh territories now ſubject to the juriſdiction of the Court of Recorder; and that his Highneſs was therefore entitled to the rights and immunities ſecured to Foreign Ambaſſadors by the Law of Nations, and the Statute of Queen Anne. But we did not limit the Nabob to the privileges of an ordinary Ambaſſador; adverting to the nature of the connection formed between his Highneſs's Family and the Britiſh Government in India, and to the eſtabliſhment of the ſeat of his Highneſs's Political Government in the vicinity of Madras, we deemed it incumbent on the national honour and juſtice, to extend to his Highneſs and to his Family the rights and immunities of a Foreign Ambaſſador in a ſuperior degree.

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19. We ſuppoſed that the legal capacity of Mr. Lautour, to acquire the right of poſſeſſing and of diſpoſing of his Highneſs's houſes, would be a proper ſubject for the conſideration of the Court of Recorder, and deemed it therefore unneceſſary to anticipate the general objections which might be derived from the law againſt the validity of the demands, and of the perſonal qualifications of Mr. Lautour. We informed him, therefore, that we could have no objection, under the actual circumſtances which had occurred, to the regular proceſs of the law againſt any of the houſes of the Nabob (except the Palace of Chepauk, and that occupied by the Female part of the Family of the late Nabob Wallajah.) But as the Nabob and his Highneſs's Miniſters could not probably be converſant with the modes of proceeding in the Britiſh Courts of Law, and it being poſſible that, according to the ordinary proceſs in caſes of this nature, his Highneſs's Family might be ſubjected to inſult, without any previous knowledge of the operation of the law on the houſes occupied by them, we informed Mr. Lautour, that whatever might be the deciſion of the Court, we expected that his perſonal conduct would be regulated by the ſtricteſt obſervance of the external delicacy and reſpect due to his Highneſs the Nabob and to his Highneſs's Family.

20. With theſe injunctions, we believe it was the wiſh and intention of Mr. Lautour ſtrictly to comply; and having, in conformity to the ſpirit of them, received from that Gentleman previous intimation of the iſſue of a writ of execution againſt one of the Nabob's houſes, Lord Clive apprized the Nabob of the permiſſion which had been granted to Mr. Lautour to inſtitute ſuits againſt him, and of the iſſue of the writ of execution againſt his Highneſs's houſe. This communication was accompanied by an aſſurance from Lord Clive, that in the progreſs of this diſagreeable affair, his Lordſhip would be ready to guard the perſonal rights and dignity of his Highneſs and of his Highneſs's Family from any encroachment; and his Highneſs was at the ſame time informed, that it would be incumbent on this Government to reſpect the rights of individuals under the protection of that Britiſh Law, and to ſecure to them the free operation of that law within the juriſdiction of the Recorder's Court.

21. We are concerned at the neceſſity of informing your Honourable Court, that our earneſt endeavours to preſerve the conſiderations of delicacy and reſpect due to the Nabob, have failed of conveying to his Highneſs's mind a juſt impreſſion of the motives which had regulated our deſire of guarding his Highneſs againſt the inconvenience of a conteſt at law.

22. At our ſubſequent Meeting of the 6th January, Lord Clive recorded his Lordſhip's farther correſpondence with the Nabob relative to this diſagreeable ſubject. In theſe Letters, your Honourable Court will obſerve, that his Highneſs the Nabob adhering to the ſpirit of the Councils by which he ſuffers his conduct to be regulated, has endeavoured to pervert the grounds of our interference, to aſcribe the meaſures adopted by us to a deficiency of reſpect and attention to himſelf, and to impute to Lord Clive a direct intereſt in the event of his diſputed accounts. His Highneſs is pleaſed to conclude his repreſentation by the deliberate aſſertion of his perſonal fear, leſt the Company's troops ſhould carry conſternation and diſmay into the interior apartments of his Highneſs's Palace.

23. In this deſcription, your Honourable Court will ſcarcely recognize the true grounds of our interference. Lord Clive has therefore judged it expedient to recapitulate, in his Lordſhip's Letter to the Nabob, the cauſe of the tranſaction; and to ſtate diſtinctly the principles of his Lordſhip's ſolicitude, to ſave the Nabob from the degradation of enforcing againſt his Highneſs the deciſions of a Court of Public Law, and at the ſame time to protect the property of individuals living within the juriſdiction of the Court of Recorder from the violation of a military force. In all Lord Clive's communications to the Nabob on the ſubject of the Ameer Baugh, until his Highneſs's procraſtination had compelled his Lordſhip to fix a period for diſpoſſeſſing his troops of that property, no diſpoſition was felt, and no intention was expreſſed or implied, of employing coercive means for any other purpoſe than that of expelling the armed force employed by the Nabob. It was with aſtoniſhment, therefore, that Lord Clive obſerved the fruitleſs aſſertion of his Highneſs's apprehenſion, leſt his Lordſhip ſhould enter the inner apartments of the Nabob's Palace with an armed force. It is an aſſertion unſupported by any overt act of this Government, unfounded

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in any inference, presumable from Lord Clive's correspondence with the Nabob; denied by the equal course of his Lordship's personal attentions to his Highness; and absolutely contradicted by the uniform moderation and forbearance of the British Government towards its dependants. Lord Clive charged it therefore on the Nabob as an assertion highly disrespectful to himself, malignant in its general aim, and unequivocally false in its facts.

24. With respect to his Highness's personal insinuation, Lord Clive thought it sufficient to repeat, in writing, a verbal message communicated to his Highness on the receipt of his Letters; that the peculiar strain of indelicacy towards his Lordship which pervades those Letters, rendered it indispensably requisite for his Lordship to limit his intercourse and correspondence with his Highness to the mere communication of official facts.

Two letters from the Nabob, dated 6 Dec. 1800; (entered in Cons. 6 Jan. 1801.)

Diary to Cons. 19 Dec. 1800.

25. In considering the Nabob's Letters (noted in the margin) your Honourable Court will trace abundant proof of their being the original production of European writers; and as we were warranted in ascribing the composition of those Papers to no other persons than the Secretaries whom his Highness had engaged in his service, with the permission of this Government, we deemed it expedient to prohibit from attendance at his Highness's Durbar those persons; viz. Mr. W. Abbott and Mr. Richard Yeldham, who appeared to be equally insensible of his Highness's interest and honour, and of the respect due to the Government under whose protection they lived.

From the Nabob, 7 Dec. 1800; in Cons. 6 Jan. 1801.

26. Your Honourable Court will observe, that in a subsequent Letter, his Highness the Nabob disavowed all intention of offering offence, and expressed his desire of retracting any, or all of his injurious assertions. The facility with which his Highness offered this retraction, is a sufficient proof of the little value placed by his Highness on his own assertions; but it is also a sufficient proof of the little reserve with which his Highness advances assertions of the most injurious and offensive nature, without the previous caution of ascertaining authenticity of the facts. We concurred therefore, with Lord Clive, in acquainting his Highness, that as his first Letters had conveyed to our minds an impression very different from that of resentment, so his last Letter was more calculated to confirm than to remove that impression.

27. We have detained your Honourable Court longer on this subject than the importance of it appears to deserve; but we have been desirous of attracting your notice to this correspondence, which contains a very forcible example of the principles and sentiments of the present Nabob of the Carnatic.

28. In our dispatch of the 14th April last, we had the honour of acquainting your Honourable Court, that his Highness had proposed to submit the decision of his disputed accounts with Mr. Lautour to the arbitration of Sir Thomas Strange; but that motives of delicacy towards Sir Thomas's public situation had induced us to discountenance a proposal calculated to anticipate the Recorder's judgment on a case which would in all probability be submitted to the decision of his Court.

29. Sir Thomas himself does not, however, appear to have considered the question in the point of view in which it had appeared to us, but on the contrary, has, at the particular request of his Highness the Nabob, consented to arbitrate the disputed points; as therefore, the Recorder does not consider this to be a question of delicacy, our objections against that mode have ceased, and we have accordingly signified that we no longer object to it.

Cons. 31 Oct. 1800. 25 Nov. 27 Jan. 1801.

30. The evils arising from the total relaxation of the Nabob's Government have been so repeatedly described to your Honourable Court, that we consider it superfluous to repeat the sentiments already expressed by us on that subject. By our correspondence, however, with the Officers commanding the provinces of Tinnevelly and Madura, your Honourable Court will observe the independent authority exercised by his Highness's Amildars, the disrespect shewn to his orders, and the interested combinations for enhancing the value of the articles of life. This unhappy state of the Nabob's authority in the Provinces has compelled us, at the same time that we have been studious to observe the semblance of his Highness's administration, to issue effectual orders for preventing monopolies of grain, no less injurious to your own troops than to the subjects of the Nabob.

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31. The temporary application of these remedies will probably remove the causes of local embarrassment; but as your Honourable Court will observe that these evils have been systematized by the course of the Nabob's Government, you will anticipate the disastrous effects which continue to be produced on the ultimate security pledged to the Company in the Carnatic; and as your Honourable Court will also have too frequent occasion of remarking the inutility of any friendly admonition to the Nabob, it will be obvious to you, that this complicated system of error and obstinacy, of weakness and oppression, can only be removed by a radical reformation of his Highness's Government. Nos. 6, & 7.

34. We have the honour of informing you, that the Kistbundy account of his Highness the Nabob has been adjusted for the year 1800, in conformity to the stipulations of the Treaty of 1792. Conf. 14 Nov. 1800.

[*The subsequent Letters from the Government of Fort St. George, regarding the Nabob and the Affairs of the Carnatic, down to the latest period, are contained in the accompanying Volumes, and in the printed Papers before referred to.*]

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N° 8.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16*th December* 1802.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 19th February 1794.

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* Letter from, in the Political Department, dated 30 Jany 1793.

(37* to 55) Southern Poligars. WE have conſidered the Papers to which theſe paragraphs refer, and we approve the meaſures which you have taken towards an adjuſtment of the diſputes between the Tinivelly Poligars, and towards the ſettlement of that country.

7. The judicious and humane conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell, who had the command of the troops ſent out into the Tinivelly Country, is a ſufficient juſtification of the additional powers with which he was inveſted; and we entirely concur with you, and the Governor General in Council, in the approbation which has been expreſſed of his ſervices on that occaſion.

8. The enquiry which was inſtituted, under your orders, into the charges againſt the Shevagherry Poligar, was conducted in a manner highly honourable to the impartiality and juſtice of the Britiſh character in India; and the ſentence, in conſequence of which the Shevagherry Pollam has been laid open, and the Poligar reſtored to his poſſeſſion after a ſevere admonition, was founded upon thoſe united principles of firmneſs and lenity which are beſt calculated to ſecure the obedience and attachment of ſubjects to a regular Government. With a view to the gradual eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of order among a race of people, whoſe turbulent ſpirit has been much exaſperated by the vexations and exactions of a corrupt and capricious Adminiſtration, we have only to recommend an adherence to the ſame general principles which have directed the conduct of the trial of the Shevagherry Poligar, and have dictated the ſentence which you have executed under the orders of the Government General. Although many difficulties muſt occur at all times to impede the eſtabliſhment of any permanent regulation among the Tinivelly Poligars, the preſent ſtate of our affairs in India, and the aſſignment of the Poligar tribute by the Nabob to your Government, afford a favourable opportunity for the advancement of this object, ſo highly important to the future peace and proſperity of the Southern Diſtricts of the Carnatic; we therefore earneſtly recommend the whole of this ſubject to your immediate and ſerious attention.

9. The abuſes practiſed under the Nabob's management in the collection of the tribute, and the uncertainty of the demands of his Government, continually varying with his own neceſſities, and with the avarice and extortion of his officers, have naturally rendered the Poligars ſuſpicious even of the juſt and reaſonable demands of Government. We are therefore glad to find that you have commenced a ſettlement of the tribute upon fixed and definite principles; and it is of the greateſt importance, that the Poligars ſhould be convinced, that it is the determination of Government to exact nothing from them in future beyond the amount of the tribute ſtipulated in the reſpective engagements, ſo long as they ſhall adhere faithfully on their part to the conditions of the ſettlement which has been concluded with them.

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10. We obſerve with ſatisfaction that you have already made ſome progreſs in a plan for adjuſting the diſputed boundaries, and for removing the Agents of intrigue and corruption from among the Poligars. The correſpondence with Colonel Maxwell and Mr. Torin, furniſhes abundant proof that eſſential ſervice might be rendered both to the intereſts of the Company, and to thoſe of the Poligars, by further meaſures of this nature, and that much ſtill remains to be done for the purpoſe of correcting theſe evils, to which the mutual animoſities between the Poligars themſelves, as well as their frequent rebellions againſt the Government, may in a great meaſure be attributed.

We highly approve, and wiſh to enforce the recommendation contained in the Letter from the Government General of the 10th January laſt, "that the meaſure of "opening the Pollams ſhould be invariably adopted, whenever the Poligars ſhall "be guilty of any offence towards Government, or of any outrage or violence "towards each other." Our object being by gradual meaſures, and without reſorting unneceſſarily to acts of rigour, to reduce their Military power, and to deprive them of the means of reſiſting the force of Government, and of defying the puniſhment of the law, it may perhaps be neceſſary, if every other expedient ſhould fail, to make an example of ſeverity, in order to convince the other Poligars of our determination to ſupport the arrangements we may have occaſion to make; but this ſhould be our laſt reſource, and done under ſuch obvious circumſtances of neceſſity as to juſtify it even in the eyes of the Natives themſelves.

12. We obſerve with concern, by your Conſultations of 5th April 1793, that "the "Tinnevelly Poligars have already ſhewn a diſpoſition to ſwerve from the laſt "ſettlement made by Colonel Maxwell reſpecting their boundaries;"—but as it appears by Colonel Maxwell's correſpondence, that this circumſtance has probably ariſen from their ſuppoſing that Mr. Laudon's appointment might have been intended to ſuperſede the arrangements eſtabliſhed by Colonel Maxwell, we truſt that as ſoon as they are made ſenſible of your determination to ſupport thoſe arrangements in the moſt effectual manner, they will be found ready to fulfil their reſpective agreements with Colonel Maxwell. In the future management of that country, it ſhould be a principal object of your attention to let the Poligars underſtand, that your ſyſtem will not vary with every new appointment of your Executive Officers. To whatever hands you may entruſt the authority of Government, you ſhould be careful to give it ſuch an appearance of vigour, conſiſtency, and ſtability, as may form the moſt advantageous contraſt with the weakneſs and indeciſion of the Nabob's adminiſtration.

13. Before we quit this ſubject, it is neceſſary to obſerve, that we agree with you in the opinion you have formed on the conduct of Mr. Torin, the late Collector of Poligar Peſheuſh, as ſtated in the paragraph to which we are now replying.

(118.) Noticing the Nabob's punctuality in the obſervance of his pecuniary engagements, under the Treaty of 12th July 1792.

26. The information contained in this paragraph cannot be otherwiſe than highly pleaſing to us.

28. Your ſhort Letter, in the Political Department of the 5th February 1793, needs no particular reply. It is neceſſary, however, we ſhould mention, that we have inſpected the ſtatement referred to in the 2d paragraph of the Revenues of the Nabob's Country, under the aſſumption, a corrected Copy of which was tranſmitted by the Roſe, and are ſenſible of the zeal and integrity which has been manifeſted by our Servants in the Revenue line during that period.

(48.*) Adviſing, that the Nabob has completed the payment of his monthly Kiſt to the date of the preſent Diſpatch.

44. The information contained in this paragraph is highly acceptable to us.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 2 May 1793.

48. We cannot but obſerve, from the language of ſeveral of the Letters that have been lately addreſſed to your Government by the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, that they bear the evident marks of having been written with the aid, if not by the advice of Europeans; and we have conſequently the greateſt reaſon to apprehend, that the rules we have ſtrongly and repeatedly inculcated for the prevention of ſuch interference have not been duly enforced.

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49. To this ſubject, therefore, we again direct your particular attention, and poſitively enjoin, that ſuch meaſures may be adopted as ſhall effectually prevent the continuance of an intercourſe that is not leſs injurious to the real intereſts of the *Nabob* and of the *Rajah*, than it obviouſly is to our own.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 10th June 1795.

(Paras. 38. to 42.*) As to the appropriation of the arrears of Poligar Peſhcuſh, collected ſince the ſurrender of the aſſumption and claim of Veucatah Soubiah.

7. As the arrears of Poligar Peſhcuſh were collected by the means of the detachment under Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell ſince the ſurrender of the aſſumption, and ſubſequent to the concluſion of the late Treaty with the Nabob of the 30th July 1792, we conſent that the ſame ſhall be accounted for with his Highneſs, without any deduction being made from the groſs receipt, on account of the extraordinary expences of that detachment, although we might reaſonably have contended, that a part of that expence ſhould be defrayed by him:—We therefore direct, that, agreeably to the Nabob's requeſt of the 27th May 1792 and 8th Auguſt 1793, and to the engagement of General Medows, his Highneſs's proportion, or 1-5th of the amount of the ſaid arrears of Poligar Peſhcuſh, for the Fuſly years 1200 and 1201, he paid to Veucata Scobiah.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 20 Sep. 1793.

(50. to 55.) Referring to the Book Packet for the Report of the Gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the accounts between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot; together with copy of the Opinions and Remarks of the Board on the whole ſubject.

14. The Report referred to in theſe paragraphs of the Gentlemen appointed to inveſtigate the Account between the Company and the Nabob of Arcot, having been left in the Scorpion Packet, we direct that another copy be tranſmitted to us by the firſt conveyance, and of the Papers which accompanied it. We have peruſed the letter upon this ſubject from Meſſrs. Woolf and Place, of the 1ſt July 1793, together with the ſeparate Account Current prepared by them, between the Nabob and the Company, by which there appears a balance due from his Highneſs of pagodas 35,06, 135. 20. 17. together with the Opinion and Remarks of your Board on the before-mentioned Report, entered on your Conſultations of the 16th July 1793; but as we may ſhortly expect a final Report of the Committee appointed by the Governor General and Council to inveſtigate the Nabob's Accounts with the Company, with the deciſion or award of the Supreme Government, to which the Nabob has declared his readineſs to conform, any obſervations from us upon this ſubject would be premature.

(58.) Noticing the Nabob's punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſts.

21. The information in this paragraph is peculiarly pleaſing to us.

(8. and 9.*) New Cavalry Debt; and pointing out an error in reference to the Court's orders in this reſpect.

40. It was the 94th paragraph of our Diſpatch of the 8th April 1789, to which we meant to refer you on the ſubject of the Nabob's New Cavalry debt. We are aware, however, that by the late Treaty with his Highneſs, the direction therein contained is rendered nugatory; nor can we give any orders on the ſubject of this debt, until we receive the determination or award of the Governor General and Council upon the Accounts now before them (which have been alluded to in a preceding paragraph) reſpecting the amount of his Highneſs's other debts. In addition to the amount which the Nabob ſtands indebted to the Company on account of this New Cavalry Debt, we direct, that you add the ſums which have been paid on his account to Mr. Burrows, Mr. Macaliſter, Mr. Stephenſon, the late Mr. Redhead, Major Davidſon, and Major Martinz, agreeably to the orders contained in the before-mentioned 94th paragraph of our Public Letter of the 8th April 1789.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 18 Feb. 1794.

(49.) Noticing, that the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjour have hitherto obſerved the greateſt punctuality in the diſcharge of their reſpective Kiſts.

49. Information ſimilar to that contained in this paragraph, will ever be pleaſing to us.

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* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 25 July 1794.

(12. and 13.*). Relative to the improper conduct of the Rajah of Ramnad, in exercising the moſt ſevere oppreſſion over his people, and in taking up arms againſt the Cherokar of Shevagunga, and calling to his aſſiſtance ſome of the Tinnevelly Poligars.

55. The diſaſtrous conſequences of the hoſtile conduct of the Rajah of Ramnad againſt the Cherokar, or Miniſter of Shevagunga, as mentioned in your advices and proceedings, but more particularly in the latter, have given us very great concern. And we obſerved what is ſtated in your ſubſequent Diſpatch of the 29th September laſt, that it is impoſſible to apply any effectual remedy to the general evil, ſo long as a divided authority over the Poligar Countries ſhall be permitted to exiſt.

56. Before, however, we proceed to diſcuſs the nature and extent of the authority already veſted in the Company, under exiſting Treaties with the Nabob of Arcot relative to the Carnatic, we ſhall briefly recite ſome remarkable inſtances of the effect which an undefined, or rather a double authority, ſeems to have had upon your Councils, and thoſe of the Supreme Government, during the exiſtence of the late troubles. *You* deem it neceſſary that ſome deciſive ſteps ſhould be taken for the maintenance of the *Company's Authority* over the Ramnad Rajah. *The Bengal Government* are equally convinced of the neceſſity of taking decided ſteps for ſupporting *the Authority of the Nabob*. The *Board of Revenue* feel the want of a *controuling* authority *ſomewhere*. Upon the poſitive refuſal of the Rajah to comply with your directions for a ſuſpenſion of duties on grain, you procure an order from the *Nabob* to that effect, as though you expected the Rajah would yield that obedience to the nominal authority, without poſſeſſing the power of coercion which he had refuſed to an Authority armed with the means of compulſion. The contending parties are deſired by you to refer their diſputes to the *arbitration of the Company*; and almoſt immediately after, the Governor General in Council directs the Rajah of Ramnad to ſubmit his claim to the Shevagunga Country, to the *deciſion of the Nabob*: From all which we are thoroughly convinced, that nothing but one uniform ſyſtem of Government, under one defined authority, can render the Poligars uſeful as tributaries, and the inhabitants obedient as ſubjects; and that this muſt be brought about by diſarming thoſe Tributaries, which (in the opinion of the late Collector, Mr. Laudon, whoſe death we lament, as having been a valuable Servant) will raiſe the Provinces from a ſtate of wretchedneſs to a ſtate of proſperity, and naturally cauſe all parties to look up to the Company's Government alone for an adjuſtment of their differences.

57. It having been aſſerted, under the authority of the Governor General and Council, that though the exiſting evils are to be lamented, "our right over this "deſcription of people (the Poligars) is too limited to admit of our applying the "means that would be effectual to correct them," it becomes neceſſary to take a curſory view of the relative ſituations of the Nabob and the Company; and whether the latter have acquired a right, under exiſting agreements, to interfere in his internal management, ſo far as reſpects the Poligar countries.

58. We are ready to admit that Mahomed Ally is the lawful Nabob of the Carnatic; at the ſame time we muſt obſerve, that he acquired that title by our means, and has been, and is now, ſupported in it by our authority; nor have we the ſmalleſt intention of withdrawing that ſupport; but it muſt be remembered, that the ſword, that moſt prominent and eſſential mark of Sovereignty, is excluſively in the hands of the Company. The Nabob can form no alliance, either offenſive or defenſive, with Foreign Powers. Even in the laſt Treaty with Tippoo Sultaun, who had invaded the Carnatic, he is merely recogniſed as the Friend and Ally of the Company, and under their protection.

59. Before we ſpeak of the Treaty with the Nabob of the 12th July 1792, by which he aſſigns over to the Company the Peſhcuſh or Tribute, payable by the Poligars, we ſhall advert to the Treaty of the 24th February 1787, which ſtipulated That in caſe his Highneſs ſhould have occaſion for any number of Troops for the *ſecurity and collection of his Revenues*, the ſupport of his authority, or the good *order and government of his dominions*, the Company ſhould furniſh a ſufficient *number for that purpoſe*, on public repreſentation being made by his Highneſs to the Preſident in Council of Fort St. George, of the neceſſity of employing ſuch a

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force, and the objects to be obtained thereby; and the additional expence attending the march of such troops, was to be discharged by the Nabob.

60. In our Political Dispatch of the 19th May 1790, we took occasion to remark on the great stress which had been laid upon the right the Nabob had acquired under that Treaty, of demanding Military assistance, whenever he should see occasion. The Company, we observed, were certainly bound to assist his Highness with troops for the purposes set forth in the Treaty; but if the Company, we further observed, were not to be the ultimate judges of the propriety of *complying* with such requisition, the Article would never have bound the Nabob to make public representations to your Board of the necessity of employing such force, and the object to be obtained thereby; so that, under the fair and natural construction of this Treaty, no troops could march against any of his subjects or tributaries, without the Government being previously convinced of the propriety and necessity of the measure. And this explanation of the Treaty of 1787 was given on occasion of his soliciting troops against one of those very Poligars, whose Peshcush or Tribute he has since assigned over to the Company.

61. But what, in reality, was the nature and extent of the authority exercised by the Nabob over these Poligars, both previous and subsequent to this Treaty? It was scarcely felt among them, and, with all the exertions he could make, it is a fact recorded and incontrovertable, that the sum he was able to collect from them on account of their stipulated Peshcush, in the course of seven years, did not exceed the amount collected by the Company, under the Assignment, in less than Two Years.

62. Under this shadow of authority possessed by the Nabob over these Poligars, receiving a small and precarious Revenue, collected at a heavy expence, the Nabob, by the 5th Article of the Treaty of the 12th July 1792, most advantageously for himself, assigned over to the Company the Tribute or Peshcush payable by certain Poligars, which was taken at their full amount, as part of his subsidy, and which Peshcush or Tribute was to be collected by the Company, at *their own expence and risk*, without charging the Nabob either with *the expences attending the Collection*, or with *any deficiencies that might arise thereon*.—The Nabob's *Sovereignty* over the said Poligars is recognized by the 6th Article, and the Company engage, to the utmost of their power, and *consistently with the realization of the Tribute or Peshcush from them*, to enforce the allegiance and submission of the said Poligars to the said Nabob, in all customary ceremonies, and in furnishing the Poligar Peons, according to established custom, for the Collection of the Revenues, &c.; and all acts of Authority are to be exercised in the Nabob's name.—It is difficult, however, to conceive for what purpose the words, "and in furnishing the Poligar Peons, according "to established custom, *for the Collection of the Revenues*," were introduced into the Treaty, since the Collection of the Revenue is by the preceding Article entirely assigned to the Company.

63. Divested of the sword, and relinquishing the power of collecting a Revenue, it is not eaiy to define what rights of Sovereignty, contended for by the Nabob with so much zeal and jealousy, remain behind—They cannot perhaps be more aptly described than in the words of the Treaty, *Customary Ceremonies*. The nominal Sovereignty of the Nabob over the Poligars we do not attempt to deny; at the same time we are only bound to preserve it so far as may be consistent with the realization of the Tribute which he has thus assigned over to us; and, of the many circumstances which have a tendency materially to affect that object in the Districts under the Poligars may be mentioned the following:—Their keeping up a Military Force, by which they are enabled to make war, or commit depredations, as their local interests or their passions may lead them, upon each other:—Their adoption of measures, whether of Finance or internal regulation, which have a natural tendency to impoverish their treasuries, and prevent the regular payment of the Peshcush made over to the Company:—Their committing acts of cruelty and oppression on the inhabitants.—These must ever have a tendency to depopulate a country, and of course affect the Revenue; and, if we have not the power of applying a remedy in these and similar cases, it is evident that we shall ultimately lose that Revenue, which we have acquired the right of collecting; and thus the Treaty will become not only nugatory in as far as it

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respects the proportion of the Nabob's subsidy to be received from the Poligars, but a considerable annual loss will likewise accrue to the Company, so long as the before-mentioned abuses are suffered to exist.

64. We shall here collect, into one point of view, such parts of your Records as have principally led to the present discussion, and which have convinced us of the necessity so forcibly urged by the Bengal Government and by yourselves, of adopting some decisive measures for the better government of the Districts under the several Poligars.

LETTER from Mr. Landon; 29th July 1793.

"——However successful I may have been in collecting the Peshcush of the Poligars of this Province for the present year, and in preventing open acts of hostility among them, for punctuality in the payment of their tributes, or for refraining from interrupting the public peace *until they are again disarmed*, as they were formerly by Mahomed Ishof, and also their obedience and punctuality further secured *by their being placed under the controul of one authority.*——"

REPORT of the Revenue Board; 15th February 1794.

"The irregularity and oppressions committed by the Poligars, as detailed in the Collector's proceedings, *and the want of a controuling authority to restrain them from such abuse of power, and acts of wanton cruelty and injustice,* are too evident to need any arguments from us.

"The endeavours used by Mr. Landon (the late Collector) for conciliating the disputes between the Rajah of Ramnad and the Minister of Shevagunga, appeared to have been judicious, though we were sorry *they did not produce the desired effect.* Besides these gross prevarications and neglect of the Collector's requisitions relative to their differences, it would appear *that they have, on every occasion, shewn great disrespect to his situation and authority.*

"Adverting to these circumstances, *and to the present refractory state of the other Poligars*, and the variety of dissentions which prevail among them, to the great inconvenience of the inhabitants, *and ruin of the Country*, we were of opinion that *decisive measures* should be adopted for checking the disorders complained of.

"We have received from Mr. Landon much detailed information on the two Marawa Provinces, and the circumstances therein represented afford additional proofs *of the greatest anarchy, and the total want of good government in the District*; and the necessity for placing the Poligars *under* the controul of *one uniform* authority, without which the *Country must be exposed to the greatest misfortunes.*"

LETTER from Mr. Landon; 10th December 1793.

"The many disputes which are recorded during the month of November will shew the Board the irregularities that prevail, as well on the borders of the *Marrawa Provinces* as *among the Tinnevelly Pollams*, attended by this lamentable circumstance; *that almost invariably the defenceless Inhabitants alone suffer by the dissentions between their Masters.* The armed Parties, who are employed on these occasions, appear cautiously to avoid meeting to settle their pretensions by their courage, but confine their exploits to *cutting the banks of Tanks, driving off the cattle, shutting up watercourses, and destroying the crops*; a species of warfare that *entails ruin and famine upon the Cultivators of the land.*

"Nothing short of *disarming the Tributaries* will once more *raise these Provinces into prosperity*. The measures now in agitation of disarming the Tributaries, will tend considerably towards the completion of this desirable object, and will naturally cause all parties to look up to Government alone for an adjustment of their differences.

Mr. Landon then proceeds to shew the wretched state of the Poligar Countries; from which (says he) the inhabitants would doubtless speedily emerge *under the softering hand of a mild and just Government.*"

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MINUTE of the Board on the above; 23d December 1793.

" The Board remark, that the circumſtances detailed by Mr. Langdon afford an " additional proof of the *neceſſity of an uniform Syſtem of Government being eſtabliſhed* " *in the Narrawa Provinces.*"

LETTER from Mr. Landon; 20th January 1794.

" On the 12th of December (referring to his Diary) is recorded a mode of " puniſhment but too common in the Marawa and Poligar Countries, as indeed I " believe in moſt Governments which are purely Hindoo: it is that of amputating " limbs for the atonement of crimes. Nature ſhudders at the ſight of the muti- " lated and famiſhed objects that ſometimes preſent themſelves, who have fallen " victims to this barbarous and impolitic practice. *It is much to be wiſhed that it* " *may not be conſidered beneath the dignity of Government, by timely interference, to put a* " *ſtop to it in future.*"

LETTER from Mr. Landon, 16th February 1794; wherein he mentions three inſtances in which the Ramnad Rajah has declined a compliance with the Orders of Government, communicated to him officially within 12 Months:

" Unmindful of the indulgence of Government, in making a conſiderable re- " duction in his Peſhcuſh, in order to conſult his eaſe, and to relieve him from the " pretence of neceſſity for oppreſſing the inhabitants of his country, the Rajah of " Ramnad *has evinced no diſpoſition hitherto to merit ſuch an act of beneficence, or even* " *to ſhew that he is ſenſible of the favour conferred upon him.*"

Conſultations, 2d June 1794; contain an account of an action between the Ramnad and Shevagunga people, wherein the former loſt ſix companies of Regular Sepoys, and a ſix-pounder.

Letter from Mr. Macleod, 22d June; relating a dreadful ſlaughter made at Paunageody, *where there were ſeen above 400 heads and headleſs bodies.* This maſſacre was committed by one of the Murdas of Shevagunga.

Letter from Colonel Martinz, 26th June 1794; adviſing, that the Letter from Government, *ordering a ceſſation of hoſtilities, had produced no effect on* the Ramnad Rajah.

LETTER from Colonel Martinz; 30th June 1794.

" The warfare and hoſtilities are for the preſent ſtopped, but the many points in " diſpute which have been and always will be the occaſion of wrangling between " theſe two Rebels, remain unſettled, *and which never can be ſettled except by the in-* " *terference of Government through the Collector.*"

65. After the recital of ſuch ſtrong and uncontrovertible evidence of the miſerable effects produced by a divided authority in the Poligar Diſtricts, it is impoſſible for us to heſitate a moment in coming to a decided opinion, that the authority of the Company, ſole and undivided, ought to be ſtrenuouſly exerted in applying a remedy to ſuch accumulated evils. Your Orders of the 3d May and 3d June 1793, referred to in the Report of the Revenue Board of the 20th September 1793, for aſcertaining the preciſe diſtinctions between the power reſerved to the Nabob by the Treaty of 12th July 1792, and that veſted in the Company, ſeem to have been productive of nothing but complaint upon complaint " of the inefficient authority, " and total want of ſubordination in the Diſtrict;" and the Collector and Mr. Landon early appriſed you, that the obedience and punctuality of the Poligars could be no otherwiſe ſecured than by their being diſarmed, and placed under the controul of one authority. If further evidence were wanting, in addition to what has already been recited of the effects produced by the double ſyſtem of management, and by your definition thereof, we need only refer to the following paſſage of a Letter, dated the 21ſt June 1794, from Colonel Martinz, reſiding at Ramnaud:—" The " Rajah diſregards the Nabob's authority, and the authority of the Company; he

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" only acknowledges as far as it relates to the Peiſhcuſh. Thus he conſiders himſelf " under no controul, and acts accordingly."

66. Upon the whole, therefore, after having given to this important ſubject every degree of deliberation which it merits, as well with reſpect to the power veſted in us, under expreſs ſtipulations, as with reſpect to the degree of authority reſerved to the Nabob over the Poligars; and reflecting alſo, that, by our determination, we neither wreſt from his Highneſs one ſingle prerogative which it was in his power to exerciſe, or which he did actually exerciſe over thoſe people, in virtue of this nominal Sovereignty, either previous or ſubſequent to the late Treaty; nor add one inch of territory to our poſſeſſion, or a ſingle pagoda to our Treaſury: we have reſolved to empower you, upon the ſole authority of the Company, to take ſuch meaſures, from time to time, with the approbation of the Governor General and Council, as ſhall be deemed expedient, conſiſtent with the ſituation of affairs; on the receipt of this diſpatch, for diſarming the Poligars; for puniſhing the refractory; for adjuſting their diſputed claims; and for the introduction of ſuch a ſyſtem of internal arrangement as ſhall have a tendency to reſtore theſe diſtreſſed Provinces from their preſent ſtate of anarchy and miſery to a ſtate of ſubordination and proſperity.

67. It were to be wiſhed, that, upon your repreſentation of the abſolute neceſſity we are under of preſcribing this line of conduct for the Poligar Tributaries, his Highneſs's acquieſcence could be obtained herein; but from the tenor of ſome of his late letters upon record, this acquieſcence is more to be deſired than expected. We can only, therefore, in caſe of his refuſal, direct you to take the moſt effectual means to counteract his endeavours to thwart the execution of theſe orders, which cannot but be conſidered as diſintereſted on our part, as highly eſſential to the happineſs of thouſands, as contributing to the peace and proſperity of the country, and therefore as ultimately beneficial to the real and permanent intereſts of the Nabob.

(15.) Adviſing of the Nabob and Rajah having completed their payments to the Company for the preſent Revenue Year.

69. We have repeatedly expreſſed our ſatisfaction at this kind of information.

EXTRACT of the Court's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 6 April 1796.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 18 Oct. 1794.

(*Par. 2.) Ramnad.—Para. 3. Every neceſſary degree of attention has been given to your advices and proceedings in the Political and Revenue Departments, relative to the conduct of the Rajah of Ramnaud. From what is ſtated in our Political Diſpatch of the 10th June laſt, you will be prepared to receive our approbation of the meaſures that have been taken againſt this refractory Chief, particularly of your reſolution of the 27th January 1795, for his depoſition; and we are pleaſed to find that the ſame was effected in the moſt ſatisfactory manner, and to the credit of all the parties concerned therein. With reſpect to the ſucceſſion to the Rajahſhip of Ramnad, we have every reaſon to expect, from the previous examination you had directed to be made, that the ſame will be ſettled agreeably to the laws of inheritance in that country, or to ancient uſage.

4. In our before-mentioned diſpatch of the 10th June 1795, we entered ſo fully into the diſcuſſion of the relative ſituation of the Company and the Nabob of Arcot, under the Treaty of 1792, with reſpect to the Poligar countries, and ſo clearly defined the nature of the authority thereby veſted in the Company, that we have little to add thereto in conſequence of the late agreement entered into with his Highneſs relative to the Ramnaud Country, except to obſerve, that though our right to interfere effectually in ſuch caſes, was, in our opinion, ſufficiently apparent, and therefore required not any ſuch formal act to enable us to exerciſe it, it ſerves as an additional proof, if ſuch were wanted, of the neceſſity of eſtabliſhing an undivided power in thoſe countries, and that a thorough reform could not be made, or any ſyſtem of regular Government introduced, but through the means of our own Servants. Seeing therefore no reaſon to depart from the opinion we have already ſo deliberately given upon this ſubject, we have only to repeat and enforce the directions contained in the 66th and 67th paragraphs of our before-mentioned diſpatch.

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5. Although we do not see the neceſſity of the Nabob's conſent to the meaſures neceſſary to be adopted for the relief of the Ramnaud diſtrict being ſignified by a formal inſtrument, and therefore avoid, as unneceſſary, a diſcuſſion of the ſeveral articles it contains, we muſt remark, that the Nabob appears to be ſtill anxious for the preſervation of certain Sovereign rights, ſaid to be reſerved to him under the Treaty of 1792. We have already given a full and explicit opinion on this point in our Letter before mentioned.

6. Although it is not our intention, as before obſerved, to enter into a minute diſcuſſion of every Article of the late Agreement, we muſt remark, that the 4th Article, ſo far as it has in view an increaſe of Tribute, is totally repugnant to the ſpirit of the Treaty of 1792, by which the Poligar's Tribute, in order to ſecure them from future unjuſtifiable exactions, was unalterably fixed, according to a Schedule annexed thereto; except it ſhould appear on future enquiry that they ought, *by virtue of any exiſting lawful engagement*, to pay a larger ſum. The Governor General and Council, in anſwer to the late appeal made to them by the Nabob on the ſucceſſion to the Rajahſhip of Calaſtry, following the ſame obvious conſtruction of the Treaty, have explicitly declared to his Highneſs, that the demiſe of a Poligar or Zemindar, of any deſcription, could not authorize an enhancement of the amount of the Tribute fixed by the Treaty; and that if any increaſe could be allowed, it muſt be demanded upon the principles mentioned at the time the Treaty was ſettled.—The 9th Article of the Agreement, which gives to the Nabob the reſidue of each year's collections of the Ramnaud diſtrict, after the payment of certain outgoings, is equally repugnant to the letter and ſpirit of the Treaty of 1792.

(* 14 to 18.) Succeſſion to the Rajahſhip of Calaſtry.

18. Under the doubts mentioned in theſe paragraphs, we approve of your having ſubmitted the Nabob's demand for the payment of a Nuzzer from the ſucceſſor to the late Rajah of Caluſtry to the opinion of the Governor General and Council, who have written to us on the ſubject. It appears that his Highneſs's claim was not confined to a Peſhcuſh or Nuzzer, but extended not only alſo to an increaſe of Tribute, but likewiſe to a reſumption of certain Talooks held by the deceaſed Rajah, with an intention of including them in his own Khalſa poſſeſſions; and we approve of the anſwer which the Governor General returned to his Highneſs's application, in which a decided negative is given to the two latter claims, as incompatible with the conditions of the Treaty of 1792. Although his Highneſs's right to demand a Nuzzerannah from the new Rajah of Calaſtry on his acceſſion has been admitted, on the ground of eſtabliſhed uſage in Hindoſtan, which preſcribes this acknowledgment from a vaſſal to his Sovereign, yet we truſt, for the reaſons urged to the Nabob by Sir John Shore, it has been finally adjuſted by the payment of a very trifling ſum. For his Highneſs's expectations in this reſpect, as inferred from his Letter to the Governor General of the 3d of March 1795, of receiving two lacks and an half of pagodas, being nearly four-and-twenty times the amount of the ſtated Peſhcuſh under the before-mentioned Treaty, are not only highly unreaſonable, but totally inadmiſſible.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 4 Mar. 1795.

(*7.) No proſpect of reſtraining the turbulent diſpoſition of the Tributaries of the Carnatic, and inſpiring them with a juſt ſenſe of their duty and allegiance, but by a prompt and vigorous exertion of power, to reduce thoſe who prove refractory.

31. You are already in poſſeſſion of our ſentiments upon this ſubject; and we truſt, with you, that by purſuing a ſtrict line of conduct in the exemplary puniſhment of the offenders, the miſchief complained of will be effectually eradicated, and the authority of the Company's Government become every where reſpected throughout the Carnatic.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 23 April 1795.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 31ſt Auguſt 1796.

* Paragraphs (13 to 18.) Nabob's claims on the ſucceſſion of the new Rajah of Calaſtry.

4. The general ſubject of the Nabob's right to demand payment of a Nuzzer on the ſucceſſion of any Tributary Rajah or Poligar, has been already diſcuſſed in our Political Diſpatch

* Letter in Political Department; dated 2 Oct. 1795.

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Diſpatch of the 6th April laſt; and, for the reaſons that have been aſſigned we approve of the propoſition, that a ſum, not exceeding one lack of rupees, ſhould be paid by the Rajah of Calaſtry to the Nabob, as a Nuzzer upon his inveſtiture.—It were to be wiſhed, however, that the propoſal of the Government General, limiting the Nuzzer to be paid in future to fifty gold Mohurs for every lack of rupees to the extent of the Jumma, could be adopted as a fixed principle; otherwiſe, as ſuggeſted by Lord Hobart, the right may be exerciſed in a manner incompatible with the regular diſcharge of the Tribute payable to the Company. And we therefore recommend the mode ſuggeſted by the Governor General and Council to your adoption.

* Political Letter, from Fort St. George; dated 24 Oct. 1795.

Paragraphs (2 to 13.*) Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore.

13. We were greatly concerned at the intelligence, that the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore had deviated from their engagements with the Company, by granting aſſignments upon the diſtricts that were actually mortgaged to the Company as a ſecurity for the payment of their annual ſubſidy, for the protection afforded them. It appears by the papers which accompanied your diſpatch of the 25th February laſt, that the Rajah has acknowledged this infraction of the Treaty under his own hand. But you have not furniſhed us with any proof of ſuch infraction on the part of the Nabob; though, after the poſitive manner in which you have communicated the information, we have no reaſon to doubt of the fact. It does not appear, however, even if the moſt undeniable proofs had been laid before us, that we ſhould be ſtrictly juſtified, under the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1792, in aſſuming the collection of the Revenues of the Diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule, N° 2. annexed to the Treaty. From the baneful conſequences, however, which are likely to follow to the countries upon which theſe aſſignments have been iſſued, and which muſt tend greatly to weaken, if not to annihilate the Company's ſecurity, we ſincerely lament that the Nabob could not be prevailed upon to adopt the modification of the Treaty propoſed by you upon his acceſſion, founded upon principles of ſound policy, humanity, and juſtice. We are ſo thoroughly convinced of the neceſſity of this arrangement, that we authorize you to renew the propoſition in our name; and you will render a moſt acceptable ſervice to the Company, ſhould you by addreſs, conciliation, and perſuaſion, be ſucceſsful in procuring his Highneſs's conſent thereto. And as at the concluſion of the Treaty of 1792, the late Nabob agreed with Lord Cornwallis, that his debt to the Company at that time ſhould be examined into by proper perſons appointed for that purpoſe, and that he would abide by his Lordſhip's ultimate award, or the award of the Governor General and Council, we are willing to conſent, if his Highneſs's acquieſcence in the propoſed arrangement cannot be otherwiſe obtained, to exonerate him from the whole of that demand, provided he will ſurrender to the Company's management the Diſtricts named in the Schedule before mentioned.

15. We were much ſurprized that any objection ſhould have been ſtarted on the part of the Nabob to the validity of his debt to the Company, under the denomination of the New Cavalry Loan, or debt due by the Nabob to the Officers of that corps, amounting, by an account you have tranſmitted to us, to the principal ſum of pagodas (7,20,598) ſeven lacks twenty thouſand five hundred and ninety-eight. On referring to former proceedings on this ſubject, we find that in 1780, the late Nabob repreſented the hardſhip of the caſe of his Cavalry Officers to the Madras Government, requeſting Company's Bonds might be granted them, and promiſing an aſſignment of Country till the whole ſhould be diſcharged. The whole amount due on this account was not at that time aſcertained; but as the Nabob iſſued his Bonds to the amount before-mentioned, which are depoſited in your Treaſury, and which muſt be conſidered as a moſt ſubſtantial evidence of the validity of the debt, it is moſt unreaſonable to expect that the Company ſhould bear the burthen of a debt contracted by his Highneſs, and liquidated by the Company purely for his accommodation. It would be extremely deſirable therefore, and an act of juſtice on his part, if his Highneſs could be prevailed upon to diſcharge this debt out of the Funds which there is every reaſon to ſuppoſe he became poſſeſſed of upon the death of his Father, or to make ſome arrangement for its gradual liquidation.

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16. The next point for our conſideration is the preſent ſtate of the Carnatic and the Tanjore Country, occaſioned by uſurious loans for Tuncaws and aſſignments upon the Revenue, and the mode to be adopted, for putting an end to a practice which our prohibitory and repeated orders have hitherto not been able to effect. That they who have amaſſed wealth in our ſervice, or under our protection, ſhould, to increaſe that wealth, become parties in meaſures which are not only contrary to our expreſs directions, but which have a natural tendency to reduce whole provinces to miſery and wretchedneſs; and finally, to ſacrifice the deareſt intereſts of thoſe under whoſe auſpices their fortunes have been acquired, is a matter of moſt ſerious concern. But as the evil is great, the remedy muſt be ſtrong; we therefore authorize you to follow the line preſcribed in Lord Hobart's Minute of the 24th November 1795, and direct, that in every caſe where, according to your belief (which you ſhall ratify upon oath) any ſervant of the Company, or perſon living under the Company's protection, ſhall, in defiance of our orders, be in future concerned directly or indirectly in any loan or other money tranſaction with any of the Native Powers, (unleſs with the knowledge and expreſs permiſſion of Government) or ſhall in virtue *of Tuncaws or aſſignments already iſſued for paſt loans*, be engaged directly or indirectly in the receipt or collection of any part of the revenues of the Carnatic or Tanjore, in conſequence of money already lent to the Nabob and the Rajah, in defiance of our repeated orders and regulations, ſuch ſervant of the Company, or perſon living under the Company's protection, ſhall be called before the Council Board, and examined upon oath touching ſuch ſuppoſed loan or money tranſaction; and in the event of ſuch ſervant of the Company, or other perſon living under the Company's protection, being found guilty of a breach of our orders and regulations in this reſpect, or refuſing to anſwer ſuch queſtions as may be put to him, or not anſwering ſatisfactorily ſo as to exculpate himſelf from all concern directly or indirectly in ſuch loan or money tranſaction, or not producing his books, if called upon ſo to do, for the purpoſe of their being inſpected by a Committee, who ſhall be ſworn not to divulge the contents thereof, except ſuch parts as ſhall be evidence of ſuch nefarious tranſactions, he ſhall be ſent to Europe by the firſt opportunity.

17. The ſame method of proceeding muſt be obſerved with reſpect to ſuch of his Majeſty's Officers as ſhall be ſuſpected of having been concerned directly or indirectly in ſimilar tranſactions, reporting the reſult thereof to the Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in India, who will receive inſtructions from His Majeſty's Miniſters upon the ſubject.

18. We are aware that endeavours may be uſed to defeat the purpoſe of theſe directions; but as we are ſenſible of the abſolute neceſſity of them, we exhort you to proceed with firmneſs in the execution of them, relying upon our approbation and ſupport.

19. We obſerve that the Nabob has declared his determination not to acquieſce in the arrangement propoſed in our Political Diſpatch of the 10th June 1795, for removing the evils occaſioned by the preſent divided ſyſtem of Government in the Poligar Countries; but as we are convinced of the neceſſity of that arrangement, you will follow the directions upon that ſubject contained in our before-mentioned Diſpatch, and in our Letter of the 6th April 1796.

20. We have upon this occaſion written Letters to the Nabob of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore, copies whereof are incloſed. You will cauſe theſe Letters to be preſented in the uſual manner.

To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, Omdut ul Mulk, Ummeer ul Hind, Aſoph Dowlah, Anaverdeen Cawn Behader, Zupher Jung, Seppa Salar, Soubardar of the Carnatic.

To the Nabob of Arcot.

1. We have received your Highneſs's Letter, dated Chepauk Houſe, the 22d October 1795, containing the melancholy tidings of the death of your venerable Father the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudet, and that in conſequence, your Highneſs had ſucceeded to the Government of the Carnatic. We ſincerely condole with your

VII. Highneſs on the loſs you have ſuſtained: at the ſame time we offer your Highneſs our unfeigned congratulations upon your acceſſion to the Muſnud, in virtue of the
N° 8. Treaty of 1792, and aſſure you of our unalterable friendſhip and regard.

2. It was with great concern we received the intelligence, that your Highneſs had made ſome objection to the modification of the Treaty of 1792, propoſed by Lord Hobart, upon your Highneſs's acceſſion. That your Highneſs had the option to accede to, or reject the propoſal made to you by Lord Hobart, for a modification of the Treaty of 1792, we readily admit; but permit us to obſerve, that the leading features of that Treaty are, protection on the one ſide, and ſecurity for the payment of a fixed ſubſidy on the other.

The Company, by fulfilling this important condition of the Treaty on their part, and in conſtantly maintaining a large army, the expences of which have conſiderably increaſed ſince the Treaty was concluded, are peculiarly intereſted in whatever concerns your Highneſs's proſperity, or the proſperity of your Country; and cannot poſſibly view with indifference any meaſures which have a tendency to depreciate the revenues which have been ſpecifically aſſigned as a ſecurity for the ſubſidy, to the extent of their being rendered inadequate to the ſecurity for which they have been pledged. It muſt be obvious to your Highneſs, that we allude to the practice of negociating uſurious loans for Tunaws on the revenues, and which, if extended to the diſtricts named in the Schedule annexed to the Treaty, muſt be conſidered by every impartial judge as a deviation from the Treaty, and of a tendency to leſſen, if not to annihilate, the value of the Company's ſecurity. In this obſervation, it is far from our intention to produce any unpleaſant ſenſation in the breaſt of your Highneſs:—at the ſame time, permit us to obſerve, that if the propoſed modification of the Treaty of 1792 could be ſo arranged, as to be made unobjectionable to your Highneſs, every poſſible cauſe of difference between your Highneſs and the Company in future would be avoided.

We have, therefore, directed Lord Hobart to enter upon another negociation with your Highneſs for this purpoſe; and we in the moſt earneſt manner entreat your Highneſs to lend a favourable ear to the propoſition, ſo evidently calculated for the eaſe and advantage of both Parties. In the adoption of the arrangement, your Highneſs will afford an early and unequivocal manifeſtation of your regard for the Company and the Britiſh nation. Should you unfortunately not be induced to accede thereto, we ſhall not ceaſe to lament that your acceſſion ſhould be marked by a diſinclination to attend to the firſt repreſentation which your Friends, the Company, have had occaſion to make to your Highneſs; nor, permit us to obſerve, is it our wiſh alone that your Highneſs adopt the propoſed arrangement, but we have reaſon to know it is alſo moſt ardently deſired by the confidential Miniſters of our Illuſtrious Sovereign.

Given under our Great Seal, in the City of London, this thirty-firſt day of Auguſt, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix.

L. S.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 4th October 1797.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; 25 February 1796.

(Paras. 60 to 71 *) Propoſed modification of the Treaty with the Nabob of Arcot of 1792 and relative to the application to the Nabob for payment of the New Cavalry Debt.

10. The ſubjects noticed in theſe paragraphs will be replied to in a ſeparate Diſpatch.

(73 and 74) Obſervations on the mode obſerved by the Nabob in his Correſpondence with the Governor General.

12. We truſt, that in conſequence of the repreſentations from the Supreme Government, the Nabob has been induced to make your Government the medium of his correſpondence with that of Bengal, affording you at the ſame time an opportunity of judging of the nature of his Highneſs's communications, by communicating to you, as formerly, copies of his Letters.

(Para.

(Para. 2. to 16.*) In vindication of their conduct in the negociation with the Nabob for procuring a modification of the Treaty of 1792.

16. We have already obſerved, that the ſubject of the negociation with the Nabob of Arcot, for a modification of the Treaty of 1792, will be noticed in a ſeparate Diſpatch.

(17. to 26.) Further obſervations on the mode obſerved by the Nabob in his correſpondence with the Governor General,

17. Already replied to.

(39. to 43.) Protection afforded a reſpectable Bramin Family, againſt the ſeverity, cruelty, and oppreſſion of the Nabob.

19. The Papers to which you have referred us, relative to the ſufferings of the Family of Ram Row, have been attentively peruſed. Your interference in behalf of thoſe miſerable objects, who were not only reſident within the bounds of the Company's juriſdiction, but who had alſo earneſtly ſolicited your protection, redounds much to the credit of your Government. The Britiſh influence in India can never be more honourably exerted than in the cauſe of ſuffering Humanity; we therefore approve of the meaſures that were taken for the relief of theſe unhappy perſons. It were to be wiſhed, however, that your interference could have ſhewn itſelf at an earlier period, and that a repreſentation to the Nabob on the ſubject had preceded the employment of coercive meaſures; though with reſpect to the firſt, it probably might have proved fatal to the Nephews of the Family; and with regard to the latter, little probably could be expected from his Highneſs, actuated, as he appears to have been, by a ſpirit of uncommon rigour towards the unfortunate objects of his diſpleaſure. With reſpect to the Nabob's Letter of the 23d July, referred to in the 103d paragraph, it is ſo evidently the production of an European pen, employed for the purpoſe of confounding the relative ſituation between his Highneſs and the Company, that we can ſcarcely imagine he could have any comprehenſion of the contents, much leſs that it was written in conſequence of his directions. We approve, however, of Lord Hobart's Anſwer thereto; and muſt upon this occaſion refer you to our former orders on the ſubject of European influence at the Nabob's Durbar, which appears to counteract every ſalutary meaſure propoſed for the mutual benefit of his Highneſs and the Company, and daily to increaſe, inſtead of leſſening, the inconveniences attending a double ſyſtem of Government in the Carnatic.

(84. to 88.) Nabob's New Cavalry Debt.

26. We have already obſerved, that this ſubject will be noticed in a ſeparate Diſpatch.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated the 16. Auguſt 1796.

Political Department.

Our PRESIDENT in Council, at Fort St. George.

Para. 1. We have requeſted Lord Mornington to make a ſhort ſtay at Madras, previous to his proceeding to take upon himſelf the Government General of Bengal, for the purpoſe of endeavouring to prevail on the Nabob of Arcot to agree to a modification of the Treaty with his Highneſs in 1792. It were to be wiſhed, that the zealous endeavours of Lord Hobart for that purpoſe had proved ſucceſsful; and as, in our opinion, nothing ſhort of the modification propoſed is likely to anſwer any beneficial purpoſe, Lord Mornington will render a moſt eſſential ſervice to the Company, ſhould he be able to accompliſh that object, or an arrangement ſimilar thereto: but feeling as we do the neceſſity of maintaining our credit with the Country Powers by an exact obſervance of Treaties—a principle ſo honourably eſtabliſhed under Lord Cornwallis's Adminiſtration—we cannot authorize his Lordſhip to exert other powers than thoſe of perſuaſion, to induce the Nabob to form a new arrangement. To enter into a particular explanation of the relative ſituation of the Company and the Nabob would be ſuperfluous; to point out the neceſſity of that connection being clearly defined would be equally ſo: nor is it leſs evident, that the regular payment of his ſubſidy ſhould be inſured; that, in conſequence of our being obliged to have recourſe to the ſecurity in caſe of failure on his part, we may find the value of ſuch ſecurity undiminiſhed, and the ſeveral Diſtricts forming that

VII. security, not impoverished under the management of those to whom Tuncaws or Assignments may have been granted.

N° 6. 2. Being equally desirous that some arrangement should be formed for the gradual liquidation of any debt that may be found due to the Company by the Nabob, we also recommend this object to Lord Mornington's attention.

London, the 18th October 1797.

We are
Your loving Friends,
(Signed) *Hugh Inglis.*
John Manship.
John Roberts.
Paul Le Mesurier.
Joseph Cotton.
The. T. Metcalfe.
W. Bensley.
Edw. Parry.
W. Devaynes.
R. Thornton.
Stephen Williams.
J. Hunter.
W. Elphinstone.

EXTRACT Public Letter to Fort St. George; dated 18th October 1797.

Para. 3. Since the date of our Dispatch of the 22d of March last, advising you of the appointment of Marquis Cornwallis to be Governor General and Commander in Chief, various circumstances have induced his Lordship to resign those appointments; we have therefore appointed the Right Honourable Richard Earl of Mornington, K. P. to succeed Sir John Shore, Bart. as Governor General of Bengal, and he is to take upon himself the Government General immediately upon his arrival at Calcutta.

4. Although we have been induced to make this arrangement under circumstances, and for reasons of a peculiar nature, we nevertheless entertain a due sense of the services rendered to the Company by Lord Hobart. To his zeal and promptitude in the execution of the orders relative to the capture of the Dutch Settlements may be attributed, in a great degree, the very advantageous situation in which the British Empire is now placed. We are likewise persuaded, that in his Lordship's endeavours to prevail with the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore to consent to a modification of the Treaties with those Princes, he was actuated by the most zealous and disinterested motives. Lord Hobart is also entitled to our highest commendation for the manly sentiments he avowed, both to the Nabob and the Rajah, on the subject of usurious loans for assignments on the revenues of their Country; and for his strenuous exertions, opposed to a very powerful counteraction, to put an end to a practice which has been as ruinous to their affairs as it has been baneful to the interests of the Company.

EXTRACT of the Company's Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 5th June 1799.

(12. and 13.*) Dispute between the Jaghiredar of Chittoor, a servant of the Nabob, and the Moogral Poligar.

4. We are extremely concerned, that the Nabob did not see the necessity of communicating with you on the best means of putting an end to the dispute between the Jaghiredar of Chittoor and the Moogral Poligar. That a force, consisting of 3,000 armed Peons, should be ordered to march without the knowledge and previous sanction of your Government, is certainly incompatible with the present system of affairs in the Carnatic, and might be productive of alarming consequences. You acted with great propriety, therefore, in countermanding those orders, and in not allowing a petty warfare to exist in the Carnatic, uncontrouled by our authority; and

* Letter from, in the Political Department, dated 3 October 1796.

and we approve of the ſentiments expreſſed on this ſubject in your ſubſequent Diſpatch of the 20th January 1797. We are the more ſurpriſed that the Nabob ſhould have adopted this line of conduct, becauſe he muſt have been well aware of the impropriety of ſo doing, as appears from his Letter to Lord Hobart of the 19th June 1796; wherein he obſerves, that ſince the ratification of the Treaty of 1792, he has not iſſued any orders to the Poligars requiring the co-operation of their Peons, without your previous knowledge. VII. N° 8.

5. We are here naturally led to expreſs our concern at finding, that, notwithſtanding the ſtipulations in the Treaty between the Company and the Nabob of 1792, and our orders of the 10th of June 1795, founded thereon, the ſyſtem of government, with reſpect to the Poligar Countries tributary to the Nabob, is ſo extremely defective as to require a complete reviſion.

6. From the documents which accompanied that Treaty, we certainly conceived that the preciſe amount of the ſum which it had been cuſtomary for the Nabob to receive from the Poligars, had been clearly aſcertained; and by an expreſs Article in the Treaty, made over to and to be collected by the Company, as part of the Nabob's ſubſidy, in order thenceforward to obviate the miſchievous effects to the quiet and proſperity of the country, which till then had attended the frequent altercations and quarrels between the Nabob and thoſe Tributaries, on account of the indeterminate nature and amount of the demands made upon them by the Nabob and his Managers: it now however, appears, from the Report of the Revenue Board of the 14th March 1797, that the Peſhcuſh of the Poligars was fixed without inveſtigation, or attention to their means; and a conſiderable addition thereto is recommended as a meaſure of indiſpenſable policy.

7. By an account inſerted in the before-mentioned Report of the Revenue Board, the groſs revenues of the aſſigned Pollams are ſtated at (14,74,251) pagodas, fourteen lacks ſeventy-four thouſand two hundred and fifty-one, whilſt the Peſhcuſh received by the Company, in virtue of the Treaty of 1792, is ſtated at only (2,64,706) pagodas two lacks ſixty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix. We adhere to the principle which was meant to be eſtabliſhed by that Treaty, that the amount of the ſum to be paid by the Poligars, as their ſubſcription to the general defence, whether under the denomination of Tribute, Peſhcuſh, or Nazir, ought to be in a fair proportion to the amount of the revenues of their reſpective Pollams; but as the Peſhcuſh has been ſettled upon defective information, it will be equally repugnant to the ſpirit of the Treaty to ſay, that the Peſhcuſh thereby eſtabliſhed ought not to be ſubject to a reaſonable increaſe.

8. It is ſtated by Lord Hobart, in his Minute of the 24th March 1797, that it is now become a matter of notoriety, that the Peſhcuſh which the Nabob transferred to the Company conſtituted but a ſmall portion of the payments which uſed to be made by the Poligars; that the Nabob's unceaſing exactions, under the head of Nazir, &c. were the principal ſource of Poligar revenue; that upon the pretence of "*Cuſtomary Ceremonies*," (a term reſerved in the Treaty) the Nabob's receipts from the Poligars would have greatly exceeded thoſe of the Company; and that it was the payments under this head that bore hard upon the Poligars, and occaſioned their inability, as well as diſinclination, to diſcharge the ſtipulated Peſhcuſh.

9. We perfectly agree with his Lordſhip, that the Treaty of 1792 muſt be deemed the ſource of our interference in the Poligar countries, and the proviſions of it, in ſome degree, the guide of our conduct. By the ſpirit of the Treaty, it was unqueſtionably intended as well to inſure the payment of their due proportion towards the general defence as to ſecure the Poligars againſt all arbitrary exactions on the part of the Nabob; but we are ſorry to be informed by his Lordſhip, and of which we had previouſly no conception, that an adherence to the *letter* of the Treaty leaves the Nabob at liberty to make indefinite exactions from them at pleaſure, which would bring back all the evils it was intended to eradicate; whilſt, by limiting the payments of the Poligars to the *preſent* amount of Peſhcuſh, they would be placed in a ſituation as dangerous to the ſtate as oppreſſive to the country.

10. Since, therefore, the objects of our interference between the Nabob and his Poligar Tributaries have not been attained, and as the ſtipulations in the Treaty

VII. of 1792 appear to be wholly inſufficient to the end propoſed, it remains to be conſidered in what other mode the ſame can be accompliſhed.

N° 8. 11. It is a point in which all who have diſcuſſed the ſubject are agreed, and in which we have repeatedly declared our concurrence, that under a divided ſyſtem of government, it is impoſſible that any effectual reform can take place in the Poligar Diſtricts. We had therefore much ſatisfaction in the peruſal of that part of Lord Hobart's Minute in Council of the 24th of March 1797, declaratory of his Lordſhip's perfect conviction, that the Nabob would cheerfully relinquiſh his nominal Sovereignty over the Poligars for an increaſe of Peſhcuſh, provided he ſhould have credit for it in his Kiſts, or the amount be carried to the liquidation of his debt to the Company. The principal, if not the only objection to an arrangement of this nature being carried into immediate effect, ariſes from a conſideration that the value of the Poligar revenues is not accurately known, ſo as to enable you to come to a permanent agreement with his Highneſs for transferring both the Peſhcuſh and the Sovereignty to the Company. In order to aſcertain this material point as a foundation for your future proceedings, we think it will be adviſable for you to appoint a Special Committee to inveſtigate the ſubject, of which an experienced Member of the Revenue Board ſhould be one. But ſhould you be of opinion that the amount of the revenues of the reſpective Poligars is already aſcertained with tolerable preciſion, we feel no heſitation in authorizing you to negociate with the Nabob upon the principle here laid down; premiſing, however, that the amount to be received from the Poligars above the (2,64,706) pagodas, two lacs ſixty-four thouſand ſeven hundred and ſix, mentioned in the Treaty of 1792, is to be carried to the Nabob's credit (after defraying the expences of collection) firſt, in diſcharge of the New Cavalry Debt, which we have already paid on his Highneſs's account; afterwards in liquidation of ſuch other debts to the Company as may be juſtly due from his Highneſs; and ultimately, in further part of his annual ſubſidy.

12. With reſpect to the rights and privileges of the Poligars, we obſerve, by the papers before us, that they are not to be defined by any Sunnud, or other written document, but muſt be conſidered merely as preſcriptive. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by them of collecting the Cavally, or Watching Fees, in the Circar villages, is repreſented as replete with miſchief, and the ſource of endleſs diſputes; but at the ſame time that it is ſtated as a meaſure indiſpenſably neceſſary for the peace of the country, that the inhabitants ſhould be relieved from the claims of the Poligars, and their vexatious exactions; the extreme difficulty of effecting their abolition has likewiſe been repreſented, and that, on account of that tenaciouſneſs of the Poligars in this reſpect, it ought not to be attempted without the means of enforcing it.—We obſerve alſo, that they hold their lands under a feudal tenure; and it has been repreſented, that in every point of view, it would be juſt and eligible to commute their military ſervice by a payment in money.

13. Theſe, and other points of a local nature, will naturally come under your review in arranging a ſyſtem for the future government of the Poligars, that may be better adapted than the preſent to exiſting circumſtances. It were to be wiſhed, that the preſent ſtate of civilization in the Poligar countries would admit at once of the introduction of the Company's authority in their internal management; but as this appears to be impoſſible, it muſt be left with you to effect the ſame by degrees.

14. We have taken this view of the ſubject in conſequence of your repreſentation of the inadequacy of the preſent ſyſtem of Government for the Poligar countries. It is not our intention, nor indeed is it poſſible for us to lay down any ſpecific rules for your guidance. You will exerciſe your own diſcretion herein, after the moſt mature deliberation, on the information which may be obtained by the afore-mentioned Committee. It will afford us great ſatisfaction to meet with the cordial co-operation of his Highneſs the Nabob in any plan that you may offer to his conſideration for the future Government of the Poligars.

15. Upon your ſubmitting to the Nabob's conſideration the propoſition to be made to him in conſequence of theſe directions, you will endeavour to impreſs upon his mind the abſolute neceſſity of ſome fund being immediately formed for the payment of his debts, as well as of our determination no longer to delay enforcing the gradual liquidation thereof. You will likewiſe acquaint him with our decided reſolution for the adoption of meaſures for relieving the Poligars from vexatious and

arbitrary

arbitrary exactions, agreeably to the ſpirit of the Treaty of 1792. The arrangement which we have propoſed, if acquieſced in by the Nabob, will, we conceive, be effectual to the attainment of both theſe objects; but ſhould his Highneſs ſhew a diſinclination to conclude an arrangement upon theſe juſt and equitable grounds, you will take the earlieſt opportunity of reporting to us the reſult, with your opinion of the meaſures that ſhould be adopted for the accompliſhment of the purpoſes before-mentioned, that we may come to ſuch a final deciſion upon the ſubject as the neceſſity of the caſe may require.

16. Since the preceding paragraphs were written, we have received ſeveral papers reſpecting Lord Mornington's negociation with the Nabob, in which we obſerve his Highneſs has propoſed to relinquiſh his Sovereignty over the Poligar countries, on certain conditions. As Lord Mornington has not given any opinion relative to this propoſition, it is not our intention either to expreſs an approbation of, or to offer any objections to, the terms propoſed by his Highneſs. The only purpoſe which we have in view in adverting to thoſe papers is, that the Governor General (in Council) ſhould give you inſtructions as to the terms upon which the negotiation ſhould be carried on, and that you may be guided by their opinion and directions before any arrangement ſhall be finally concluded.

17. We have been adviſed by the Earl of Mornington, that the Nabob continues to oppoſe a determined reſolution to the modification of the Treaty of 1792, which has been repeatedly propoſed to him. At the ſame time we obſerve, that his Highneſs has diſtinctly acknowledged that he is in the practice of raiſing money annually by aſſignments of the revenues of thoſe Diſtricts which form the ſecurity for the payment of the Company's Subſidy. As this practice is unqueſtionably contrary to the letter, and ſubverſive of the ſpirit of that Treaty, we direct, that immediately upon the receipt hereof you adopt the neceſſary meaſures for taking poſſeſſion, in the name of the Company, of the whole, or any part of the ſaid Diſtricts, the revenue of which ſhall appear to be ſo aſſigned, and that you continue to hold the ſame, and collect the rents thereof, in order that the Company may not in future be deprived of the only ſecurity which they poſſeſs under the before-mentioned Treaty, to anſwer any failure in the Nabob in the diſcharge of his ſubſidy. You will immediately communicate to the Nabob the determination we have come to, and the orders you have received relative to this point. You will obſerve, that this ſubject is perfectly diſtinct from the propoſed arrangements with reſpect to the Poligars, by which a fund will be eſtabliſhed for the liquidation of the Company's debt, to accompliſh which the recent endeavours of Lord Mornington do not appear to have been ſucceſsful.

(Para. 24.*) Relative to the ordnance and ſtores belonging to the Fort of Chandernagherry having been removed from thence, previous to its being put into our poſſeſſion.

23. We very much approve of your having remonſtrated with the Nabob upon the ſubject mentioned in this paragraph.

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 20 January 1797.

(25. to 28.) New Cavalry Debt.

24. Already replied to.

(29. to 30.) Nabob's claims on the Poligars.

25. We approve of the aſſurances given to the Nabob, that upon his laying before you all ſuch Documents as he might have to produce, tending to eſtabliſh his claims upon the Poligars, you would give to the ſubject every poſſible conſideration. But we are very apprehenſive that an attempt to ſubſtantiate any claim upon them, of a pecuniary nature, will tend very much to impede the concluſion of the before mentioned arrangement. Indeed, we do not ſee with what propriety any claims for arrears of Peſhcuſh, previous to the execution of the Treaty of 1792, can now be brought forward.

(31.) Interpoſition of the Company's authority in behalf of a Bramin Family, againſt the ſuppoſed deſigns of the Nabob.

26. Already replied to.

(3. to 9.*) Relative to Lord Hobart's agreement with the late Nabob, reſpecting the Ramnad Country.

32. The recent diſcuſſions upon that part of the Treaty of 1792 which reſpects the Poligars, have occaſioned us to view Lord Hobart's agreement with the late Nabob, relative to the Ramnad Country, in a different light from that in which it at firſt appeared to us; the term of the Agreement being expired, we have only to direct, that

* Letter from, in the Political Department; dated 27 March 1797.

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the Surplus Revenue of the Ramnaud District remaining in deposit, after making the deductions provided for in the 9th article of the Agreement, be carried to the credit of the Nabob in part discharge of his debt to the Company.

(24. to 30.) Rebellion of the Warriorpollam, &c. Poligars, against the Nabob's Government.

42. The unhappy disputes between the Nabob and his Tributary Poligars of Warriorpollam, Arrialone, and Terriore, furnish fresh cause for lamenting the present divided system of Government in the Carnatic; at the same time, his Highness's refusal to accept the Company's mediation for their adjustment, is a further lamentable proof of his disinclination to provide any remedy for the evil. But without renewing a discussion which has occupied at various times our most anxious attention, we must, for the present, content ourselves with directing, that before you yield to any application from the Nabob for the assistance of our troops in the suppression of any apparent insurrection on the part of his Tributaries, you thoroughly satisfy yourselves that you will not thereby become the instruments of tyranny and oppression. Should any arrangement be made with his Highness in respect to the Poligars in general, in consequence of the suggestions in a preceding paragraph, you will of course see the necessity of including in such an arrangement the Poligars before mentioned.

(31. to 38.) Disturbances on the Western Frontier.

43. We were much concerned at the information you have afforded us, that the people principally engaged in disturbing the tranquillity of the Country were in the actual service, pay, and protection of the persons charged with the management of Chittoor, the Jaghire of his Highness the Nabob's paternal Uncles. We concur entirely in opinion with you, that it was inconsistent with his Highness's connection with the Company, to call upon their troops for the apprehension of marauders, who found shelter and protection in the heart of his own country, and under the wing of his nearest Relations. But as it subsequently appeared that these violences and outrages originated with the inhabitants of the Nabob's Country themselves, who are stated to have been driven to these extremes by the oppression of his Highness's Amildars, and the faithlessness of his Cowle, we approve of your resolution for recalling the Troops from so disreputable a service. The conclusion of your representation upon this subject, with respect to the Government of the Nabob being rapidly approaching to that stage of weakness, which, unless relieved by a radical reformation, must end in its entire dissolution, has made a deep impression upon our minds, though we are not at present prepared to offer an opinion upon the nature and extent of the measures which ought to be adopted, for preserving the Carnatic against the complicated evils arising out of the present divided system.

*Letter from, in the Political Department, dated 19 February 1798.

(27.*) Referring to their representations respecting the state of the Carnatic and Tanjore, and assuring the Court, that each day's experience tends to confirm their observation; and to point out the absolute necessity of providing some means to rescue from ruin the ultimate security for our existence on the Coast.

58. We are duly impressed with the importance of the representation contained in this paragraph, which will be taken into our most serious consideration, should a continuance of the evils complained of afford you cause to make similar representations to us. We shall of course be as early as possible advised of your impartial opinion upon this important subject.

EXTRACT of Commercial Letter to Fort St. George; dated 18th June 1799.

*Letter from, 6 August 1796.

(29. to 33.*) The Officers of the Nabob, by their exacting on the Weavers, and enforcing the practice of Guddayam, have thrown impediments in the way of this investment; but his Highness has been furnished with a full statement of the subject, and will no doubt grant immediate redress.

Par. 16. We shall be much gratified at receiving the information, that your representations to the Nabob have had the effect of prevailing on his Highness to adopt strong and decisive measures for the abolition of this truly oppressive system; the existence of which we concur with you in regarding as particularly injurious, not only to our Investment concerns, but also to the welfare of the Inhabitants in whatever District it may unfortunately prevail; and we desire, in the event of a practice so replete with injustice and cruelty not having been

been completely abolished, you will, on receipt of these advices, forcibly impress on his Highness, in addition to your own representations, that it is our particular wish and request he should take immediate steps to that effect.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 31st October 1799.

(12. to 16.*) Relative to Europeans being employed in the Nabob's Correspondence.

5. We very much lament the want of success in your endeavours to prevail upon the Nabob to discontinue the employment of Europeans in his Correspondence with your Government, persuaded as we are, that from the spontaneous dictates of his own mind would never proceed those exceptionable expressions in some of his Letters, of which you have so much reason to complain. With respect to the Nabob's application for troops, you will invariably exercise your own discretion as to a compliance therewith, lest they should, again become, as in some former instances, the instruments of oppression. We are concerned to notice the frequent insurrections among the Nabob's troops, on account of their arrears; and that to protect him, even in his own house, against their clamours, he should have at length been under the necessity of applying for the Company's Sepoys. Most earnestly do we wish that his Highness could be prevailed upon to discharge these useless hordes, and appropriate the expence to the liquidation of his debts to the Company and to individuals.

*Letter from, 15 October 1798.

(Para. 17. to 19.*) Loans of money by British Subjects on the Tanjore Country; and desiring particular instructions.

6. Upon the subject of the Clause in the late Act of Parliament, prohibiting British Subjects, except under the restrictions therein mentioned, from lending money to the Native Princes in India, you have requested our particular instructions for your guidance, declaring, without such instructions you can have no hope that the Clause before mentioned will enable you to exterminate this dangerous evil. It is impossible for us to frame instructions upon this important subject of a more specific and effectual nature than those contained in the 16th paragraph of our Letter in the Political Department, dated the 31st August 1796, to which we enjoin the most explicit obedience. They were issued under an impression of the difficulty so strongly pointed out by you, if not the utter impossibility of a minute, or what might be deemed a legal detection in such cases. The prohibition contained in the Act, as well as the directions in the paragraph before mentioned, are to extend to every description of Natives who have pecuniary engagements with the Company, under the several denominations of Subsidy, Tribute, Rent, or Peshcush. And for the more effectually preventing our Servants, and other British Subjects, from being in future engaged in money transactions with any of the Princes or Natives of India, under either of the above descriptions, it is our positive direction that no countenance or assistance be afforded by you towards the recovery of such loans, nor any arrangement formed under your authority for their liquidation.

*Letter from, 15 October 1798.

(78 to 80.*) Complaint of the Family of the late Abdul Wahab Khan, the paternal Uncle of the present Nabob of Arcot, of harsh treatment experienced from him since the death of his Father.

Para. 21. We are concerned that your humane endeavours to produce a reconciliation between his Highness the Nabob and the Sons of the late Abdul Wahab Khan, have hitherto proved ineffectual. From the contents of the Nabob's Letter of the 22d September 1798, we are not without hopes that this may still be accomplished. His Highness, we observe, has promised your Right honourable President to confirm the Jaghire which their Father left them, on their making proper submission; and we shall have great satisfaction in hearing, that in consequence of his Lordship's recommendation, the eldest Son, Delier Jung, has returned to the Nabob's Durbar.

*Letter from, 15 October 1798.

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*Letter from, 15 October 1798.

(Para. 86 to 90.*) Relative to the Province of Tinnevelly being mortgaged, first to Mr. Robert Powney, and afterwards to Mr. Thomas Parry and Paupiah, for the avowed purpose of procuring money to the Nabob, to enable him to pay his Kists to the Company.

24. After the repeated and peremptory orders which we have from time to time issued against British subjects being concerned in any loans or money transactions with the Native Princes of India, or in obtaining Tuncaws or Assignments of Lands, as a security for the payment thereof, we feel utterly at a loss what further directions to give you that shall be more effectual in their operation to remedy the evil complained of. The Clause in the Act of the 37th of His present Majesty, cap. 142. sec. 28. seems calculated to embrace every species of money transaction with the Native Princes, and includes all British Subjects whatsoever; and, by a preceding paragraph, we have extended the prohibition to every description of Natives having pecuniary engagements with the Company. The latitude allowed you by our instructions of the 31st August 1796, extends even to cases of suspicion; and we seriously call upon you to exercise, with firmness and impartiality, the discretion therein vested in you, for the suppression of an evil of so serious a nature, and so prejudicial to the Company's affairs. The parties whom you have now brought to our notice, as being invested with the power of collecting the Revenues of a whole Province, must be considered as acting principally as the Agents of others; and whilst under the confidence of Agency, our Servants have the means of transgressing our orders with impunity, without the fear of detection, we may wish in vain to see a period put to such transactions. As a warning, therefore, to others how they act in a similar capacity, we direct that the Company's protection be withdrawn from Messrs. Robert Powney and Thomas Parry, and that they be required to repair to Europe by one of the ships of the ensuing season. From the notoriety of the character of Paupiah Braminy, who was the public Dubash during the corrupt administration of Mr. John Holloud, we are not surprised at his being employed as the Native Agent upon such occasions. But we trust to your zeal and activity in endeavouring to discover the names of such of our Servants, or other British Subjects, as shall avail themselves of such Agency, or of any other Native or European Agency, in lending money to the Princes of India, or to that description of Natives contained in a preceding paragraph; and all Europeans who may in future be engaged in such nefarious practices, whether in or out of the Company's service, otherwise than with your express permission, must be ordered to Europe.

*Letter from, 15 October 1798.

(Para. 140.*) Correspondence with the Nabob respecting the liquidation of the New Cavalry Debt.

37. We are extremely concerned and surprized, that the Nabob suffered a period of near two months to elapse, before he gave any answer to the pressing application of the Earl of Mornington, made at a time of great public emergency, for an advance of cash on account of the New Cavalry Loan; and that his Highness should at last deny the validity of the debt. We are hopeful, however, that, in consequence of our instructions upon this subject of the 5th June last, the Nabob has been made sensible of the error of his conduct, in setting so little value upon the friendship of the Company, as even to withhold the payment of a part of their just demands, at a period of peculiar exigency; and that we shall shortly be advised of your having concluded an arrangement with him of the nature pointed out in those instructions. Our determination, respecting the speedy adoption of some plan for the gradual liquidation of the Nabob's debts remains unalterable; of which, if necessary, you will take occasion to acquaint his Highness.

*Letter from, 10 October 1797.

(Para. 23*.) A System of Village-Rents introduced in the Ramnad District.

8. This mode of settlement for the Ramnad Country comes very forcibly recommended to our approbation, as affording the only means of gaining an accurate knowledge of the value of the district, and ensuring the prosperity of the People, by securing to them the fruits of their own labour. We must here observe, that the more we consider the subject, the stronger is our conviction of the policy and necessity of some permanent arrangement being carried into execution for the better government of the

Poligar

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Poligar Countries in general, agreeably to the ſuggeſtions contained in our Political Diſpatch of 5th June laſt. Indeed, it is expreſsly declared in the 22d paragraph of your Letter in the Revenue Department of the 24th April 1795, that the Agreement with the Nabob reſpecting the Ramnad Diſtrict, though limited both in extent and duration, may be looked upon as a foundation upon which a more extenſive and permanent ſyſtem may be formed for the better adminiſtration of affairs in the whole of the Poligar Countries; of the adoption of which we ſhould have great ſatisfaction in being adviſed.

(Para. 25.*) Relative to the Colleries of Madura having thrown off all reſtraint, and carried devaſtation into the neighbouring Diſtricts of Dindigul.

11. We are extremely concerned at the frequent repreſentations which you have occaſion to make to us of the diſtreſsful ſituation to which the adminiſtration of the Nabob is reducing the Carnatic; nor can we ceaſe to lament that no effectual remedy has yet been deviſed for correcting the evils ariſing out of the preſent divided Syſtem of Government; the more eſpecially as you have been reduced to the neceſſity of incurring a conſiderable expence for the protection of the Pollams under the management of the Company, againſt the devaſtations committed by the Nabob's revolted Colleries. *Letter from, 16 October 1797.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 10th June 1801.

(17. and 18.*) Settlement of a conteſted boundary between the Poligars of Bomrauze and Magral.

Para. 61. We likewiſe approve of the meaſures that were taken for adjuſting the boundary diſputes between the Poligars of Bomrauze and Magral. As it appears that Captain Symons, whom you appointed, in conjunction with an Officer on the part of the Nabob, to inveſtigate the matter, executed his miſſion to your entire ſatisfaction, we alſo approve of your having preſented him with the ſum of (1,000) one thouſand pagodas, as a compenſation for his expences during the deputation, agreeably to the intimation in the 53d paragraph of your laſt-mentioned Diſpatch. It would be unneceſſary at this time to ſpeculate on the motives which induced his Highneſs the Nabob to withhold his concurrence and aſſiſtance in enforcing a compliance on the part of the Magral Poligar with the propoſed adjuſtment, notwithſtanding the commiſſion had been appointed at his Highneſs's ſuggeſtion, and notwithſtanding his own declaration, that he had actually iſſued poſitive orders for that purpoſe. *Letter from, 22 January 1800.

EXTRACT of Revenue Letter to Fort St. George; dated 31ſt Auguſt 1801.

(236. to 239.*) Interference of the Nabob of Arcot with the Poligars of Woorcund and Singumpetty.

Para. 49. As it was certainly the object of the Treaty of 1792 to preclude the poſſibility of interference on the part of the Nabob with the Poligar Countries aſſigned over by that Treaty to the excluſive management of the Company, we approve of the repreſentations which were made to his Highneſs, in conſequence of his Agent having made certain demands upon the Poligars of Woorcund and Singumpetty, which he endeavoured to ſupport by an armed force, and you will of courſe, reſiſt every ſimilar attempt of that nature. At the ſame time, it is perfectly conſiſtent with the ſpirit of the Treaty, and equally accordant with the ſentiments which we have expreſſed upon that ſubject in our ſubſequent Diſpatch in the Political Department of the 5th June 1799, that the amount which may be collected from thoſe Poligars, beyond the amount ſtated in the Treaty, in conſequence of the arrangements in contemplation for ſettling their tribute upon a permanent foundation, ſhould, after deducting the extra expence of collection, and the charges that may be incurred in the adminiſtration of juſtice, be carried to the Nabob's credit, in liquidation of his debt to the Company. But as this ſubject is more properly connected with the Political Department, it will neceſſarily be reſumed in that Department upon our receiving an anſwer to our before-mentioned Diſpatch of the 5th June 1799. *Letter from, 15 October 1798.

VII.

EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 12th March 1802.

N° 8.
*Letter from, 18 March 1801.

(30. and 31.*) Mal-administration of Omdut ul Omrali.

Par. 11. The death of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah has rendered any obſervations from us on the general ſubject of his Adminiſtration unneceſſary.

[*The ſubſequent Orders relating to the Nabob are from the Secret Committee, dated January and September* 1802; *and are contained in a ſeparate Volume accompanying this.*]

VIII.

N°s 9, & 10.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 18c

EXTRACT of the Separate Military Letter from Fort St. George; dated 29th October 1773. VIII. N°s 9, & 10.

Para. 7. IN the courſe of the deliberations of the Select Committee with the Nabob on the ſubject of the Expedition, *he ſeemed*, as your Honours will obſerve, *not averſe to an alliance with Hyder Ally Cawn*, urging, that he was convinced the Mahrattas, after what had paſſed, would put no confidence in him. Whether this aroſe from an apprehenſion that Hyder Ally might interrupt our operations, or from any real deſire to be on friendly terms with the Myſore Government, we cannot ſay. *However*, to whatever motive it was owing, *it appears*, by a Letter he wrote the Preſident the 27th Auguſt, *that he had empowered Hyder Ally's Vacqueel to propoſe to his Maſter the ſending a Perſon of conſequence to the Nabob's Court, in which caſe one would be ſent in return from the Nabob to Hyder Ally Cawn.* With the above-mentioned Letter the Nabob tranſmitted copies of Letters from the Vacqueel, ſetting forth, that Hyder Ally Cawn had conſented to ſend a Perſon of truſt to the Nabob, provided he were aſſured one would be ſent from the Nabob in return. The Nabob deſired our opinion what anſwer ſhould be ſent to theſe Letters. We acquainted him, that he muſt be the beſt judge of his own ſituation with reſpect to the ſeveral Country Powers, and of courſe of the conſtruction that might be put on and the conſequences that might attend the receiving a Vacqueel from Hyder Ally Cawn; obſerving only, that as the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic were of the higheſt importance both to him and the Company, we thought that every endeavour conſiſtent with honour, and the maintenance of harmony with other Powers, ſhould be employed for the keeping up a good underſtanding with Hyder Ally Cawn. *The Nabob accordingly ſent Anſwers to the Letters*, promiſing, *in caſe of the arrival of a truſty Perſon from Hyder Ally Cawn, to ſend one in return to him; and we learn that a Perſon of Diſtinction is now actually on the road from Hyder Ally to the Nabob.*

EXTRACT of the ſeparate Military Letter from Fort Saint George; dated the 6th of February 1774.

Para. 48. By a review of our Conſultations and Country Correſpondence, from the time of our conference with the Nabob in Conſultation 24th December, your Honours will have a full account of the progreſs of the Mahrattas, from their Peace with the Soubah until their croſſing of the river Kiſtnah; the demands they have made upon the Nabob; our correſpondence, and ſecond conference with him thereon; his earneſt deſire, by every means in his power, to drag us into an alliance with the Mahrattas; and our firm determination to adhere to the ſtrict line of neutrality between them and Hyder Ally, conformable to the order of your Honours, and ſo conſonant to the intereſt of the Nabob and the Company. The bent of the Nabob's Letters, and his Conferences, have evidently that tendency; but

N°s 1, 2, 3, 4, & 11.
24 Decem.
31 D^o
5 January
15 D^o
16 D^o

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but we always recurred to our firſt determination, that we could not form any alliance with the Mahrattas, and earneſtly wiſhed to be at peace with both. It is
Nos 9, & 10. however worthy of remark, that when the *Nabob* was eager for the Expedition againſt Tanjore, in order to leſſen the apprehenſion of the Mahrattas, he *ſeemed inclinable to an alliance with Hyder Ally*; and went ſo far as to ſignify, that if a Vacqueel were ſent to him from Hyder Ally, he would return a Letter of friendſhip to Hyder Ally by a Perſon of conſequence. A Vacqueel from Seringapatam has been with the Nabob for about three months; and it was only in Conſultation the 16th January, that we were informed by the Nabob, that he propoſed, without loſs of time, to return the Vacqueel with a letter to his Maſter. We do not mean to infer from hence, that the Nabob's ſentiments are changed. No; we are convinced that his favourite ſcheme has always been to join the Mahrattas, and totally extirpate Hyder. We beg your Honours will pleaſe to pay particular attention to the conference with the Nabob, recited in Conſultation the 16th January; and likewiſe to the Minutes of our Conſultation, wherein the ſubject is fully diſcuſſed.

Dec. 24. Jan. 3. 13. 16. 21. (Nos 11. & 14.) We muſt alſo beg leave to refer your Honours to the Conſultations and Country Correſpondence noted in the margin, where it will appear how ſtrenuouſly we have urged the Nabob to aſcertain to us the ſupplies of money and proviſions we may expect to receive from him in caſe of a Mahratta war, uſing every argument to induce him to act candidly and openly, that we may well know the grounds on which we are to proceed; and your Honours will no doubt be aſtoniſhed to perceive the Nabob ſo averſe to an explanation upon theſe points, on which the ſecurity of his country ſo eſſentially depends. As Guardians of the Carnatic, we have aſſembled an army in a central ſituation, and declared to the Nabob our firm determination to ſupport him to the utmoſt of our power againſt any Invader of his country. But without money and proviſions, how can we act?—and upon the Nabob muſt we depend for ſupplies. But the inconveniences and dangers reſulting from the preſent ſyſtem we have ſo often experienced, and have ſo often taken the liberty of repreſenting to your Honours, that we need ſay nothing further thereon.

17 January. However, that nothing might be wanting on our part, we have ſet forth to the Gentlemen at Bengal our diſtreſs for Money, and have requeſted they will ſend us a ſupply, either in Specie or Bills, in caſe of an emergency; and if it is not abſolutely wanted, we ſhall remit it to Bombay, where their diſtreſs for money calls for an immediate relief.

49. Such is our ſituation at preſent:—The Mahrattas on this ſide the Kiſtna, making demands on the Nabob which he never can comply with:—Hyder Ally, as we underſtand, negociating, and endeavouring by an accommodation to ſave his country from their ravages:—A reſpectable force aſſembled at Vellore for the defence of the Carnatic, but depending ſolely on the Nabob for money and proviſions. The juncture is critical and alarming; but we beg your Honours will be aſſured, that every effort of Government ſhall be uſed to ward off the impending blow, and to preſerve the tranquillity of the Carnatic. Your Honours will no doubt obſerve in our late Correſpondence, that the Nabob repeatedly declares, that if the country is invaded by the Mahrattas, it will not be in his power to make any payments.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military Conſultations; 30th Auguſt 1773.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, as entered in Country Correſpondence, N° 95, encloſing two Letters from Mahomed Uſman, Hyder Ally's Vakeel at Seringapatam, on the ſubject of ſending a Vakeel from the Nabob to Hyder Ally, with the uſual tokens of amity and friendſhip. The Nabob deſires advice reſpecting the anſwer to be returned to Mahomed Uſman.

In conſequence of which, an anſwer is returned as entered in Country Correſpondence, N° 96.

From the Nabob;—Dated and received the 27th Auguſt 1773.

Co. Corr. N° 95. In ſhewing friendſhip to the Mahratta, my view therein was that my Country might remain in tranquillity, and in my Letter of the 7th of June 1771 to your Predeceſſor

Predeceſſor, I mentioned the kind treatment, he (the Mahratta) would ſhew us on our joining with him: his Vakeels alſo plainly told me, that he had no objection to what I might do within my own Country for the ſettling the affairs thereof, the meaning of which was, as to the taking of Tanjour; but a friendſhip with the Mahrattas, in the manner he wiſhed, did not take place. VIII. Nos 9, & 10.

More than two months ſince, when the Expedition againſt Tanjour was determined on, it appeared to me that the Mahratta was at a diſtance, and would not have time to ſend aſſiſtance; but that Hyder, who was near at hand, would ſend aſſiſtance, which my Friends thought a matter of importance. *Accordingly, agreeable to your advice, and that of the General and my other Friends, I thought it proper to tell Mahomed Uſmaun, the Vakeel of Hyder (who for a long time had been informing me of his Maſter's deſire to be in friendſhip with me, and who, conformably with his Maſter's orders, was then upon the return) that if a Perſon of Truſt came from thence, I ſhould alſo ſend a Perſon of Truſt there.* Incloſed are Copies of two Letters ſent by the ſaid Vakeel to me, and Abdul Ruſhud Cawn, after his arrival with his Maſter. I am very ſenſible that I cannot reap from any other perſon in the world ſuch advantage as I receive from the friendſhip of the Company. Be ſo kind as to acquaint me ſoon, what in your wiſdom you ſhall judge it proper to be wrote in anſwer to Mahomed Uſmaun, that conformable thereto it may be wrote.

What can I ſay more?

COPY of a Letter from Mahomed Uſmaun Cawn; dated at Seringapatam the 15th Auguſt 1773, and received the 26th D° D°.

After having taken leave of your Highneſs, I came, and was admitted to an audience here; and having repreſented to the Nabob, in the beſt manner I was able, the degrees of friendſhip ſubſiſting between your Highneſs and him, agreeable to your commands, as well as what your Highneſs was pleaſed to ſay relative to your intention of ſending a Perſon of conſequence hither, as ſoon as ſuch a one ſhould have been ſent from hence to you; the Nabob in anſwer ſaid, That the confirmation and eſtabliſhment of a mutual friendſhip was on his part, alſo, the continual object of his deſires and views; and that if your Highneſs had been deſirous of his amity, you would certainly have executed that reſolution which you expreſſed to me before my coming away (viz. that your Highneſs was willing to ſend ſome conſiderable Perſon, with the uſual tokens of unanimity) which, nevertheleſs, you again deferred.—Whence, ſaid he, proceeds this conduct?—Why were not thoſe manifeſtations of friendſhip and unanimity put in practice?—How are we to judge of ſuch appearances?

Setting aſide however, what is paſt, if your Highneſs will be pleaſed to honour me with a Letter, ſetting forth your ſaid deſign, as expreſſed to me at my taking leave, I am confident that the Nabob will be ready to ſend a Man of importance to you; in this matter the utmoſt expedition will be but ſlow. I am now in the moſt ardent expectation of a Letter from your Highneſs, for I have ſent a former addreſs to you on the ſame ſubject, by the way of Rangree Cottah, to which I have as yet been honoured with no reply.

I beg you will look upon this as written in the moſt preſſing terms, and not defer till to-morrow that which may be done to-day.—For the reſt, I am with reſpect, &c.

COPY of a Letter from Mahomed Oſman at Seringapatam to Abdul Ruſhud Cawn; dated the 15th, and received 26th Auguſt 1773.

After having taken leave of your Highneſs, and obtained an audience at this place, I explained, agreeable to his Highneſs's commands, all the circumſtances relative to the mutual friendſhip of both Parties, as well as the reſolution which his Highneſs, before you, expreſſed to me by word of mouth, of ſending a Perſon of importance hither, after ſuch a one ſhould have been ſent from hence; and I was joined herein by Aly Zamân Cawn. On hearing this, the Nabob replied, "I am "always deſirous of being upon a friendly footing; if his Highneſs had a view to

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N° 9, & 10.

" my good-will, he would certainly have put in execution the deſign he imparted " to you before your coming away;" (the deſign here alluded to, was that which his Highneſs was formerly pleaſed to expreſs to me, that he was inclined to ſend ſome Man of weight among the ſervants of the Sircar, to this place, with ſome preſents and rarities.) " For what reaſon (continued the Nabob) was this again " put off?—Why were not thoſe tokens of friendſhip ſent with you?"

But ſetting all this aſide, if his Highneſs will even now be pleaſed to ſend me a Letter, expreſſing his deſire to have ſuch a Perſon ſent, in theſe terms: " That if " ſome one comes from thence (that is to ſay, from the Nabob Hyder Alli Cawn " Behauder) a perſon will alſo be ſent thither on the part of his Highneſs," you may undoubtedly conclude, that without one moment's delay, a Man of conſequence will be ſent with the cuſtomary tokens of regard.

In this affair, let not his Highneſs procraſtinate a moment; but eſteeming the utmoſt haſte but ſlow, ſpeedily ſend a Letter to the above purport, to the care of the Killidar of Ringree Cottah, who has been already charged upon that ſcore, and will forward it to the Durbar the inſtant it comes to his hand.

If, on this occaſion, the ſending the ſaid Letter is delayed, you may certainly conclude that to the day of judgment a Peace will not be brought about; beſides which, diſgrace will ſtick by *me* as long as I live, and my mediation in future will have no weight. For the reſt, it is his Highneſs's pleaſure! The Nabob here is actually culling out ſuch things as he thinks moſt worthy of being ſent—you may credit it or not. By the favour of God, the Nabob, on hearing the expreſſions of friendſhip (from the part of his Highneſs) ſhewed the moſt ardent deſires thereto, and is now in expectation of his Highneſs's Letter; immediately on its arrival, he will diſpatch a Perſon of importance, with full and ſufficient powers to conclude a laſting alliance with his Highneſs. Without entertaining the leaſt doubt or heſitation in this reſpect, he muſt be pleaſed, with all expedition, to ſend the Letter for me to the Killidar of Rengree Cottah, to forward to the Durbar, when on its arrival a perſon will ſet out, and afterwards his Highneſs will be pleaſed to ſend another on his part. In this matter he will pleaſe to admit of no inattention, and the *more ſpeed the better.*

What ſhould I write more, but a wiſh for his Highneſs's Letter?

To the Nabob; dated 30th Auguſt 1773.

Con. Corr. N° 96.

I have been honoured with the receipt of your Highneſs's favour of the 27th inſtant, incloſing copies of two Letters from Mahomed Uſman:—My ſentiments concerning the anſwers to which you are pleaſed to deſire:

As your Highneſs, from a more intimate knowledge, muſt be much better acquainted with the particular circumſtances of your ſituation with reſpect to the ſeveral Country Powers than I can poſſibly pretend to be, and of courſe a much better judge, not only of the conſtruction which may be put and conſequences which may attend the receiving of a Vakeel from Hyder Alli Cawn, and the ſending of one to him, but alſo of the particular turn and mode of expreſſion proper to be made uſe of on ſo nice an occaſion, in reply to theſe Letters, I muſt beg leave to refer the ſame to your Highneſs's better judgment, taking the liberty only to give the following general opinion; to wit, that as the tranquillity of the Carnatic is of the laſt and higheſt importance, both to your Highneſs and the Company, I think that every endeavour conſiſtent with honour, and the maintenance of harmony with other Powers, ſhould be employed towards the keeping up of a good underſtanding with Hyder Alli Cawn.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military Conſultations; 25th October 1773.

N° 129.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, as entered in Country Correſpondence, N° 129. with a copy of a Letter from his Son Ameer ul Omrah, giving an account of the march of the Army, and the taking poſſeſſion of Nagore and the other diſtricts: Alſo, a copy of a Letter from Mahomed Uſman, Hyder Ally's Vakeel.

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EXTRACT of a Letter from the Nabob; dated and received 24th October 1773.

N° 9, & 12. N° 129.

I ſome time ago ſent to you copies of the Letters received from Mahomed Uſmaun, the Vakeel of Hyder Alli Cawn, and the anſwers which were ſent; and I now encloſe for your information, a copy of another Arruz-daſht from him, adviſing of his ſetting out, with Aly Zunaun Cawn, and Mohedeer Alli Cawn, for theſe parts. I have wrote to my Deputies at each place to furniſh them with proviſions, and to pay every proper attention to them wherever they may ſtop.

ARRUZ-DASHT from Mahomed Uſmaun; received at the Durbar the 24th October 1773.

I was honoured with the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, as well as the other favour you beſtowed upon me, juſt as I was leaving Seringapatam, and preſented them to my Maſter's inſpection on the night of the 9th October, which proved to be an happy hour. Aly Zemaun Cawn, Mahadu Ally Cawn, and myſelf, with the cuſtomary tokens of friendſhip for the eſtabliſhment of an union between both Powers, have on the 17th inſtant come over the paſs of Hooly Durg; and as by long ſtages we ſhall in three or four days reach the bounds of the Sirkar Country, I ſhall come firſt to your Highneſs and make you acquainted with the neceſſary circumſtances, and ſhall be ready to follow your Highneſs's directions.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Select Conſultations; 23d December 1773.

The Nabob, and his ſecond Son Omeer ul Omrah, being preſent, the Preſident acquaints the Board that the 20th, at night, the Nabob delivered him two Letters of Intelligence from Hydrabad, dated the 8th and 10th inſtant; the former containing a further account of the interview between Ragonaut Row and Ruccun-ud Dowlah; and the latter an account of an interview between the Subah and Ragonaut Row, the 9th inſtant, at the diſtance of about two coſs from the Mahratta encampment.

That as by theſe interviews, as well as by other advices, there was no room to doubt of a Peace being actually concluded, he (the Preſident) thought it neceſſary to wait upon the Nabob the ſucceeding morning, as well to know his ſentiments of what future meaſures the Mahrattas were likely to purſue, as to conſult with him the means of providing againſt their hoſtile attempts, ſhould they bend their courſe this way.—The Nabob informed him, he had received no later intelligence than what he had delivered to the Preſident the preceding night; that as to his opinion, whether the Mahrattas would attack the Carnatic the enſuing ſeaſon, he *then* thought they *would not*, but that ſuch opinion ought by no means to be the ground of our meaſures; we ſhould conſider the Mahrattas at Conjeveram, and take our ſteps accordingly: That the Mahrattas were a people reſtleſs, greedy of conqueſt over every Power, and when their march was bent towards Hindoſtan, Sujah ul Doulah and the Powers in theſe parts had every thing to apprehend from them; and when their motives tended this way, Hyder and we had reaſon to be alarmed, and there was no ſaying with certainty againſt whom their views were directed, until actual hoſtilities make them manifeſt.—That he (the Preſident) then ſaid, the diſpoſition of the army was well known to the Nabob; the greateſt part had moved towards Vellore, and the remainder was at Trichinopoly. But as the laying up of proviſions of all kinds in the ſeveral forts was a matter of the higheſt importance, he would be obliged to his Highneſs for a liſt of the proviſions in ſtore in the ſeveral garriſons, which the Nabob promiſed ſhould be given him; and at the ſame time the Nabob deſired to have an account of the number of troops at the ſeveral forts, with an eſtimate of the quantity of proviſions requiſite for them for any given time; for inſtance, for ſix months.—The Preſident then told the Nabob, that there was another moſt neceſſary eſſential for the ſupport of war—Money. That beſides the extraordinary charges, there was due from him to the Company for the Kiſt of the 1ſt of

VIII. this month, the ſum of one lack of pagodas, and that money for the purpoſes of war. He (the Preſident) had none, but had even been obliged to withhold for ſome
Nos 9, & 10. time the payment of the Gratuity Money to the Company's ſervants.—The Nabob in reply to this told him, that a reference to the Records would ſhew, that in caſe of troubles (the produce of the country being his ſupport) *he could pay nothing*; but if there were no troubles whatever, the Kiſts ſhould be paid; and that a former Letter he had wrote would ſhew his intentions reſpecting the diſcharge of the extraordinary charges. The *Nabob further ſaid, that he had certain points upon which he wanted to have the Preſident's opinion reſpecting the negotiation with Hyder Ally, that he might reply to Hyder's Letters, and his propoſitions for an alliance.*—In conſequence of which the Preſident had deſired the Council to meet at his gardens.

The Nabob then acquainted the Board, that he had ſome Papers of great import to lay before them, and certain matters to conſult with them upon, which nearly concerned the intereſt of the Company, and the ſecurity of the Carnatic. He declared in the ſtrongeſt terms, and offered to ſwear upon the Koran, that he had always been, through every change of his fortune, and ſtill was, the firm and unſhaken friend of the Company; that he had riſked his life in their cauſe, and would at any time ſacrifice his life for their welfare.

The Nabob then delivered in the following Paper of Intelligence:

INTELLIGENCE.

Date on the Cover, 13th December 1773.

"On Sunday the 12th December 1773, at about half paſt ſeven in the morning, "the Nizam's Nuckarah was beat as a ſignal for marching, and about half paſt ten "his Highneſs was mounted; after a march of five or ſix miles he again entered "his tent.

"News has been brought from the camp of Ragonaut Row, and reported to "his Highneſs, that he (Ragonaut Row) had marched 15 coſs from the river "Bhalke, and had pitched his camp two coſs on this ſide the ſuburbs of Hummu"nabab, after which he marched to the Paſs of Vimafapoor, and he is now making "towards the river Bhamah; hence one may conceive he means to go to the ſide "of Gouloupoor, for that diſtrict is ſituated juſt beyond the Bhamaah; and from "Shautopoor are two roads, one which leads to the diſtricts of Hyder Ally Cawn, "and another to the Province of Camoul and Cadapah. It is the talk of his "Highneſs's Harkarahs, and thoſe of Zaubet Jung, &c. that he (Ragonaut Row) "does not intend going to Saubajee Rhanſal's country, but that, by ſending Trimbec "Row, and Mahommed Huſſeen, Commandant, he means to have every thing "ſettled in that quarter, that he may be at liberty to carry on an expedition of "importance; and that his making Peace here, and departing ſo ſpeedily, was from "the ſame cauſe.

"I have thus reported to your Highneſs what I hear after our arrival here at "evening:—Taig Jung, Zoraver Jung, Halkeem Cauder Tar Cawn, Bhokan, "Ghunſhawm, &c. were at the Durbar; and there was muſic.

"When Ruccun ud Dowlah had entered his tent, Kiſhen Shaw Pattaul and "Dhoondoram Pundet went to him, and were in private with him till about half "paſt four in the afternoon, at which time they left him, and he went to ſleep till "9 o'clock at night, when he awoke and came out.

"Zan Dart Cawn, the Maſter of the Houſehold to the Nizam, with 400 horſe, "having been appointed to bring the reſt of the Seraglio that had been left in "Hydrabad, ſet out to-day at three o'clock, and will pitch his camp at four coſs "diſtance.

"They are preparing a horſe, an elephant, dreſſes, and jewels, for Ragonaut "Row, and dreſſes for the other great Men that accompany him: it is probable "they will be ſent away to-morrow.

"Monday, 13th December 1773.—Camp is pitched two coſs diſtance from Ma"hommedabad.—What ſhall I ſay more, &c."

By

By the mouth of a perſon of rank, who was with Ruccun ud Dowlah at the time of his taking leave of the Marattah Chief, I have learnt particulars relative to the Court of Ragonaut Row, which the perſon himſelf was preſent at. They are theſe: That Ragonaut Row introduced a converſation with Ruccun ud Dowlah in a free unreſerved manner, in relation to the neighbouring Powers, and obſerved that ſome diſtricts had fallen into the hands of the Governor Prince of the Carnatic, and the Engliſh; and at the ſame time aſked, "Why have you too given up the "poſſeſſion of Maſulipatam, Chicacole, &c."—Ruccun ud Dowlah replied, "The "maintenance of ſea-ports in the poſſeſſion of the Circar is extremely difficult, "and theſe diſtricts are cloſe to them, which puts us at a nonplus."—Ragonaut Row anſwered, "It is not ſo great a matter as you ſeem to think."—To this Maudhoojee Bhonſalah ſaid, "And yet you ſee Hyder Naig too, with all his "courage and force, is upon peaceable terms with them."—Ragonaut Row replied, "*What hurt had he got*, or what has poſſeſſed him, that he ſhould leave his ſea-"ports too in their poſſeſſion?"—Upon the whole, it was clear from what Ragonaut Row ſaid, that he has conceived a deſign upon that quarter (the Carnatic) if indeed, any alarming intelligence ſhould arrive from the oppoſite ſide, he will, in that caſe, turn thitherward, otherwiſe he appears to have a ſtrong bent that way. On this account it is neceſſary your Highneſs, with the Servants of the Circar, ſhould be in readineſs.

VII. N° 9 & 10.

I find alſo that he has been preſſing with Ruccun ud Dowlah and the Nizam, that they ſhould accompany him to that quarter. On their parts they have made many excuſes; for appearance ſake, however, they will follow him in a few days to Sholaupoor, and after levying the eſtabliſhed Peiſhcuſh of the Zamundars of Sholaupoor, Corcottah, &c. they will return to Hydrabad by the ſhorteſt way of Gudwall and Goodmangel.—What more, &c.

An old acquaintance of mine, who is a Jamadar of horſe in the ſervice of the Rajah of Candahar, having been to viſit his relations in the camp of Ragonaut Row, is juſt now arrived from thence: he tells me, that it was reported in the camp, that at all events they ſhould march as far as the river Rhamrah; and if within the time of their arrival at that ſtation the report of the Peace concluded here ſhould have influenced Saubaujee, ſo as that he ſhould have moved ſome other way, after certain intelligence on this ſcore, their intended route was to the Carnatic. The Vakeel of Hyder Naig too is, it ſeems, with the camp: there is, probably, one year ſtill remaining of the year's agreement between them. It is alſo talked of there, that your Highneſs has impriſoned Pertaub Sing, the Rajah of Tanjore, and taken poſſeſſion of his country: ſome one is with their camp in quality of the ſaid Rajah's Vackeel, and begs aſſiſtance. Ragonaut Row has his eye now on the ſide of Saubaujee, in expectation of intelligence; and his ſecondary deſign is on the Carnatic, as ſoon as he is once aſſured of the tranquillity of affairs at Poonah. Such are the rumours that prevail there. I inform your Highneſs, without heſitation, of what I have heard.—What more, &c.

The Nabob, after relating the ſtate of parties in the Marattah Government, the diſaffection of many of the Chiefs to Ragonaut Row, and the actual invaſion of his dominions by Saubajee Bhoonſala, obſerved, that although he thought the hands of the Mahratta would be tied up from invading the Carnatic this ſeaſon, nevertheleſs prudence and good policy required that we ſhould take our meaſures as if the Mahrattas were actually at Congeveram; that is, to make every preparation as if the enemy were in the very heart of the country: "*That having received a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn, with certain propoſals for a Treaty of Alliance, it was neceſſary he ſhould come to a ſpeedy determination either to accept of, or to reject his propoſals; that for this purpoſe he had deſired to conſult with his Friends on ſome very material circumſtances, which ought to be well weighed before an Anſwer is returned to Hyder Ally: That Hyder Ally had many advantages to expect from an alliance with the Carnatic, whereas we had none to expect by uniting with him; that his (Hyder's) ſtrength was very inadequate to a war with the Mahrattas, and ſhould we be engaged in hoſtilities with that Power, all Hyder's force, joined to our army, would not ſave the country from being ruined: Should the Mahrattas attack the Myſore country, and we determined to aſſiſt*

VIII. *Hyder with an European army, the Mahrattas would infallibly invade the Carnatic, and cut off all communication with the army on the other ſide of the Hills. That Hyder Ally was unable to ſubſiſt our army for any length of time, and if the Carnatic was plundered, it was not in his (the Nabob's) power to raiſe money for that purpoſe. The Nabob added many other objections to an alliance with Hyder Ally; and, from the whole tenor of his converſation, evidently ſhewed that an alliance with the Mahratta was the meaſure he had moſt at heart; and for which purpoſe he repreſented the ſtrength of Hyder Ally as nothing when compared to the force of the Mahrattas."*

N° 9, & 10.

The Nabob, after enlarging on the foregoing ſubject, propoſed the following Queſtions to the Board, as, he ſaid, their Anſwers would direct him what Reply to make to Hyder Ally:

Firſt. If Hyder is attacked by the Mahrattas, will we, or will we not, aſſiſt him?

Anſwer. By the Board. To this queſtion, a poſitive and preciſe anſwer cannot be given, as our determination, either one way or the other, muſt depend entirely upon circumſtances at the time.

2d Queſtion. In the Treaty of Peace concluded with Hyder Ally in 1769, it is ſtipulated, that the pay of a Sepoy, when either party is aſſiſted by the other with troops, ſhall be rupees 7½, and that of a ſoldier and a horſeman 15 rupees each monthly; but ſhould the expence of our troops in Hyder's country, when we aſſiſt him, exceed the ſtipulated pay, is the Company, or Hyder, to pay the overplus?

Anſwer. By the Board. We conceive the intention of the Board, reſpecting the pay of the auxiliary troops mentioned in the Treaty with Hyder Ally, to have been this; that ſeven rupees and a half was to be paid as an extraordinary allowance to a Sepoy over and above the pay he received in his own ſervice, and all additional expences exceeding the ſaid monthly allowance was to be defrayed by the party aſſiſted; and the reſt of the troops in the ſame manner.

3d Queſtion. Should the Mahrattas invade the Carnatic, what plan is to be purſued? Shall we oppoſe them in the field, confine our troops in the forts, or endeavour to obtain peace? If we oppoſe them in the field, with whoſe forces? The Company's and Nabob's? Or ſhall we call in the aid of Hyder Ally?

Anſwer. If the Nabob can make a Peace upon ſafe and conſiſtent terms, and thereby prevent the invaſion of the Carnatic, it is certainly a meaſure moſt ardently wiſhed for. But if ſuch a Peace cannot be obtained, and the Maharattas actually commence hoſtilities, in that caſe we heſitate not to determine, that it will be beſt to oppoſe them in the field with the forces of the Company and the Nabob.

The Nabob then retired.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Military Conſultations; the 31ſt December 1773.

Read a Letter from the Nabob, as entered in Country Correſpondence, N° 161, encloſing Tranſlates of a Letter from Hyder Ally, and his propoſition for an Alliance with the Nabob:—(Vide Conſ. 24th inſtant.) The Nabob alſo encloſes a draft of an Anſwer which he propoſes to ſend to Hyder Ally, and deſires the Preſident's opinion thereon.

The Nabob is well acquainted with the neceſſity this Government was under of concluding a Peace with Hyder Ally Khan in the year 1769, both on the part of the Company and the Carnatic; and that it was alſo neceſſity which compelled this Government to an acquieſcence with the Articles comprehending a Defenſive Alliance with Hyder Ally. The Nabob being the beſt judge of his own affairs, and the political ſtate of the country, can beſt tell how far they can be affected by entering anew into ſuch an alliance. The Company are deſirous of remaining in friendſhip, not only with the Mahrattas and Hyder Ally, but with all the Powers in India: this ſyſtem they have repeatedly and ſtrongly inculcated; and it is the firm determination of this Board, to confine the Company's Forces ſolely to the defence of the Company's Poſſeſſions and thoſe of the Nabob, ſo far as can be done conſiſtently, without an abſolute breach of engagements. Nothing can be farther from the intention

tion of this Board, than to diſcourage the Nabob from eſtabliſhing a friendſhip with Hyder Ally; for they are convinced, that it is for the intereſt of the Carnatic that a good underſtanding ſhould ſubſiſt between them. VIII. N° 9, & 10.

An Anſwer to be returned to the Nabob, conformable to the foregoing Minute.

From the NABOB:

Dated and received 29th December 1773.

Co. Corr. N° 161.

With a view to the protection of my own and the Company's Country, in conſequence of the large forces and power of the Mahratta, I ſome time ago, agreeable to his application, wrote to your Predeceſſor repeatedly on the ſubject of affording him aſſiſtance, eſteeming the ſame as beneficial to affairs; I mentioned it likewiſe in Council. As aſſiſtance, however, was not afforded him in this buſineſs, notwithſtanding the arrival here of Mahratta Vakeels of conſequence with Saneds, under the ſign and ſeal of Maudhooron; his giving in writing, likewiſe, favourable terms both for me and the Company; and my repreſentation alſo, as is expreſſed in former Letters of the Country, conſiſted in an union with the Mahratta; and that an alliance with Hyder Alli Cawn, by diſpleaſing of the Mahratta, rendered the laying waſte of the country a matter of apprehenſion: the Mahratta, after waiting a conſiderable time in expectation, at laſt obſerving the delays, became much diſpleaſed; and accordingly the intelligence we have received ſhews his anger at you and me, and his intention of coming againſt this country. The talk of the former Governor and Council was for an alliance with Hyder Alli Cawn, and they conſidered the tranquillity of the country as conſiſting herein; Alli Zemaun Cawn, and alſo Mehedeer Alli Cawn, are now come on the part of Hyder Ally Cawn, with the view of an alliance and mutual aſſiſtance: ſince then, on account of the reaſons afore-mentioned, and the additional one that my Friends do not eſteem an alliance with the Mahratta proper, I am ready, conformable to the advice of the Governor and Council, and to the preſent ſituation of affairs, to form an alliance with Hyder Alli Cawn; and accordingly enclоſed I ſend for your inſpection a Copy of the Letter from him, together with a Copy of the Paper containing his Propoſals, brought me by his Vakeels; alſo a Copy of the Propoſals I have conſidered of in reply to his Propoſals.—You are a wiſe and provident Man, my Friend, moreover my Supporter; in the papers of my Propoſals, therefore, be ſo good as to rectify what you ſhall think require it; and ſhould it appear to you proper to write in a different manner, oblige me by acquainting me thereof ſoon.

What can I ſay more?

COPY of a Letter, with the Seal of Hyder Alli Cawn; dated the 10th of December 1773.

Received by the Hand of Ally Zeman Cawn and Mahdy Ally Cawn, 6th November, 1773.

After the compliments due on addreſſing ſo illuſtrious a Perſon as your Highneſs—I beg leave to repreſent, that as it has been ſignified to me by the mouth of Mahomed Uſmaun, that after the arrival of a Man of Rank from hence, ſome Perſon of importance would alſo be ſent hither from your Highneſs, in order to eſtabliſh and increaſe a friendly correſpondence and union between us—an agreement between Princes being always of mutual advantage—I have therefore diſpatched the beneficent Cawn Aly Zemaun Cawn Gee and Mohdy Aly Cawn Gee, with the uſual tokens of friendſhip, who will explain my ſentiments at large. I have only to add, that I expect your Highneſs will favour me with your correſpondence, and make me glad with the news of your welfare, which cannot but conduce to the corroboration of mutual regard.—For the reſt, may your greatneſs and happineſs prove perpetual!

COPY of a Paper, ſent by Hyder Alli Cawn.

As a perpetual agreement and alliance has been determined on between the Nabob Waulaujah Behar and the Engliſh and myſelf, I have therefore executed and delivered the under-written Covenant under my own ſeal; viz.

VIII.

N°s 9 & 10.

In caſe the Moguls* or Mahrattas ſhould proceed againſt the country of my Sircar, in order to remove and expel them therefrom, a ſufficient force, with a Commander of importance, ſhould be ſent to act in conjunction and alliance with me, and to make war upon the enemy; and I alſo, in caſe the Moguls or Mahrattas ſhould attack the country of the Nabob Waulaujah and the Engliſh, will ſend the forces of my Circar to act againſt the enemy, in conjunction and alliance with them, and drive them out. Whether Peace or War be determined on towards the enemy, myſelf, the aforeſaid Nabob, and the Engliſh, are to be of one mind, and to act entirely in concert, either in continuing of the War or in concluding a Peace. The expences of the troops to be paid in this manner:—To a European ſoldier 15 rupees, and to each Sepoy 7½ rupees per month; and the Officers ſhall be paid as I may be adviſed from thence at the time I require them. The pay of my troops to be:—To each horſeman 15 rupees, and to a Sepoy 7½ rupees per month; and the Officers to be paid as I ſhall write from hence at the time.

*Meaning in particular, the Nizam.

Whatever articles, &c. out of friendſhip, may be wanted from the dominions of each other, ſhall be purchaſed by the ſubjects of each without moleſtation on either ſide.

If the Mogul or Mahratta Chiefs, with a deſign to create a miſunderſtanding between us, ſhould begin a correſpondence, they (the Nabob and the Engliſh) ſhall not take any meaſure in compliance therewith, but ſhall communicate the papers to me; and I alſo, if they write to me, will from hence give advice thereof, which muſt tend to the increaſe of ſincerity, and the confirmation of union between us.

The ſecurity between us, for all theſe Articles of Agreement, ſhall be a ſolemn Oath in the Name of God, and on the *Glorious Coran*.

From the NABOB:

COPY of a Paper which I have thought of ſending in Anſwer to that of Hyder Alli Cawn.

In caſe of the Mahrattas, or any other enemy, ſhould come into this country, the above Perſon* muſt ſend a ſufficient force, with an Officer of Rank, who ſhall act in conjunction and concert with my forces and thoſe of the Engliſh Company, in order to expel and drive out the enemy from my Dominions. In like manner, whatever foe ſhall enter the country of the ſaid Perſon, I will ſend a ſufficient force, under a Leader of importance, who ſhall act in concert and unanimity with his army, to effect their expulſion. The pay of the troops on both ſides to be at the rate of fifteen rupees per month for an horſeman, and ſeven and an half for a Sepoy; and that of the Officers to be ſettled at the time they are required, advices thereon being ſent along with the auxiliary forces.

*Meaning Hyder.

With regard to the merchandize that may be wanted from each other's country, it is neceſſary that the particulars thereof ſhould be firſt tranſmitted.

If the Mahrattas and other Chiefs, in order to create a diſunion between us, ſhould begin a correſpondence, neither ſide ſhall act in compliance therewith, but ſhall give mutual notice of the writings that come to them.

No protection ſhall be afforded to the ſubjects or enemies of each other; and thoſe that have fled away in diſguſt ſhall be mutually delivered up again.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Military Conſultation; 5th January 1774.

Read Draft of a Letter to the Nabob, as entered in Country Correſpondence, N° 2. in reply to his of the 29th December, reſpecting Hyder Ally's Propoſitions for an alliance with the Carnatic (vide Conſultation, 31ſt ultimo).—Approved, and ordered to be ſent.

To the NABOB:

Dated the fifth January 1774.

I have been honoured with the receipt of your Highneſs's favour of the 29th December 1773, incloſing a Copy of a Letter from Hyder Alli Cawn, together with Copies of his Propoſals to your Highneſs, and of *thoſe* your Highneſs has thoughts of ſending to him in return.

Although

VIII.

Although I cannot but feel very ſenſibly the manner in which your Highneſs is pleaſed to ſtate what paſſed between your Highneſs and this Government on the ſubject of the Mahrattas, yet as this matter has been already ſo fully diſcuſſed, and the conduct of this Government, in my opinion, in the diſcuſſion ſo clearly juſtified, I ſhall content myſelf here with referring to the Correſpondence which then paſſed on the ſubject. N°s 9, & 10.

Reſpecting my opinion of the Propoſals your Highneſs has thoughts of ſending to Hyder Ally Cawn in reply to *thoſe* received from him, I beg leave to obſerve, that your Highneſs is well acquainted with the neceſſity this Government was under of concluding a Treaty with Hyder Ally Cawn in the year 1769, both on the part of the Company and of the Carnatic; and that it was the ſame neceſſity alſo which extracted an acquieſcence to the Article comprehending a Defenſive Alliance with him. Your Highneſs moſt undoubtedly is the beſt judge of your own affairs, and can beſt tell how far they may be affected by the entering anew into ſuch an alliance; for my part, my reſolution is fixed to confine the Company's forces ſolely and entirely to the defence of the Company's Poſſeſſions and *thoſe* of your Highneſs, ſo far as conſiſtently may be done without an abſolute breach of engagements. I beg your Highneſs will on no account, however, conſider what I have here ſaid as in any meaſure meant to diſcourage your Highneſs from eſtabliſhing a friendſhip with Hyder Ally Cawn; I think on the contrary, it is for the intereſt of the Carnatic that a good underſtanding ſhould ſubſiſt between your Highneſs and him, and that every conſiſtent means of cultivating the ſame ſhould accordingly be made uſe of.

EXTRACT Fort St. George Select Conſultations; the 16th January 1774.

"The Preſident acquaints the Board, that the Nabob having ſignified to him, that he had certain matters of importance to communicate, he (the Preſident) has deſired the Council to aſſemble at his Gardens this evening, in order to take the ſame into conſideration.

The Nabob, and his ſecond Son Ameer ul Omrah, preſent.

After the ſtrongeſt expreſſions of friendſhip and good will to the Company, the Nabob proceeds to recapitulate his ſentiments on the preſent poſture of affairs, and the ſituation of the province with reſpect to Hyder Aly and the Mahrattas; that ſince the Board are determined not to join the Mahrattas, and to abide by their engagements with Hyder, he acquieſces, but ſtrenuouſly recommends the moſt cautious management, in order to conceal our real intentions, that the Mahrattas may not deſpair of obtaining our friendſhip. That this line had been adopted by the late Governor in almoſt ſimilar circumſtances, when the Mahrattas were hovering on the frontiers of the Province. He wrote to Mohaderow, that he was his friend, and even promiſed not to afford Hyder Ally any aſſiſtance; that he is far from deſiring the Board to break their engagements with Hyder, but cannot help being apprehenſive that in preſerving his friendſhip, we forfeit that of the Mahrattas. That he (the Nabob) has no other view but the peace and proſperity of the country, and will therefore readily adopt any meaſures conducive thereto which may be recommended to him by the Board. That if the Board are of opinion he ought to write to the Mahrattaa, or ſend a Vacqueel, or even to ſend him a ſum of money, he is ready to do it.

To which the Board replied, that he (the Nabob) muſt be the beſt judge of what was proper to be done on the occaſion; that he knew well their objects were the peace and tranquillity of the Carnatic; and that every meaſure which tended to accompliſh theſe purpoſes, conſiſtent at the ſame time with the honour and dignity of the Nabob and the company, and in its conſequence would not oblige them to afford aſſiſtance either to the Mahratta or Hyder Ally, would be heartily acquieſced in by them. The Board then deſired to be informed by the Nabob, in what manner he recommended they ſhould negociate with the Mahrattas, or what other meaſures to purſue than thoſe they have already adopted.

The Nabob anſwered, that he had been all along for aſſiſting the Mahrattas, becauſe he thought an alliance with them was moſt for the advantage of his country, which would appear both from his letters, and many converſations that he had held on the ſubject. But ſince this Government was determined againſt that meaſure, he now recommended that a footing of friendſhip may be preſerved both with them and

with

VIII. with Hyder Ally, and that we ſhould endeavour to prevent the Carnatic from being plundered.

Nos 9, & 10. The Nabob was then told, that it was fruitleſs to recapitulate what was paſt; that their reaſons for refuſing to join the Mahrattas are well known to the Nabob; they are upon record; that the point is now to provide for the ſecurity of the Carnatic; to which end the Board will co-operate with him heart and hand, and join in every conſiſtent meaſure for the intereſt and ſecurity of his Government.

The Nabob again repeated his deſire, that encouragement ſhould be given both to the Mahratta and Hyder Ally; that the Vacqueel of the latter ſhould be fed with promiſes, at the ſame time that we temporize with the former.

The Nabob deſired to have the opinion of the Board, which of the following ſteps he ought to take; whether to ſend a Vacqueel to the Mahrattas, or only a Letter; and whether it would be adviſable to ſend a Vacqueel to Hyder Ally.

It would be too precipitate in the Board to give a preciſe and determinate opinion upon the foregoing propoſals from the Nabob, from his more intimate knowledge of the intereſt of his own Country. The views and policy of the neighbouring Powers he muſt be a more competent judge, whether it is more adviſable to ſend a Vacqueel to the Mahratta, or only to addreſs him by Letter. The Board have upon a former occaſion given their ſentiments ſo clearly upon forming a new alliance with Hyder Ally, that it is unneceſſary to add any thing further on that ſubject. If his (the Nabob's) writing to the Mahrattas, or ſending a Vacqueel to them, will tend to the ſecurity of the province, the Board do not heſitate to pronounce ſuch a meaſure highly expedient. Upon which the Nabob acquainted the Board, that he had prepared a Letter to Ragonaut Row, which he would diſpatch to him provided they had no objection to any part of it. The Nabob then read a Letter to Ragonaut Row, as entered in Country Correſpondence, N° expreſſed in very friendly terms, and deſiring that Mahade Row Shadaſhee might be ſent to him; and he further acquainted the Board, that he would ſend a Letter to Hyder Ally as ſoon as it could be prepared. The Nabob added, that the force of the Mahrattas at preſent is towards Gurram Conda and Tripety; and if he finds they continue advancing towards the Carnatic, notwithſtanding the before-mentioned letter to them, he will, in that caſe, diſpatch a Vacqueel to them; but if it appears that their route points to another quarter, he will wait for an anſwer to his letter.

The Nabob informed the Board, that the reaſon of his declining to ſend a Vacqueel at preſent to the Mahrattas was this; that Ragonaut Row might be able to draw from the Vacqueel what were his real intentions, and that ſuch a diſcovery might probably be productive of immediate hoſtilities: whereas by ſending a letter, and deſiring a Vacqueel might be ſent to him, a very good purpoſe might be anſwered, namely, that from the profeſſions of friendſhip made to the Mahrattas, he may be induced to expect an alliance with the Carnatic, and accordingly ſend a Vacqueel to the Nabob; in which time the ſeaſon may be ſo far advanced, as to oblige them to lay aſide all thoughts of attacking the province this year. That although this fineſſe may perhaps ſucceed, yet we ought not to be lulled into ſecurity. He (the Nabob) deſired to receive an eſtimated account of the ſtock of proviſions required to ſubſiſt the troops in the field for ſix months, and he will take meaſures for procuring the ſame, but that he can only provide for the fighting people; and as for the other attendants on the army, they muſt ſupply themſelves the beſt way they can. The Board then repreſented to the Nabob, in the ſtrongeſt manner, the abſolute neceſſity of his advancing money for the payment of the army, and pointed out the fatal conſequences which might reſult from a deficiency in this eſſential article. The Board further repreſented to the Nabob, how neceſſary it was to lay up ſufficient quantities of proviſions in his ſeveral forts, and to loſe no time in collecting grain and cattle, &c. in thoſe parts from whence the army can be moſt eaſily ſupplied.

The Nabob alſo read a Letter which he propoſed ſending to Mahaderow Sadaſhewa, if the Board perceived nothing amiſs in it.

The Board acquainted the Nabob, that they had no objection to this Letter, or to the one he propoſed writing to Ragonaut Row.

The Nabob, before he took his leave, acquainted the Board, that he intended to write to Morari Row, and to ſend him a preſent of twenty thouſand rupees to gain his good offices with Ragonaut Row.

VIII.

Nos 9, & 10.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military Conſultations; the 6th December 1774.

Nº 119.

Read Letters from the Nabob, dated 1ſt inſtant, as entered in Country Correſpondence, Nº 119.—A Vacqueel, with a Letter and Preſents from Hyder Ally Cawn—Copy of the ſaid Letter, and the Anſwer propoſed to be ſent by the Nabob.

From the Nabob:—Dated and received the 1ſt of December 1774.

I ſome time ago mentioned to you in converſation the arrival of Dowlut Chala at Arcot, from Hyder Ally Cawn, with a view of coming to me; and I now encloſe a copy of the Letter I received from the ſaid Cawn by him. The above Chala informs me, that as his coming was merely to deliver the preſent of clothes, he deſires that he may ſoon be diſpatched; I have therefore drawn out a draft of a Letter in anſwer, a copy of which is incloſed for your information, and agreeably to which I propoſe writing to the ſaid Cawn.

What can I ſay more?

A Copy of a Letter from Hyder Ally Cawn, to the Nabob; dated the 5th, and received the 28th of November 1774.

After expreſſing my deſire to ſee you, which is the firſt of all my wiſhes, be it known to your friendly mind, that it was with great pleaſure I received your Letter, every ſyllable of which tended to increaſe the friendſhip and union ſubſiſting between us, by the hands of Alli Zemaun Cawn, Syed Phuttah Alli Cawn, and Alli Newauz Cawn. By the information I received from the ſaid Cawns of your friendſhip and ſincere regard, and by the preſent you ſent to me, the foundation of friendſh p and regard, has acquired proper ſtrength. It is certain, that it is both proper and neceſſary that between Princes of the Mahometan Faith, union and harmony ſhould ſubſiſt; and the ſame is pleaſing to the Creator, and thereby fear and dread are impreſſed on the minds of their foes and enemies. Reſpecting an alliance and friendſhip, I am firm; by God's bleſſing, by the repreſentation of the above Cawns, who are daily exerting themſelves in the increaſing and ſtrengthening of our mutual friendſhip, the baſis thereof, and of our regard, is become ſtrong. In caſe direction of our friendſhip and union, I have ſent by Doulut Chala (who is one of thoſe people I confide in) a ſword and a dagger ſet with precious ſtones, two diamond rings, ſome clothes, &c.; and for Umdut ul Omrah and Ummeer ul Omrah, two daggers ſet with precious ſtones, ſome flowered gold clothes, &c. For other matters I refer you to the Letters from Syed Puttah Alli Cawn, and Alli Newauz Cawn. The union and alliance ſubſiſting between us require that you ſhould let me have the pleaſure and ſatisfaction of receiving letters from you.

Sic Orig.

A DRAFT of a Letter from the Nabob to Hyder Alli Cawn.

Great was the pleaſure my mind, impatient to hear from you, received on the receipt of your Letter, every expreſſion in which tended to ſtrengthen the bonds of union, the ſight of which gave an inexpreſſible freſhneſs to the garden of friendſhip and regard. The ſword and dagger ſet with precious ſtones, the two diamond rings, and the clothes which were ſent for me, alſo the two daggers ſet with precious ſtones, and the clothes for my children, were received by the hands of Doulut Chala, and theſe ornamented the ſheave of friendſhip. The things for my children have been delivered to them; and of the clothes which came for me (every thread of which was wove in friendſhip) a great part has been made uſe of for clothes for my own wear;—all which your friendly mind will be informed of by the repreſentation of Doulut Chala.

IX.

N° 13.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

N° 15.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudre to Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, Governor of Madras.

Dated - 21ſt Rajab 1208, of Hegyra, or 22d February 1794.
Received 22d

I Encloſe herein for your information, the copy of a Letter I have written to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; with an Engliſh Tranſlation.
What ſhall I ſay more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *David Haliburton*,
Perſian Tranſlator.

(In N° 15.)—Tranſlation of Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudre to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun; dated the 21ſt of Rajib, in the year 1208 of the Hegera.

The joyful ſight of your illuſtrious and fortunate ſons at this place conveyed ſuch pleaſure and ſatisfaction to my mind, as cannot be expreſſed in writing. Thanks be to the Almighty, they are now on the eve of returning to your dominions; and, under his gracious protection and providence, will arrive there.
I have ſent a few Preſents as a mark of friendſhip; your acceptance of which will afford me great pleaſure.

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *David Haliburton*,
Perſian Tranſlator.

N° 66.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawaub Wallajah Bahaudar, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Fort Saint George.

Co. Cor.

Dated - - 13th } May 1794.
Received 13th }

I herein encloſe for your information, a Copy of the Letter which I received from Tippoo Sultaun, by Captain Doveton.
What more? &c. &c.

TRANSLATE Copy of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun to his Highneſs the Nawaub Wallajah Bahadre, &c. &c.

(Without date)—Received May 1794.

I have received with much ſatisfaction your friendly Letter, informing me of the departure of my Children, and of your having ſent ſome preſents along with them. Thank God! they have arrived in health, and exhilarated the hearts of their friends, who anxiouſly expected them.

I am

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I am much indebted to your politeneſs for your very obliging attention to my Sons, and to your munificence for the preſents which accompanied them.

N° 13.

Seeing that the Princes of Iſlam are connected with each other by the ties of a generous and zealous fellowſhip (according to the apophthegm, that "hearts influenced by the ſame Religion are better calculated for mutual kindneſs")—ſo my friendly and orthodox heart, ſuſceptible of your goodneſs, reciprocates your friendſhip;—a friendſhip which is no leſs gratifying and pleaſing to me, than it is agreeable and ſatisfactory in the eyes of my people.

May your friendſhip endure!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
D^y P^r T^r.

Co. Cor.

No. 119.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c: &c. to the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Fort Saint George.

Dated 14 July 1794.—Received D°.

I encloſe for the information of my Friend, Copy of a Letter I have received from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun. The ſaid Nawab hath informed me of the approaching nuptials of his Sons. I intend therefore to ſend you hereafter ſome dreſſes and jewels for him, together with my reply, conformably to the etiquette of this country on ſuch occaſions.

What more? &c. &c.

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Perſian Tranſlator.

(In N° 119.)—Tranſlation:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c.

Without date.—Received July 1794.

I have the happineſs to inform my eſteemed Friend, that the marriage ceremonies of my Sons Abdal Khalik and Mueez ud Deen, are to be ſolemnized in the month Rebbia ul Avel. May they, through the Divine Favour, have a propitious termination.

On account of the unfeigned friendſhip and unequivocal cordiality which ſubſiſt between us, I have judged it neceſſary to communicate this intelligence for the ſatisfaction of my gracious and noble Friend.

May your indulgent Friendſhip endure!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Perſian Tranſl^r.

Co. Cor.

N° 143.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Governor of Fort Saint George.

Dated - 6th } Auguſt 1794.
Received 6th }

I have ſent accompanying my Reply to the Letter of the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, with a copy for your information.

As the nuptials of the ſaid Nabob's Sons are to be celebrated, and as I called them my own Sons when they were here, I have, in lieu of dreſſes and jewels (which it is the cuſtom of the world to preſent on ſuch occaſions) ſent fifty thouſand rupees, which I requeſt you will be pleaſed to forward.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r.

(In

(In N° 143.)—TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun. IX. N° 15.

(Without date.)

In an auſpicious ſeaſon I received your Letter, mentioning your having determined on the celebration of the nuptials of your Sons in the propitious month of Rubbellawell, and it made me extremely happy.

In the greatneſs of my affection and regard, I could have wiſhed to be preſent at the marriages, and to perform the ceremony of tying the Sehra, &c. with my own hands; but, for certain reaſons, contenting myſelf with praying for the happy concluſion of the nuptials, and that this commencement of the increaſe of your Family may prove propitious, I have, according to the rules of friendſhip, ſent fifty thouſand rupees, in lieu of jewels and dreſſes, to the Brides and Bridegrooms; and I hope you will be pleaſed to perform yourſelf the ceremonial forms, on my part, on this occaſion.

May the Almighty render the Father of the two Bridegrooms happy!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^h T^r.

N° 196.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. Co. Cor.

Dated - 11th } October 1794.
Received 12th }

A Camel Hircarrah is juſt now arrived from Seringapatam, with Replies from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun to the Letters I have written him.

Copies of his Letters to myſelf, and my Son Omdut ul Omrah Bahaudur, as alſo of thoſe I now propoſe writing him, I tranſmit you encloſed.

What can I ſay more?

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahaudur to his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah Bahaudur, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dated 18th September 1794.

I received, in the happieſt ſeaſon, your friendly Letter, together with the fifty thouſand rupees which you were pleaſed to ſend me.

You kindly inform me, that "in the effuſion of your affection and regard, you "could have wiſhed to be preſent at the nuptials of my Sons, to perform, with your "own hands, the ceremony of tying the Sehra; but that being prevented, you muſt "content yourſelf with praying for the happy concluſion of the marriages, and that "this commencement of the increaſe of my Family may be auſpicious: that you "had, according to the rules of friendſhip, ſent 50,000 rupees in lieu of jewels and "dreſſes, to the Brides and Bridegrooms; and hoped I would myſelf pay the nuptial "compliments due from you."

It is not concealed from your enlightened mind, that the friendſhip and unanimity ſubſiſting between us required not the interchange of jewels and dreſſes; whatever I poſſeſs, and indeed the means wherewithal I carry on theſe ceremonies, are entirely yours: from a regard, however, to the cuſtoms and manners of diſtinguiſhed and noble perſonages, you have been pleaſed to honour me by theſe Preſents, and with your prayers for a propitious termination to the nuptials of my Children. I conſider all this as proceeding from the exceſs of your kindneſs, and the ſincerity of your regard.

Indeed, the expreſſions of congratulation and joy reſulting from a heart where true friendſhip inhabits, have an intereſt more precious, and a grace more illuſtrious, than the moſt brilliant jewels; and the gratulatory effuſions of affection (on occaſions like the preſent) if that affection be ſincere, diffuſe through the ſoul a gleam of gladneſs ſurpaſſing the ſplendor of the Sun.

Our

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N° 13.

Our mutual friendſhip being ſincere and ſtedfaſt, the profeſſions of it, therefore, have had this effect.

Under the bleſſing of Providence, and by your favour and prayers, theſe weddings ſhall, I hope, terminate as happily as you deſire; and I ſhall not fail to perform for you the Sehra ceremony with my own hands.

Omit not to favour me with the tidings of your welfare; and may your benevolence continue towards me!

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur to the Nawab Omdut ul Omrah Bahaudur.

Dated 22d September 1794.

After rendering the profeſſions of a regard and eſteem inexpreſſible, I have to repreſent to your friendly mind, that although, according to the text of the page of Truth, "all the Faithful are brothers, and it behoves them to make enquiries of "each others welfare;" yet you have not for a long time made me happy with the glad tidings of your health.

Let what is paſt, however, be forgotten; and hereafter, conſidering me deſirous to hear of your happineſs and well-being, be pleaſed to favour me with frequent intelligence on the ſubject; for the receipt of Letters affords a gratification inferior only to a perſonal interview.

May the cup of your proſperity be repleniſhed to your deſire!

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. to the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun Bahaudur.

(Without Date.)

I have had the happineſs to receive your Letter, acknowledging the receipt of mine, congratulatory on the nuptials of your Sons, and containing ſentiments which evince a good underſtanding and a friendly mind. May the Almighty, and his Prophet, render theſe nuptials propitious to the increaſe of your Family!

I truſt you will look upon me as anxious to hear of your own welfare, and that of your Family; and that you will often afford me the pleaſure of accounts thereof.

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawaub Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

(Without Date.)

In the hour of my ſolicitude to learn your welfare, I had the pleaſure to receive your friendly favour, and was thereby made very happy. This kind remembrance of me I conſider as a particular indication of your regard.

The correſpondence which ſubſiſts between his Highneſs the Nawab, my honoured Father, and you, is to me a ſource of much pleaſure and ſatisfaction.

As a mark of my friendſhip, I beg leave to preſent you with a fuſee and a piſtol, of European workmanſhip, which I requeſt may be depoſited in your armoury.

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Walajah Bahadur, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

(Without Date.)

Happy is that Mother who, having paſſed her days in good repute, when, in obedience to the inevitable decree of the Almighty, at laſt, reſigning her life, ſhe leaves behind her a Son who will long be an ornament to the world!

As you are a man of perfect knowledge, there is no doubt that on this occaſion you have, agreeably to the inſpired dictate—"God is the Friend of thoſe who have Patience,"—made Patience your companion.

May

May the Omnipotent God prolong your exiſtence here to the utmoſt extent of the human life, for the government and the benefit of your Subjects! IX.

(True Tranſlations.) N° 13.

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T.

To his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to inform your Highneſs, in reply to your Letter of the 11th inſtant, that I ſee no objection whatever to your forwarding the Letters which you propoſe writing to Tippoo Sultan, in reply to thoſe received by your Highneſs from that Chief. Co. Cor. N° 208.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, &c. &c.
24th October 1794. (Signed) *Hobart.*

N° 37.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George. Co. Cor.

Dated 14th April 1795.
Received D° - - D°

Two Letters have been lately received from Tippoo Sultan; the one addreſſed to myſelf, and the other to my Son; copies of which, with the drafts of Anſwers thereto, are ſent herewith for your Lordſhip's peruſal. If the drafts meet your approbation, the Letters will be forwarded by Tippoo Sultan's Servant, Mahomed Gore Khân.—Be pleaſed to inform me of your Sentiments on the ſubject.

What can I ſay more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r.

(In N° 37.)—Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nabob Tippoo Sultan to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic.

(Without Date.)

At this happy ſeaſon, under the Divine favour, and the auſpices of that Noble Friend, the marriage ceremonies of my Sons, Abdul Khalik and Moeez eid Deen, have been happily completed.

As the communication of an event ſo joyful among ſincere Friends occaſions a like degree of happineſs, however near or remote ſuch Friends may be, I have ſent, in conſideration of our amity, a few articles of dreſs and jewels (as per Liſt), two horſes, and 30,000 rupees for an entertainment, accompanied by Mahommed Ghoce Khân, a diſtinguiſhed Nobleman and ancient Servant of the Chadadad Sirkar.

It would indeed have contributed to our complete ſatisfaction, had that Noble Perſonage been preſent at the ceremonies; but as circumſtances could not conveniently admit of this, they have been completed in your abſence.

Although theſe preſents and ſum of money were not worthy of being ſent to ſuch a Friend, yet I am hopeful you will be pleaſed to accept them favourably, and render me happy by celebrating a Feaſt of Joy on this gladſome occaſion with the money above-mentioned.

The Khân above alluded to will communicate verbally other particulars of ſincere friendſhip and amity.

I truſt you will look upon me as anxious for your welfare, and that you will do me the favour to write me accounts of it.

May your favour be continued!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r.

IX. (In N° 37.)—Tranſlation of a Letter from Tippoo Sultan to the Nabob Omdut ul Omra Bahadur.

N° 13.

(Without Date.)

At this joyful period, through the Divine favour, and your auſpices, the nuptials of my Sons Abdul Khalik and Moeez ud Deen, have been happily concluded.

Although the communication of an event ſo felicitous is of itſelf a ſource of reciprocal ſatisfaction to our minds, yet with regard to the formalities obſerved on ſimilar events, viz. the Interchange of Preſents, from which, as a good omen, an idea of future happineſs is prognoſticated, I have diſpatched ſome articles of dreſs and jewels, together with a couple of horſes (agreeably to a ſeparate Liſt), all under charge of a diſtinguiſhed Nobleman, Mahommed Ghous Khân, who is a confidential and ancient Friend of the Chedadad Sirkar.

Though theſe articles were too inſignificant to have been ſent on this occaſion, nevertheleſs your friendſhip will on this ſeaſon of congratulation, by inducing an acceptance of the preſent, contribute to the gratification of the Donor.

The above-mentioned Khân will communicate verbally other particulars of ſincere friendſhip and amity.

Conſidering me ſolicitous for your welfare, I hope you will gratify me with frequent communications on the ſubject.

May the meaſure of your happineſs be equal to your wiſh!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r.

(In N° 37.)—Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur to the Nawab Tippoo Sultan.

Whilſt my mind was directed, with a degree of anxious ſolicitude, to learn the glad tidings of your health and happineſs, I had the ſatisfaction to receive your agreeable Letter by Mahommed Ghous Khân, informing me of the happy termination of the nuptial ceremonies of your Sons, Abdul Khalik and Mahommed Mooez ud Deen (may their lives be prolonged!) together with a dreſs, jewels, and 30,000 rupees, as a Marriage Preſent: this pleaſing intelligence exhilarated my mind, and, like a ſweet-ſmelling odour, refreſhed my ſoul. May the All-gracious and Omnipotent crown this event with every felicity and comfort!—Amongſt ſincere Friends, it is incumbent on their amity to keep up an epiſtolary correſpondence. I regard your Sons as Grandchildren, dear to me as my own. In the effuſion of my affection, I ſent ſome preſents for the weddings of your Sons; a ſmall preſent, on the completion of the ceremonies, had been ſufficient in return; but you have ſent me ſuch a quantity that it ſhould ſeem they were meant as an equivalent to mine: the rules of friendſhip require not ſuch formalities. As you have ſent the preſents out of your extreme regard, I receive them with the greateſt ſatisfaction. I hope you will make me happy by conſtant accounts of your welfare.

Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nawab Omdat ul Omrah Bahadur to the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun.

I have received your Letter, informing me of the celebration of the weddings of Abdul Kalick and Mahommed Mooez ud Deen, together with a dreſs and jewels, and am made happy beyond meaſure by this agreeable intelligence. May the Almighty render this event happy and propitious to you!

(True Tranſlations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r.

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N° 13.
Co. Cor.

N° 39.—To his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, encloſing Copies of Tippoo Sultaun's Addreſs to yourſelf and Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur, and forwarding at the ſame time the Replies, which, with my approbation, you propoſe to write.

I have the honour to inform your Highneſs in return, that I ſee no objection why the propoſed anſwers ſhould not be ſent.

Fort St. George,
19th April 1795.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Hobart.*

N° 51.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 24th May 1795.
Received 26th D° D°

I have lately received two Letters in reply from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun; alſo, a Letter addreſſed to my Son Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur; copies of which, with drafts of Anſwers thereto, are encloſed herein, for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I ſay more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
Perſian Tranſlator.

(In N° 51.)—Tranſlation of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun to the Nawab Walajah Bahadur.

Dated 11th April.

I have been favoured with your Highneſs's kind Letter, acknowledging the receipt of mine, and was made exceedingly happy thereby.

Your Highneſs's remark is indeed juſt, that an epiſtolary correſpondence is next to a perſonal interview. It is the intercourſe of heart and heart, the viſit of ſoul and ſoul.—May the Almighty prolong the life of your Highneſs!

As a ſmall mark of my friendſhip, I have ſent a few pieces of cloth, which, though unworthy of your Highneſs's choice, will, I truſt, be accepted in the meaning they were ſent. May your Highneſs's kindneſs endure!

What ſhall I ſay more?

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun, to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Bahadar.

Dated 11th April 1795.

I received, in a happy hour, your Letter in anſwer to mine, and it afforded me extreme pleaſure to obſerve your kind profeſſions of friendſhip. The interchange of friendly ſentiments is ſurely a ſource of great ſatisfaction; and I am certain that ſuch an intercourſe, as it muſt be approved, will be preſerved by you. I have uſed the liberty of a Friend to ſend a preſent of a few pieces of cloth, which I hope you will make me happy by accepting.

May your happineſs be perpetual!

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur.

Dated 13th May.

I have been favoured with your Letter of condolence on the death of my honoured Mother.

From

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N° 13.

From the conſideration of the ſacred ſaying, "That all Humanity muſt taſte of "Death, and that an acquieſcence in the Will of Providence is incumbent on all," my afflicted heart was ſomewhat comforted, and I ſubmitted to the Decrees of the Almighty with patience and reſignation. I employed alſo the Readers of the Koran, and others, to pray for her pure departed ſpirit, which is in Heaven!

From the Nabob Wallajah Bahadur, to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun.

In the ſeaſon of my anxious ſolicitude to learn the glad tidings of your health, I had the happineſs to receive your friendly favour, and was rejoiced to underſtand that you are happy and well.

The pieces of cloth which you ſent me, and which excel in texture the Pernyan and Kuſſub ſilks (of China and Egypt) I have, with the greateſt pleaſure, appropriated to my own wearing.

May your proſperity increaſe!

From the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur to the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun.

Praiſe be to God! that at the moment when I expected to hear the glad tidings of your health, I received your kind Letter, and was made happy thereby.

The pieces of cloth which you had the goodneſs to ſend me, and which are of the moſt elegant and excellent manufacture, I have had the pleaſure to receive.

May the Almighty beſtow upon you conſtant proſperity and happineſs!

(True Tranſlations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
Perſian Tranſlator.

Co. Cor

N° 136.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur to the Right Honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.

Dated - 19th December 1795.
Received 20th D° - - D°.

The Vakeels of the Navab Teepo Sultaun have delivered me two Letters from he ſaid Navab, containing expreſſions of condolence on the death of my Father, nd of congratulation on my aſcending the Muſnud of my hereditary Government. Copies are ſent herewith for your Lordſhip's information. According to the cuſtom of this country, I ſhall tranſmit ſome preſents to the ſaid Navab, with my anſwer to his Letter, of which I will alſo ſend your Lordſhip a copy.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r.

(In N° 136.)—Tranſlation of a Letter from the Navab Tippoo Sultaun Bahadur to the Navab Omdut ul Omrah Bahadur,

(Without Date.)
Received December } 1795.

In theſe diſaſtrous days, when the intelligence of the melancholy yet inevitable event was announced to me, that the ſpirit of the Navab Walajah Bahadur, diveſting itſelf of its elemental trammels, had taken its flight to the portals of Paradiſe, my friendly heart was ſo oppreſſed with ten thouſand ſorrows, that to deſcribe them is impoſſible; for were I to attempt an explanation of my glowing grief, the ardour of my fervid language would conſume my combuſtible pen. Thus reſignation and calm endurance is the readieſt mode to alleviate our anguiſh, and the moſt likely means to extinguiſh the fire of grief.

It is well known to your enlightened mind, that among the holy and happy ſect of Iſlam, who all regard each other with a paternal and reciprocal affection, particularly with ſuch of them as are diſtinguiſhed by birth, or elevated by fortune, it is deemed

deemed incumbent to congratulate each other on occurrences of happineſs; for it diffuſes ſatisfaction, and enhances pleaſure!—And, on occaſions like the melancholy one in alluſion, it is neceſſary to alleviate ſorrow for mutual condolence; for it excites to a temper of patience and acquieſcence.—Now, although I am well aware that to expatiate on this ſubject to a perſon of your underſtanding is, as it were, to define the principles of philoſophy to * Lokman, nevertheleſs, I muſt expreſs my aſſurance, that you will not encourage an unprofitable and gnawing grief; nay, that you will eradicate it, and by the practice of good works acquire for yourſelf a future recompence, and afford to the departed and beatified ſpirit of your auguſt Father a ſource of preſent gratification.

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No 13.

* A celebrated Oriental Philoſopher.

In order to pay my compliments of condolence, and with a view to inſpire reſignation into your afflicted mind, I have deputed to your Preſence two diſtinguiſhed and confidential Servants of the Chudarlad Sirkar, Mahommed Ghias Khan and Ghous Mahommed Khân; they will impart to you the ſentiments of ſincere friendſhip and high conſideration which I entertain for you.

May the meaſure of your happineſs be in proportion to your deſire!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^r T^r.

Memorandum.—Articles ſent as a Kelaat: 2 pieces jemawar, 1 turban piece, 1 ſaſh piece, 1 piece kenchob.

(Signed) *A. F.*

(In N° 136)—Tranſlation of a Letter from the Navab Tipoo Sultaun Behadur, to his Highneſs the Navab Omdut ul Omra Behadur.

Without Date.
Received December } 1795.

At this auſpicious ſeaſon of your happy acceſſion to the Muſnud of Magnificence and Grandeur, which took place with every fortunate and felicitous circumſtance, after the tranſlation of the Navab Walajah Bahadur to the Manſions of eternal Mercy, the mantle of my friendly heart is filled with pearls of pleaſure, and repleniſhed with gems of joy.

May the All-merciful and Glorious God render this joyful event a ſource of happineſs to yourſelf, and of felicity to your friends, through the bleſſing of the Moſt Holy Prophet and his Poſterity!

In order to pay my compliments of congratulation, I have ſent by two diſtinguiſhed and confidential ſervants of the Chudadad Sirkar, Mahommed Ghias Khan and Ghaus Mahommed Khan, ſome articles of dreſs and jewels, as a Khelaat, which are particularized in the encloſed Memorandum; and I beg you to believe, that your acceptance of them will afford me much ſatisfaction and pleaſure.

May the meaſure of your proſperity be in proportion to your deſire!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P. T.

Memorandum.—Khelaut: 2 pieces jamawar, 1 piece turban, 1 piece ſaſh, 1 piece keenchob. Jewels: one kellegy, one ſirpeick. Horſes: two.

(In N° 136.)—Tranſlation of a Letter from his Highneſs the Navab Omdut ul Omra Bahadur, &c. &c. &c.

To Sir John Shore, Bart. Governor General of Bengal.

Dated 19th December.

Ambaſſadors from the Navab Tipoo Sultaun having arrived here with two Letters, one of condolence on the deceaſe of my Father, and the other of congratulation on my acceſſion to the hereditary Muſnud of my Family, they came to viſit me accompanied by Lord Hobart.

IX. Having ſent tranſcripts of the Sultaun's two Letters, with an addreſs from myſelf, to Lord Hobart, I tranſmit incloſed copies of the whole for your information.

N° 13. May you be happy!

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T.

Co. Cor. N° 60. TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 17th May } 1796.
Received D° - }

I tranſmit herewith copy of a Letter addreſſed to me by the Nawab Tippoo Sultan, requeſting the ſurrender of Shenk Rayel and Chuck Rayel, Zemindars of Pongnoor, and who had fled thence.

I have ordered my Naib at Arcot (ſhould theſe men have come into the Sirkar diſtricts) to apprehend and confine them:—I hope your Lordſhip alſo will iſſue orders to your Commanding Officers, and to your Collector, &c. in the Jagheer, to apprehend, if they can, theſe people.

What more need be written?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T.

N. B. The Letter written by Tippoo Sultaun to the Nabob, encloſed in the above, is literally the ſame as that addreſſed by him to Government on the ſame ſubject.

(Signed) *A. F.*
P. T.

Co. Cor. N° 59.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

(Without Date.) }
Received 16th May } 1796.

The ſteady, ſincere, and daily increaſing friendſhip which has been eſtabliſhed on a firm baſis between the two Sirkars, and which it is our mutual and moſt immediate wiſh to maintain and conſolidate, induces me to repreſent, that Shenk Rayel and Chuck Rayel, Zemindars of Pongnoor, dependent on the Khudabad Sirkar, deviating from the line of their allegiance and duty, have been guilty of rebellion and revolt. In conſequence of this, a party has been detached by the Khudabad Sirkar to puniſh them; they have fled, and taken ſhelter in the territories of the Honourable Company.

Now as, among Friends, the puniſhment of atrocious Rebels, and the mutual adjuſtment of affairs of this nature, ſhould be regarded as a matter of reciprocal intereſt, I requeſt that orders may be iſſued to the Officers of the Honourable Company's Government, for apprehending and delivering up theſe Rebels to the ſervants of the Khudabad Sirkar.

I requeſt that you will continue to afford me the ſatisfaction of frequent friendly communications.

What further need be written?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T.

IX.

N° 13.

Co. Cor.

N° 79.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 3d June
Received D° D° } 1796.

Having already furniſhed your Lordſhip with copy of a Letter which I received from the Nawab Tippoo Sultan, relative to the fugitive Zemindars of Pongnore, I now tranſmit encloſed, tranſcript of my Reply to the ſame.

What more need I write?

(ENCLOSURE.)

Tranſlation:—Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Behauder.

I have been favoured and made happy with the receipt of your friendly Letter, informing me of the revolt and flight of Shank Rayel and Cheuk Rayel, Zemindars of Pongonore, and requeſting they might be apprehended and delivered up to the Officers of your Sircar.

Agreeably to the principles of the ſincere friendſhip which ſubſiſts between us, I have iſſued ſtrict orders to the above effect to my Talookdars, in caſe theſe fugitives ſhould have taken ſhelter in my territories; for I conſider your intereſt and my own one and the ſame.

I expect to be conſtantly favoured with your friendly communications.

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T.

Co. Cor.

N° 147.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 1ſt October 1796.
Received D° - - D°

I incloſe for your Lordſhip's information, copy of a Letter addreſſed to me by the Nawab Tippoo Sultan, and copies of my Letters to him in reply.

What need I write more?

(In N° 147.)—Tranſlation:—Copy of a Letter from the Nawab Tippoo Sultan Bahauder, to his Highneſs the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Received 29th September.

Bleſſings and praiſes be aſcribed to God and the Prophet, that, in theſe auſpicious days the nuptial ceremony has been accompliſhed!

Agreeably to the ſacred ſaying, "All Muſſulmen are Brothers; they derive a "ſatisfaction from the happineſs of each other, and they ſhould promulgate that "happineſs in order to excite that ſatisfaction:"—

I am convinced that the communication of this felicitous event will afford your friendly mind much pleaſure.

Conformably to the forms peculiar among Friends, on occaſions ſuch as theſe, I ſent an elephant, with dreſſes and jewels, according to the incloſed Liſt, by Mahommed Huſſien Koraiſhy, and I hope you will be pleaſed to accept them.

I expect to be favoured with a continuation of your friendly communication.

What more need be added?

(In

IX. (In N° 147.)—Translation:—Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nawab Tipoo Sultan Bahadur.

N° 13. (Without date.)

At this propitious period I have been favoured with your kind communication, intimating to me the agreeable intelligence of the accompliſhment of your matrimonial ceremonies, and it has conveyed to my friendly mind ſatisfaction inexpreſſible.

I have received and accepted, as tokens of your regard, the elephant, jewels, and cloths, which you were ſo good to ſend by Mahommed Huſſain Koraiſhy. May the Moſt High and only God render this event a ſource of happineſs to that kind Friend, and grant him in conſequence the fruit of his heart, that is, an excellent Son, endowed with the good qualities of his Parent!

I have ſent an elephant, jewels, and dreſs for yourſelf, and ſome pieces of cloths for your Conſort, agreeably to a ſeparate Liſt.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Nawaub Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

(Without date.)

In this felicitous ſeaſon, the nuptials of my nephew Suraj ul Mulk Bahadur (whoſe life be prolonged!) have been happily concluded.

As it is incumbent among Friends, on ſimilar occaſions, to interchange preſents, I have ſent an elephant, jewels, and cloths, as nuptial preſents, agreeably to a ſeparate Liſt, by Mahommed Huſſain Koraiſhy; and I hope they will meet with your acceptance.

What more?

(True Tranſlations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Govern^t.

Co. Cor. N° 76.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 25th Auguſt } 1797.
Received D° - - }

I ſend herewith two caſkets, containing altar caſes, for the Nawab Tippoo Sultaun, with a Letter addreſſed to him; and I requeſt your Lordſhip will be pleaſed, after peruſing and cloſing up the Letter to the ſaid Nawaub, to ſend it, with the caſkets, to Mr. Read, in order to be forwarded.

What ſhall I write more?

TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahauder.

In the name of the Merciful and Gracious God!

I have ſent two ſmall altar caſes, which, in conſideration of your ſincere friendſhip, I am hopeful you will keep about your Perſon.

May your happineſs endure!

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*

N° 83.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 29th September } 1797.
Received - - - - }

Co. Cor. I incloſe for your Lordſhip's information, copy of a Letter which I have juſt received by Camel Hircarrahs from the Nawaub Tippoo Sultaun, on the commencement of the nuptial ceremony of his Son, which Letter was accompanied by the ceremonial preſent of jewels and cloths; when I reply to it, I ſhall ſend your Lordſhip a copy of my Anſwer.

What ſhould I write more?

(ENCLOSURE.)

(ENCLOSURE.) IX.

N° 13.

From the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahader to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c.

At this auſpicious ſeaſon, the celebration of the nuptial ceremony of my Son Mahomed Yaſſeen, has commenced, and, under the bleſſing of God, it will be concluded happily.

As it is neceſſary, among unfeigned Friends, to obſerve the complimentary ceremonies uſual on ſuch joyful occaſions, I have tranſmitted an embroidered Khelaat, with a Killegy and Serpeach, together with a dreſs which has been prepared in a cloth manufactory of the Khudadad Sirkar, by Moſlem workmen, who during the whole proceſs of its preparation, were invoking the bleſſings of God and his Prophet. This kind of cloth, though in itſelf of trifling value, yet, in conſideration of the ſacred auſpices under which it was manufactured, will be duly appreciated by you. I tranſmit it out of ſincere regard; and I requeſt, as a true Friend, that you will wear it on your own Perſon.

All the Moſlems of theſe dominions on every day of Public Worſhip, after the celebration of the Divine Ordinances, ſupplicate for length of life to that accompliſhed Friend, and for a continuation of his proſperity!

Conſtantly favour me with the exhilarating accounts of your welfare.

What further ſhould I add?

(True Tranſlations.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

N° 99.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs, the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Hobart, Governor of Fort St. George. Co. Cor.

Dated 23d November } 1797.
Received 24th - - }

Some time ago I tranſmitted to your Lordſhip copy of a Letter which I received from the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun, and, agreeably to my promiſe, I incloſe, for your Lordſhip's information copy of my Anſwer.

What more need I write?

TRANSLATION:—Copy of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Nabob Tippoo Sultaun Bahauder.

Your kind Letter, acknowledging the receipt of the Attr Dans, and forwarding the complimentary dreſs and jewels, upon the nuptials of your fortunate Sons, together with ſome cloth, conſecrated by the Invocation of the bleſſed Names of the Moſt High, during the period of its manufacture, having arrived in a moſt ſeaſonable moment, deſerves my moſt cordial thanks, and calls for my ſincere congratulations.

May the Almighty conſtantly favour you with the completion of your wiſhes!

In conſequence of the friendſhip which ſubſiſts between us, I have ſent cloths and jewels for the Bridegroom and Bride, agreeably to the encloſed Liſt, which I hope you will do me the honour to accept.

May your happineſs increaſe!

LIST of CLOTHS, &c.

For the Bridegroom:	For the Bride:
One Jeighor	One Pudnah
Sirpeach	Dreſs.
Dreſs.	

(True Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar.*

X.

N° 14.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

COPY of the Treaty between the late Tippoo Sultaun and the Engliſh; 6th March 1792.

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military and Political Conſultations, the 7th April 1792.

DEFINITIVE Treaty of Perpetual Friendſhip for the adjuſtment of Affairs between the Honourable Engliſh Eaſt India Company, the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah Behauder, and Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and Tippoo Sultaun, in virtue of the authority of the Right honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt noble Order of the Garter, Governor General, &c. &c. inveſted with full powers to direct and controul all the affairs of the ſaid Company in the Eaſt Indies dependent on the ſeveral Preſidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and of the Nawaub Aziem ul Omrah Behauder, poſſeſſing full powers, on the part of the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah Behauder, and Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Behauder, poſſeſſing equal powers, on the part of Row Pundit Purdham Behauder, ſettled the ſeventeenth day of March one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two of the Chriſtian æra, anſwering to the twenty-third day of the month Rejeb one thouſand two hundred and ſix of the Hejeree, by Sir John Kenaway, Baronet, on the part of the Right honourable Charles Earl Cornwallis, Knight of the Moſt noble Order of the Garter, &c. and Meer Aulum Behauder on the part of the Nawab Aziem ul Omrah Behauder, and Buckajee Pundit on the part of Hurry Ram Pundit Yantia Behauder, on one part, and by Golaum Ally Khan Behauder and Ally Rezza Khan on behalf of Tippoo Sultaun, according to the under-mentioned Articles, which, by the bleſſing of God, ſhall be binding on their Heirs and Succeſſors, as long as the Sun and Moon endure, and the conditions of them be invariably obſerved by the Contracting Parties.

Article 1ſt.—The friendſhip ſubſiſting between the Honourable Company and the Sircar of Tippoo Sultan, agreeably to former Treaties, the 1ſt with the late Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan, bearing date 8th Auguſt 1770, and the other with Tippoo Sultaun, of the 11th of March 1784, is hereby confirmed and increaſed, and the Articles of the two former Treaties are to remain in full force, excepting ſuch of them as, by the preſent engagement, are otherwiſe adjuſted; and the 8th Article of the ſecond above-mentioned Treaty dated the 11th of March 1784, correſponding with the 18th of the month Rubbie-ul Sany 1198 Hygeree, confirming all the privileges and immunities of trade which the deceaſed Nawaub Hyder Ally Khan granted to the ſaid Company by the Treaty entered into in the year 1770, is alſo, by virtue of the preſent Treaty, renewed and confirmed.

X.

No. 14.

Article 2d.—In the fourth Article of the Preliminary Treaty entered into between the Allied Powers and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, dated the 22d February 1792, correſponding with the 28th of the month Jemaudie ul Saany 1206 Higeree, it is written, "Until the due performance of the three foregoing Articles, the firſt Article ſtipulating the ceſſion of half the country; the ſecond, the immediate payment of half of the ſum of money agreed to be paid, and the remainder, in ſpecie only, at three inſtalments, not exceeding four months each inſtalment; and the third, engaging for the releaſe of priſoners, two of the Sons of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be detained as hoſtages," which Articles are confirmed by the preſent inſtrument: Accordingly, the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun ſhall divide the ſum agreed to be paid at three inſtalments above-mentioned into three equal parts, and ſhall pay to the ſaid Three Powers their reſpective ſhares, at the exchange affixed for the amount to be paid, immediately, at ſuch places on the boundaries of the Allies as ſhall be determined on by them; and after the performance of the remaining two Articles above-mentioned, that is to ſay, the ceſſion of one half the country; and the releaſe of priſoners, in caſe the amount of the three inſtalments be paid by Tippoo Sultaun to the Three Powers prior to the expiration of the period ſtipulated for it, the ſaid Sons of Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be immediately diſmiſſed, and all pecuniary demands between the Contracting Parties ſhall ceaſe and be at an end.

Article 3d.—By the firſt Article of the Preliminary Treaty it is agreed, that one half the dominions which were in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun at the commencement of the war, ſhall be ceded to the Allies, adjacent to their reſpective boundaries, and ſubject to their ſelection. Accordingly, the General Abſtract of Countries compoſing half the dominions of Tippoo Sultaun to be ceded to the Allies, agreeably to their reſpective ſhares, is hereunto ſubjoined, and the detail of them is inſerted in a ſeparate Schedule, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of Tippoo Sultaun.

DISTRICTS ceded to the Honourable ENGLISH COMPANY:

Calicut, 63 Talooks			8,48,765 5 4½	
Pal-gautcherry			88,000 0 0	
Dindigul and Pulnaveerpackshy, 2 Talooks			90,000 0 0	
Salem			24,000 0 0	
Hoork			8,000 0 0	
Nameul			16,000 0 0	
Sunkagurry			40,000 0 0	
Barrah Mohul, 9 Talooks; viz.				
Barrah Mohul	64,000 0 0			
Coveriputtun	10,000 0 0			
Verbuddurdroog	8,000 0 0			
Raycottah	8,000 0 0			
Kangoondie	6,000 0 0		1,34,000 0 0	
Darampoory	8,000 0 0			
Pennagur	10,000 0 0			
Tingry Cottah	12,000 0 0			
Caveripoor	8,000 0 0			
Ahtoor Anuntgurry			18,000 0 0	
Purmuttie			14,000 0 0	
Shudmungul			20,000 0 0	
Vamloor			16,000 0 0	
Pagodas				13,16,765 5 4½

DISTRICTS ceded to the NAWAUB ASSOPH JAH BEHAUDER:

Talook Keerpah, 61 Talooks.				
The Daab, 15 Talooks			16,48,099 3 2	
Deduct as follows:				
In the Peshwa's Share	13,06,666 6 10			
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,				
Anagoondy	60,101 0 0		13,66,767 6 10	
Remains to the Nawaube Assoph Jah				2,81,331 6 8
Banyanpilly and Chinchinmulla, 2 Talooks				41,804 9 8
Singputtum and Chilwara				20,000 0 0
Oak				20,000 0 0
Hanwuntgoond				15,000 0 0
Wimpilly Vemla				12,565 0 0
Moaka				12,162 6 14
In Gooty 4 Talooks; viz.				
Tarputry			19,055 0 4	
Tannury			13,072 8 0	
Velanoor			8,800 0 0	
Singunmully			10,855 0 0	
				51,782 8 4

Beswapoor

Beſwapoor			5,000 0 0	
Bulkary, Hoorkoor, &c. 2 Talooks		35,000 0 0		
Deduct:				
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun, 2 Talooks, Koor Koor and Drummoor		12,000 0 0		
Remains to the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah			23,000 0 0	
In Koor Koor			370 2 57	
Pagodas				13,16,666 6 11
DISTRICTS ceded to Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder:				
The Dâab 15 Talooks		16,48,099 3 2		
Deduct:				
Remains with Tippoo Sultaun,				
Anagoondy 1 Talook	60,101 0 0			
In the ſhare of the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah				
Hoopul 8 Talooks	1,06,137 3 9			
Kanecghurry 1 Talook	79,100 0 0			
In Gujunderghur	96,094 2 15			
	2,81,331 6 8			
		3,41,432 6 8		
Remains to Row Pundit Purdham; viz.				
Darwar 8 Talooks	1,38,536 8 5⅛			
Hawanoor 2 D°	30,604 3 2			
Dummoor	15,394 6 6¼			
Baukapoor 16 Talooks	2,50,426 6 7⅝			
Sirhutty 4 D°	64,843 7 10			
Ketore 11 D°	1,43,397 4 3			
Judduck 4 D°	45,297 1 9½			
Jaliehal 5 D°	73,185 0 14			
Dummúl 4 D°	49,196 5 12			
Shanore 26 D°	3,40,946 7 13			
Laulgurry Soudunty	1,48,953 8 0			
In Gujenderghur 8 Talooks	1,01,977 9 6½			
Deduct:				
In the Share of the Nawaub Aſſoph Jah	96,094 2 15			
Remains to Row Pundit Purdaun	5,883 6 7½			
			13,06,666 6 10	
From Gooty:				
Sundoor			10,000 0 0	
Pagodas				13,16,666 6 10
Grand Total				39,50,098 8 9¼

Article

Article 4th.—Whatever part of Nameul Sunkagurry, Salem, Caveripoor, Altoor, and Permutty, which, as above ſtated, are comprized within the Diviſion ceded to the aforeſaid Company, ſhall be ſituated to the Northward and Eaſtward of the River Caveri; or if there ſhould be any other Talooks, or villages of Talooks, ſituated as above deſcribed, they ſhall belong to the ſaid Company, and others of equal value ſhall be relinquiſhed by the ſaid Company to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for them; and if, of the above diſtricts, there ſhall be any Talooks, or villages of Talooks, ſituated to the Weſtward and Southward of the ſaid river, they ſhall be relinquiſhed to Tippoo Sultaun in exchange for others of equal value to the ſaid Company.

Article 5th.—On the ratification and mutual exchange of this Definitive Treaty, ſuch Diſtricts and Forts as are to be ceded by Tippoo Sultaun ſhall be delivered up, without any cavil or demand for outſtanding balances; and ſuch Talooks and Forts as are to be relinquiſhed by the Three Powers to Tippoo Sultaun, ſhall in the ſame manner be delivered up, and orders to this effect, addreſſed to the Aumils and Commanders of Forts, ſhall be immediately prepared and delivered to each reſpectively of the Contracting Parties; on the receipt of which orders, the diſcharge of the money ſtipulated to be paid immediately, and the releaſe of priſoners on all ſides, of which the Contracting Parties, conſidering God as preſent and a witneſs, ſhall releaſe without cavil all that are in exiſtence, and ſhall not detain a ſingle perſon, the armies of the Allied Powers ſhall march from Seringapatam: ſuch forts and places nevertheleſs as ſhall be in the poſſeſſion of the ſaid Company, and on the road by which the ſaid armies are to march, ſhall not be given up until the ſaid armies ſhall have removed the ſtores, grain, &c. and ſick which are in them, and ſhall have paſſed them on their return. As far as poſſible, no delay ſhall be allowed to occur in the ſaid ſtores, &c. being removed.

Article 6th.—Whatever guns and ſhot ſhall be left by Tippoo Sultaun in the Forts which the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun has agreed to cede to the Allied Powers, an equal number of guns and ſhot ſhall be left in the Forts which the Allied Powers have agreed to reſtore to Tippoo Sultaun.

Article 7th.—The Contracting Parties agree, that Zemindars and Aumildars, being in balance to either party, and repairing to the country of either party, protection ſhall not be given them, and they ſhall be reſtored. If hereafter it ſhould happen that any diſputes ariſe on the Boundaries of the Allies and the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſuch diſputes ſhall be adjuſted with the knowledge and approbation of all Parties.

Article 8th.—The Poligars and Zemindars of this country, who, in the courſe of the preſent war, have attached themſelves and been ſerviceable to the Allies, ſhall not on that account, in any ſhape or manner, be injured or moleſted by Tippoo Sultaun.

Whenever three Copies of this Treaty, conſiſting of eight Articles, ſhall be delivered by Tippoo Sultaun, bearing his ſeal and ſignature, accompanied by three Schedules, alſo under the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun, ſpecifying the detail of the countries ceded to the Three Powers—one to the ſaid Company, with the Schedule; one to the ſaid Nawaub Aſſoph Jah Behauder, with the Schedule; and one to the ſaid Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, with the Schedule—three Counterparts thereof, and of the Schedule, ſhall be delivered to the ſaid Tippoo Sultaun by the Allies; that is to ſay, one Counterpart with the Schedule, on the part of the ſaid Company, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Earl Cornwallis; one with the Schedule, on the part of the ſaid Nawaub Aſſoph Jah Behauder, bearing the ſeal and ſignature of the ſaid Nawaub and of Azlem ul Omrah Behauder; and one with the Schedule, on the part of the ſaid Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, bearing the ſeal of the ſaid Row Pundit Purdhaun Behauder, and the ſignature of the ſaid Hurry Ram Pundit Tantea Behauder.

Signed and ſealed in Camp near Seringapatam, this Eighteenth day of March One thouſand Seven hundred and Ninety-two. (Signed) *Cornwallis.* (L. S.)

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry,*
Perſian Tranſlator to the Governor General.

JUMMABUNDY of the COUNTRIES which are ceded to the Honourable ENGLISH EAST INDIA COMPANY by TIPPOO SULTAUN, according to the following Detail; dated the 16th March 1792, corresponding to the 22d Rejeb 1206 Hegeree.

Talooks appertaining to Calicut, 63 Talooks; viz.			
Talook Cuſba Calicut, 3 Talooks:			
Cuſba	38,236	8	0
Rumnayr	8,071	7	12
Purrupnayr	8,863	3	0
			55,171 8 12
Talook Goorumnayr, 7 Talooks:			
Cuſba	12,725	0	14
Kolicaut	12,957	3	5
Paynayr	17,630	5	14
Purmulla	17,015	9	0
Kulkumara	12,513	8	3
Wurkumra	10,535	7	2
Poeluage	11,564	8	8
			94,943 2 14
Talook Petudnayr, 10 Talooks:			
Cuſba	14,736	1	14½
Mylatoor	12,192	4	15
Angarypoor	13,615	4	5
Kulkundela	9,641	3	4½
Shurnayr	10,982	9	11
Poontaany	14,073	7	5
Kootay	8,159	4	5
Wunnayr gur	6,386	2	14
Kaapul	5,480	1	4
Wykutty cote	16,701	8	0
			1,11,969 7 14
Talook Wurutnayr, 4 Talooks:			
Cuſba	13,515	0	4¼
Mullpoor	6,608	7	6
Moreypoor	11,117	3	2
Wullulary cote	10,130	0	0
			41,371 0 12¼
Talook Shaadgur, 11 Talooks:			
Cuſba	12,954	0	8¼
Wunnury Kulkyparah	12,466	2	9
Kulkynayr	12,445	6	6
Kolekuttynayr	10,549	9	2
Korungeloor	7,117	9	14½
Sutuge	7,567	6	14
Turrunganayr	13,584	2	6
Hudnallekduſh	13,916	7	0
Kurrumpula	6,700	0	0
Turtalla	10,394	5	15
Howalparah	8,328	8	9½
			1,16,025 9 4¾

Talook Evraugnayr, 2 Talooks:			
Cuſba - - - - - - - - -	11,430 3 4¼		
Hullaye - - - - - - - -	4,470 4 0¾		
		15,903 7 7½	
Talook Cherkul, 5 Talooks:			
Cuſba - - - - - - - - -	21,173 0 6½		
Puttoon - - - - - - - -	19,499 3 2¾		
Rundetſera - - - - - - - -	13,137 8 1		
Gouaye - - - - - - - -	12,176 0 10½		
Murraye - - - - - - - -	14,486 3 6		
		80,472 5 10¾	
Talook colo Anyria, 3 Talooks:			
Cuſba Kudroor - - - - - - -	14,518 7 2¾		
Pulchy - - - - - - - -	12,654 0 5		
Cootyary - - - - - - - -	12,828 5 3		
		40,001 2 10¾	
Talook Kurupnayr, 3 Talooks:			
Cuſba Kootupoor - - - - - -	18,777 5 9½		
Yergurah - - - - - - - -	13,192 3 15¾		
Kawul - - - - - - - -	18,139 0 5½		
		50,108 9 14¼	
Talook Canianoor, 1 Talook - - - -	- - -	30,000 0 0	
Talook Cochy, - 14 D°:			
Ivorſhmerou - - - - - - -	10,000 0 0		
Mukunlpoor - - - - - - -	10,000 0 0		
Cotecherry - - - - - - -	7,000 0 0		
Ainamayull - - - - - - -	6,000 0 0		
Tulpooly - - - - - - -	7,000 0 0		
Maloorkuna - - - - - - -	5,000 0 0		
Chaalkuna - - - - - - -	5,000 0 0		
Aeloornumaary - - - - - - -	10,000 0 0		
Chittoortutmunyul - - - - - -	20,000 0 0		
Alunggaar - - - - - - -	4,000 0 0		
Paroor - - - - - - -	4,000 0 0		
Koontutnays - - - - - - -	4,000 0 0		
Shaadmungul - - - - - - -	4,000 0 0		
Colecherry - - - - - - -	4,000 0 0		
		1,00,000 0 0	

PROFITS on BLACK PEPPER, MINT, and DUTIES on TIMBER, &c.

Farm of the Timber Duties - - - -	30,000 0 0		
Duties on Tobacco - - - - - -	2,800 0 0		
Mint - - - - - - - -	30,000 0 0		
Black Pepper, Cocoanuts, &c. - - -	50,000 0 0		
		1,12,800 0 0	8,48,765 5 4¾
Talook Palgautcherry - - - - -	- - -	88,000 0 0	
Dindigul and Palvaneerpuckſhy, 2 Talooks:			
Dindigul - - - - - - - -	- - -	80,000 0 0	
Pulnaveerpuckſhy - - - - - -	- - -	10,000 0 0	
			90,000 0 0

Selem			24,000 0 0
Hoork			8,000 0 0
Namkul			16,000 0 0
Sunkagury			40,000 0 0
Anuntgurry			18,000 0 0
Parmutty			14,000 0 0
Vamloor			16,000 0 0
Shadmungul			20,000 0 0
Burrah Mohul, 9 Talooks:			
Burrah Mohul	64,000 0 0		
Caverepoor	8,000 0 0		
Caverepatteen	10,000 0 0		
Verbudder droog	8,000 0 0		
Raycotta	8,000 0 0		
Kurgoondy	6,000 0 0		
Darrampoory	8,000 0 0		
Pennagur	10,000 0 0		
Tingrecottah	12,000 0 0		
			134,000 0 0
		Cunterac Pagodas	13,16,765 5 4$\frac{1}{2}$

The villages of the above-mentioned Talooks ſhall be relinquiſhed, and retained on an inveſtigation on the ſpot.

Dated in Camp, near Seringapatam, this ſixteenth day of March, One thouſand Seven hundred and ninety-two.

(A true Copy.)
(Signed) *G. F. Cherry*,
Perſian Tranſlator to the Governor General.

XI.

Nos 15 & 16.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 16th *December* 1802.

PRECIS of the Governor's Correſpondence with the Nabob, reſpecting his Punctuality in the Payment of his Kiſts.

1798.

14 January. Nabob adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for the month of January.

14 March. D° - - - D° - - - - - - March.

17 D° D° - - - D° - - - - - D°, and requeſts that all the receipts due from the period mentioned in his former Letters may be ſent to him.

3d April. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 17th March, reporting the payment of his March Kiſt.

14 D°. Nabob adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for the month of April.

14 May. D° - - - D° - - - - - May.

14 June. D° - - - D° - - - - - June, and requeſts a receipt in full for his Kiſts of 1797-8.

12 September. D° - - D° - - - - - September.

18 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction at the punctual diſcharge of his Highneſs's September Kiſt.

23 D°. Nabob encloſed to the Governor General copy of his Highneſs's Letter to Lord Clive, adviſing the payment of his September Kiſt.

12 October. D° adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for October.

24 D°. Governor acknowledg vi th ſatisfaction his Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of his October Kiſt.

10 November. Nabob adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for November.

22 D°. Governor expreſſed ſatisfaction at his Highneſs's punctual diſcharge of his November Kiſt.

11th December. Nabob adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for December.

19 D°. The Governor, in acknowledging the receipt of his Highneſs's Letter of the 11th, obſerved, that on that day a balance of 13,500 pagodas remained due, and which was not diſcharged until the 15th.

1799.

14 January. Nabob adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for January /99.

XI. 19 January. Governor acknowledged, with great ſatisfaction, the punctual diſcharge of his Highneſs's Kiſt for January.

Nos. 15 & 16.

14 February. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for February.

20 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

15 March. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for March.

21 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

15 April. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for April.

20 D°. Governor acknowledged the punctual diſcharge of his Highneſs's Kiſt for April.

15 May. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for May.

22 D°. Governor expreſſed ſatisfaction as its punctual diſcharge.

14 June. Nabob adviſed his diſcharge of his Kiſt for June.

30 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

14 September. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for September.

18 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

14 October. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for October.

31 D°. Governor expreſſed his perfect ſatisfaction thereat.

14 November. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for November.

22 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

14 December. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for December.

28 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction at his Highneſs's punctuality.

1800.

14 January. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for January.

30 D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th inſtant. Entirely-ſatisfied with his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

14th February. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for February.

19th D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th inſtant. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

15th March. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for March.

27 D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th inſtant. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

15th May. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for May.

23d D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th inſtant. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

14th June. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for June.

19th D°. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th inſtant. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

9th July. Governor furniſhed the Nabob with account of the collections of the cuſtoms in the Pellah of Vellour for March, April, May, and June, with copies of the receipts of the Renter for ſeveral ſums paid into his hands by the Commanding Officer at that place.

3d October. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th ultimo. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

14th

XI.

14th October. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for October.

5th November. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 14th ultimo. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt. Nos. 15 & 16.

12th November. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for November.

20th D°. Governor acknowledged the Nabob's Letter of the 12th inſtant. Expreſs ſatisfaction at his punctuality in the diſcharge of his Kiſt.

15th December. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for December.

1801.

5th January. Governor acknowledged the receipt of the Nabob's Letter of the 15th ultimo.

14 D°. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his January Kiſt.

28 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

15 February. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for February.

20 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

14 March. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for March.

4 April. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

13 D°. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for April.

23 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

14 May. Nabob adviſed the diſcharge of his Kiſt for May.

28 D°. Governor expreſſed his ſatisfaction thereat.

15 June. Nabob adviſed having diſcharged his Kiſt for June.

18 D°. Governor expreſſed himſelf entirely ſatisfied with the punctual diſcharge of his Highneſs's Kiſt for June.

EXTRACT of the Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th October 1798. Conſult. 14th Auguſt.

Para. 81. Upon the expiration of the official year of accounts, we ordered the uſual balance account to be adjuſted, according to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792.

EXTRACT of the Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 22 January 1800. Conſult. 10th & 24th September.

Para. 35. The uſual adjuſtment of his Highneſs the Nabob's Kiſbundy Account has been made, in conformity to the Sixth Article of the Treaty of 1792.

EXTRACT of the Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 18th March 1801. Conſult. 14th Novem. 1800.

Para. 34. We have the honour of informing you, that the Kiſbundy Account of his Highneſs the Nabob has been adjuſted for the year 1800, in conformity to the ſtipulations of the Treaty of 1792.

N° 8.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic; &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Edward Saunders acting Governor of Fort St. George; dated 14th January 1798.

By the Bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of the Month of January 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe

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95.

has

XI. has given me the Receipts for the ſame: I write this for my Friend's information.

Nos. 15 & 16. What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

A. Falconar,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 56.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George; dated 14th March 1798.

By the Bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack and fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of the Month of March 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I write this for my Friend's information.

What need I ſay more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 63.—EXTRACT of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George; dated 17 March 1798.

I have ſent you the ſum of one lack and fifty thouſand Pagodas, the amount of the preſent Kiſt, and have received the Receipts of the Company's Treaſurer; I requeſt the favour that you will ſend me all the Receipts due from the period mentioned in my former Letters, and which the Governor in Council omitted to ſend.

N° 64.—EXTRACT Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.; dated Fort St. George, 3d April 1798.

I have the honour to acknowledge the Receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 17th ultimo, acquainting me with the payment of your Kiſt due on the firſt of that month.

N° 74.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th April 1798.
Received 15th D° - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack and fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full for the Kiſt of April 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame. I write this for my Friend's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Government.

N° 85.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Honourable Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th May 1798.
Received 15th D° - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of two lacks Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of May 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me Receipts for the ſame.

I have written this for your information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

XI.

N°. 95.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Hon. Lieutenant General Harris, Governor of Fort St. George. N° 15 & 16.

Dated and received 14th June 1798.

I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that, through the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack Fifty-ſix thouſand and Four hundred Star Pagodas Fifteen Fanams and Fifty-four Caſh, in full of the Kiſt of June 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. By the Divine favour, I have diſcharged the whole of this year's Kiſt. You will be pleaſed to furniſh me with a letter acknowledging the receipt in full of the ſame.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

N° 126.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 12th September 1798.
Received D° - - - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of September 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Government.

N° 129.—EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Clive to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Fort St. George, 18th September 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 12th inſtant, and beg leave to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the punctual diſcharge of your Highneſs's engagements to the Company for the preſent month.

N° 136.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah Walajah Bahadur to Lord Mornington; dated 12th Rabbeſſanny 1213 Hegery, anſwering to 23d September 1798.

I encloſe herein, for your Lordſhip's information, Copy of a Letter that I have addreſſed to Lord Clive, notifying the payment of the Kiſt of September 1798.

I truſt your Lordſhip will make me happy by conſtant accounts of your good health.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

N° 142.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 12th October 1798.
Received D° - - - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid the Company the ſum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of October 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

XI. N° 144.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

N° 15 & 16.

Dated Fort St. George, 24th October 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 12th inſtant, and have obſerved, with great ſatisfaction, your Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of your laſt Kiſt.

N° 154.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 10th November 1798.
Received D° - - - - D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of November 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P. T. to Government.

N° 157.—EXTRACT Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. dated Fort St. George, 22d November 1798.

I have much pleaſure in acknowledging your Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of your Kiſt for November.

N° 168.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras; dated 11th December 1798.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of December 1798; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 172.—EXTRACT Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.; dated Fort St. George, 19th December 1798.

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 11th inſtant, acquainting me with the diſcharge of your Kiſt for the month of December.

I have always great pleaſure in acknowledging the punctuality of your Highneſs's payment; but in the preſent inſtance, regularity requires me to acquaint your Highneſs, that on the above date 13,500 Pagodas of your Kiſt remained unpaid, and that the whole of it was not diſcharged until the 15th inſtant, as your Highneſs will find upon reefrence to the receipts granted to you at the Company's Treaſury.

TRANSLATION of a Letter from the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St George.

Dated - 14th January 1799.
Received D° - - - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of January 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame.

I have

I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.
What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

N° 18.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdût ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and beg to aſſure you of my great ſatisfaction at the punctual diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt for the month of January.

I have the honour to be,
Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.
19th January 1799. (Signed) *Clive.*

N° 36.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated - 14th February 1799.
Received D° - - - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of February 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame.

I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.
What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Government.

N° 37.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, informing me that your Highneſs had completed your Kiſt for this month, which has given me great pleaſure

I have the honour to be,
Fort St. George, &c. &c. &c.
20th February 1799. (Signed) *Clive.*

N° 40.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th March 1799.
Received - D° - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack and fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of March 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.
What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 41.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th inſtant, informing me that your Highneſs had completed your Kiſt for this month, which has given me great pleaſure.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
Fort St. George, (Signed) *Clive.*
21ſt March 1799.

XI.

Nos 15 & 16.

N° 45.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th April 1799.
Received - D° - D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Compañy the ſum of one lack and fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of April 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Government.

N° 46.(A.)—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th inſtant, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at your Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of your Kiſt due the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
20th April 1799.

N° 47.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 15th May 1799.
Received - D° - D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid the ſum of two lacks of Star Pagodas to the Company, in full of the Kiſt of the month of May 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

(48.)—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th inſtant, acquainting me with the punctual payment of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant, which has given me great pleaſure.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

Fort St. George,
22d May 1799.

N° 50.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George. XI. N° 15, &16.

Dated 14th June 1799.
Received 15th D° - D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack fifty-ſix thouſand and four hundred Star Pagodas fifteen fanams and fifty-four caſh, in full of the Kiſt of June 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Government.

N° 51.—To his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, dated 14th inſtant, and to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction at your Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of your Kiſt due on the 1ſt June.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, 30th June 1799. &c. &c. &c. (Signed) *Clive.*

N° 59.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 14th September 1799.
Received D° - - - D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of September 1799; and Mr Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Government.

N° 60.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and to aſſure your Highneſs of my ſatisfaction at the diſcharge of the Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

Fort St. George, 18th September 1799. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c. (Signed) *Clive.*

N° 70.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 14th October 1799.
Received D° - - - D°.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of October 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^a T^r to Government.

XI.

Nos 15. & 16.

N° 71.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.; dated 31ſt October 1799.

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant; and beg leave to aſſure your Highneſs of my perfect ſatisfaction at the punctual diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

N° 76.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

Dated - - 15th Jemandeſſamy 1214 Hegery;
and or
Received - - 14th November 1799.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of November 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar.*
P^a T^r to Government.

N° 77.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at your Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of your Kiſt due the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, (Signed) *Clive.*
22d November 1799.

N° 84.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.; dated 14th December 1799.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of December 1799; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r to Government.

N° 85.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at your Highneſs's punctuality in the diſcharge of your Kiſt due the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George, (Signed) *Clive.*
28th December 1799.

XI.

Nos 15, & 16. Co. Cor.

N° 2.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated 14th January 1800.
Received Ditto Ditto.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of January 1800; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the ſame.

I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *Alex^r Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 4.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and am entirely ſatisfied with the punctuality with which your Highneſs has diſcharged the Kiſt due on the firſt day of this month.

Fort St. George, 30th January 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 9.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated } 14th February 1800, or
Received } 19th Rumzaun 1214 Hegery.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of February 1800; and Mr Secretary Webbe has given me the Receipts for the ſame.

I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What need I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *Alex^r Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Govern^t.

N° 11.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter dated 14th inſtant, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the punctuality in the diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

Fort St. George, 19th February 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 21.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 18th Showall 1214 Hegery, or 15th March 1800.
Received Ditto Ditto.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of One Lack and Fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of March 1800; and Mr. Secretary Webbe has given me Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)
(Signed) *Alex^r Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Govern^t.

XI.

Nos 15, & 16.

N° 22.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th inſtant, and to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction at the punctuality obſerved in the diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, &c. &c.
27th March 1800. (Signed) *Clive.*

N° 31.—EXTRACT of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nawab of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received { 20th Zelhige 1214 Higery, or 15th May 1800.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid into the Company's Treaſury the Sum of Two Lacks of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of the month of May 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treaſurer Jones has given me the Receipts for the ſame.

N° 32.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th inſtant, and to expreſs to you my entire ſatisfaction at the punctuality with which your Highneſs has diſcharged your Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

Fort St George, (Signed) *Clive.*
23d May 1800.

N° 35.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right Honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated { 20th Mohurum 1215 Higery, or 14th June 1800.
Received - Ditto - Ditto.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one Lack Fifty-ſix thouſand and Four hundred Star Pagodas Fifteen Fanams and fifty-four Caſh, in full of the Kiſt of June 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treaſurer William Jones has given me Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my friend's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)
(Signed) *Alexr Falconar.*
Perſian Transr to Govrpt.

N° 36.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and to expreſs to your Highneſs my entire ſatisfaction at the punctual diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be,

Fort St. George, &c. &c.
19th June 1800. (Signed) *Clive.*

XI.

N° 15, & 16.

N° 2.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to furniſh your Highneſs with an account of the Collections on account of the Cuſtoms in the Pettah of Vellour, for the months of March, April, May, and June, with Copies of the Receipts of your Highneſs's Renter, for the ſeveral Sums paid into his hands by the Officer commanding at that place.

Fort St. George,
9th July 1800.

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 9.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

Dated Fort St. George, 3d October 1800.

Para. 1. I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th ultimo, and to expreſs my entire ſatisfaction at the punctual diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt of that month.

N° 16.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated 24th Jemaudelawell, 1215 Hegery, or 14th October 1800.
Received D° D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of October, 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treaſurer William Jones has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)
(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r. to Govr.

No. 18.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, dated 14th ultimo; and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the punctuality in the payment of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt October.

Fort St. George,
5th November 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.
(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 19.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor, &c. &c. &c.

Dated { 24th Jemadeſſany 1215 Hegery, or 12th November 1800.
Received D° - D°

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of November 1800; and Mr. Sub-Treaſurer William Jones

XI. Jones has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

N°s 15, & 16. What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 20.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, dated 12th inſtant, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the punctuality with which your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant has been diſcharged.

Fort St. George, 20th November 1800.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 22.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Madras.

Dated and received { 27th Rajeb 1215 Hegery: 15th December 1800.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of December 1800; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer, has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

Co. Cor. N° 1.

EXTRACT of Letter to the Nabob; dated 5th January 1801.

I have had the honour of receiving your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th ultimo, informing me that your Highneſs had completed the payment of your Kiſt due on the 1ſt ultimo.

(COUNTRY CORRESPONDENCE.)

N° 14.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and received { 28th Shaubaun 1215 Higery, or 14th January 1801.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lac of Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of January 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer, has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar*,
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 15.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter, dated 14th inſtant, and of expreſſing my ſatisfaction at the diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt on the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
28th January 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 17.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. to the Right honourable Lord Clive, &c. &c. &c.

Dated and Received { 29th Rumzaun 1215 Hegery, or 15th February 1801.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lac Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of February 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer, has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my Friend's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 19.—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Clive to the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah; dated 20th February 1801.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 13th inſtant, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the firſt day of this month.

N° 24.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received { 23 Showall 1215 Higery, or 14th March 1801.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lac and fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of March 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer, has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

XI.

Nos 15, & 16.

N° 26.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th ultimo, and to expreſs my ſatisfaction at the diſcharge of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the firſt day of that month.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
4th April 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 33.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic to the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort Saint George.

Dated and Received — 27th Zeleaud 1215 Hegery, or 13th April 1801.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lac and fifty thouſand Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of April 1801; and Mr. William Jones, Sub-Treaſurer, has given me the Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What can I write more?

(A true Tranſlation.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 34.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 13th inſtant, and am entirely ſatisfied at the punctual payment of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort Saint George,
23d April 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 37.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

To the Right honourable Lord Clive, Governor of Fort St. George.

Dated and received — 30th Zelhige 1215 Hegery, or 14th May 1801.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of two lacs Star Pagodas, in full of the Kiſt of the month of May 1801; and Mr. William Jones, the Sub-Treaſurer, has given me the Receipts for the ſame.

I have written this for your Lordſhip's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)

(Signed) *A Falconar,*
P^n T^r to Gov^t.

N° 38.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 14th inſtant, and am entirely ſatisfied with the punctual payment of your Highneſs's Kiſt due on the 1ſt inſtant.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
28th May 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

N° 43.—TRANSLATION of a Letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. to the Right Hon. Lord Clive.

Dated and received { 3d Saphur 1216 Hegery, or 15th June 1801.

By the bleſſing of God, I have paid to the Company the ſum of one lack fifty-ſix thouſand and four hundred Star Pagodas fifteen fanams and fifty-four caſh, in full of the Kiſt of June 1801; and Mr. Sub-Treaſurer William Jones has given me Receipts for the ſame. I have written this for my friend's information.

What ſhould I write more?

(A true Tranſlate.)

(Signed) *A. Falconar,*
P^a T^r to Gov^t.

N°. 44.—To his Highneſs the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

I have had the honour to receive your Highneſs's Letter of the 15th inſtant, and am entirely ſatisfied with the punctuality with which your Highneſs has diſcharged your Kiſt due for the preſent month.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

Fort St. George,
18th June 1801.

(Signed) *Clive.*

2.

PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Pursuant to their Orders of the 9th of February 1803,

FROM THE

East India Company,

REGARDING THE

AFFAIRS of the CARNATIC.

Ordered to be printed 10th Auguſt 1803.

Ordered to be Reprinted 26th February 1807.

LIST OF PAPERS

PRESENTED TO THE HONOURABLE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

Purſuant to their Orders of the 9th of February 1803.

N° 1.—Copy of a LETTER from Lord Macartney and the Council of Fort St. George, to the Supreme Council of Bengal, dated May 26th, 1783; relative to The Nabob of Arcot, and the affairs of his Government.

2.—Extracts of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated December 1ſt, 1783; on the ſame Subject.

3. Extracts of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated January 24th, 1784; on the ſame Subject.

4.—Extracts of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, dated Calcutta, July 27th, 1785; on the ſame Subject.

5.—Copy of a LETTER from Lord Macartney to the Court of Dirrectors of the Eaſt India Company, dated Deal, January 8th, 1786; with its Encloſures.

6.—Copy of a MINUTE of Lord Hobart and the Council of Fort St. George, dated October 24th, 1795.

7.—Copy of a MINUTE of Lord Hobart and the Council of Fort St. George, dated November 24th, 1795.

8.—Copies and Extracts of LETTERS from Lord Macartney and the ſucceſſive Governors of Fort St. George, ſince 1781, to the Court of Directors and the Secret Committee; as have relation to the Nabob of Arcot, or to the Affairs of his Government.

N° 9.—Liſt of the CLAIMANTS, and the Amount of their Claims, on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic, Walajah and Omdut ul Omrah, in the Claſſes of Debt generally ſtyled The Old Conſolidated, The Conſolidated Debt, The Cavalry Loan, and The Floating or Unadjuſted Debt; as far as the ſame can be aſcertained.

10.—Copy of a LETTER from Mr. Charles Darke to the Government of Madras; relative to the Injuſtice of the Claims in The New Conſolidated Debt; and all the Proceedings had thereon.

EAST INDIA HOUSE,
10th Auguſt 1803.

This Claſs of Papers is in VII. *ſeparate Diviſions; and each Diviſion is reſpectively marked* I. II. III. &c. *on the Sides of the Pages. The following is a brief Summary of their Contents:*

I. - - - - (N° 1.) - - - - from page 1 to 46

Copy of a Letter from the Government of Fort St. George to that of Bengal; dated 28th May 1803:—This Paper

CONTAINS

Extract of Proceedings of the Select Committee at Fort St. George the 16th June 1803.

II. - - - (N°s 2. 3. 4. and 8.) - - - from pp. 47 to 93

This Paper CONTAINS

Extracts of Letters from Lord Macartney to the Chairman—Private Note of Applications to the Nabob of the Carnatic—Extract of Letters from the Bengal Government to the Select Committee of Fort St. George; and to Lord Macartney—from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee—from Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee—Minutes of Lord Macartney for Council; 28th May; Depoſition of Lord Macartney; 1ſt June 1785—Statement of the Treaſury at Fort St. George—from Lord Macartney to the Governor and Council at Fort William; and from the Government at Bengal to Lord Macartney—from Proceedings of the Governor General and Council in the Secret Department—from the Requeſt of the Nabob Walajah to the Governor General of Bengal—from Alexander Davidſon, Eſq. to the Secret Committee—from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Secret Committee—to the Court of Directors—from General Meadows to the Court of Directors—from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors—from Lord Hobart to the Court of Directors:—Between February 1791 and September 1796.

III. - - - - (N° 5.) - - - - from pp. 95 to 97

This Paper CONTAINS

Letter from Lord Macartney, on his Arrival at Deal in 1786, to the Court of Directors; with Enclosures.

IV. - - - (N°s 6. and 7.) - - - from pp. 99 to 107

This Paper CONTAINS

Minutes of Lord Hobart in Council at Fort St. George, in October and November 1795.

V. - - - - (N° 9.) - - - - - from pp. 109 to 148

This Paper CONTAINS

Liſt and Statements of private Claimants of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; under the reſpective Heads of Cavalry Debt—Old Conſolidated Debt—New Conſolidated Debt—Bond Debts—Unconſolidated Debt, with an Alphabetical Liſt of Claimants:——Between 1769 and 1786.

VI. - - - - (N° 10.) - - - - - from 149 to 173

This Paper CONTAINS

Correſpondence and Proceedings relative to the Claim of Mr. Charles Darke, in the Nabob's New Conſolidated Debt:——Between June 1789 and June 1793.

VII. - - - - (N° 25.) - - - - - page 173

This Paper CONTAINS

Reaſons why certain Orders have not been complied with.

I.

(No. 1.)

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

Extract of Proceedings of the Select Committee at Fort St. George, the 16th *June* 1783.

Copy of LETTER from the Government of Fort St. George to that of Bengal; dated 28th May 1803. I.

THE following Letter (dated the 28th May, but of which, from the great quantity of other buſineſs that has intervened, the copy was not finiſhed until yeſterday) to the Governor General and Council, in anſwer to their Letter and Encloſures of the 13th January, directing the Surrender of the Aſſignment, is now read, and being approved, is ſigned and ordered to be diſpatched.

To the Honourable Warren Haſtings, Eſq; Governor General, and Council of Fort William; 28th May 1783.

Gentlemen,

On the 28th of March laſt, we had the honour to receive your letter of the 13th January preceding, together with extracts from your conſultations; copy of an engagement executed by Syed Ahſum Cawn, and twenty-three Appendixes.

When thoſe papers arrived, Mr. Davidſon, one of the Select Committee of this Government, was indiſpoſed, but was expected to be ſoon able to attend buſineſs. Mr. Hollond, then of the Committee, being abſent, the Committee preſent, in that ſituation, conſiſted only of two perſons, the Preſident and Mr. Sadleir, beſides Major General Stuart, who commands the army now in the field, and who has a ſeat and voice only on particular occaſions. The deciſion of queſtions before the Committee might thus, before the recovery of Mr. Davidſon, have depended on the Preſident alone, by the preponderance of his caſting vote. From a precaution of delicacy in him which cannot be condemned, he therefore poſtponed for ſome days, and until the determination of the Committee could no longer be his determination, only to offer to the conſideration of the Board ſuch meaſures as might be productive of important conſequences, but of which a ſhort delay could not alter the nature or effect.

Among theſe was the ſurrender to the Nabob of the Aſſignment granted by his Highneſs to our Preſident on behalf of the Company, and for which you have been pleaſed to give directions in the letter which we have now the honour to acknowledge. The Aſſignment could not itſelf have been conſidered as an evil by the

I. Nabob, who acknowledges in his letter to the Court of Directors, that it was a voluntary act of his own; nor has it been condemned by you, who, on the contrary, have expreſſed your entire ſatisfaction with it, and applauded the addreſs and ability with which ſo conſiderable a point muſt have been gained. The ſubject of complaint, into an inveſtigation of which, from the conſequence of it, you have ſince declared yourſelves to have been forced to enter for the ſake of doing juſtice to the Nabob, and to retrieve the injury ſuppoſed by you to have been caſt, in the minds of the country powers, upon our national faith, by that infraction of our engagements, which occaſioned the complaint, did not however appear to you of that kind of conſequence which required either immediate deciſion or even inveſtigation; for the ſame complaint appears to have been laid before you in July laſt: and though the ratification of the preliminary treaty with the Marattas was then in ſuſpence, which was likely to be affected by any diſtruſt of our national faith; and though that treaty, previous to the death of Hyder Ally, was an event from the accompliſhment of which every real obſtruction required to be inſtantly removed, you was unwilling at that time to be obliged to liſten to repreſentations of ſuch a kind, or to enter upon ſo diſagreeable an inveſtigation as it required, when the ſituation of the enemy and the circumſtances of our affairs threatened the very exiſtence of the Company's poſſeſſions, and thoſe of the Nabob in the Carnatic; and being alſo in hopes that the diſſatisfaction of the Nabob might ſhortly be appeaſed by the diſpoſition which you mention to have been expreſſed by us, to ſupport him in all the forms and oſtenſible dignity of his ſovereignty; and truſting in our endeavours to reconcile his mind to the neceſſity of any acts which the diſtreſs and urgency of public affairs might render indiſpenſable; and you accordingly prevailed on Syed Aſſam Cawn to withdraw his Memorial. The complaint in this Memorial, of which you have ſince taken notice, conſiſts in the employment by us of perſons in the management of the aſſigned countries, who had not been confirmed by the Nabob's ſeal and ſignature. It was true, indeed, that from the correſpondence and tranſactions which had come at an early period before the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, they were led to ſuſpect an improper influence in the affairs of the Revenue, which was likely to interfere with the application of it to the uſe of the Company, while the Nabob's Aumildars were continued in their offices; and the Committee obſerved the want of attention in the Aumildars to the orders iſſued by the Governor, and the uniform appearance of ſtudied delay in complying with them. The ſame Committee obſerved likewiſe, that the Nabob continued to give directions to thoſe officers in matters relative to the Revenue, contrary to his agreements, and that Committee ſaw with concern the oppoſition which was made to the collection of the Revenue in every province of the Carnatic; and added, that to repeat orders to the Nabob's Aumildars that would not be obeyed, and could not be enforced, would only tend to confirm that diſobedience. Mr. John Sulivan, to whom the ſuperintendance of ſome of the provinces had been intruſted, had already given information, that every letter he received from the Southward mentioned ſome inſtances of counteraction. The people were taught to look upon the interference of the Company as a temporary meaſure that muſt ſoon terminate, and vengeance was denounced againſt every man who ſhould dare to oppoſe the mandates of the Durbar. As in a former letter your Board, after expreſſing your regret that we ſhould have ſuffered any conſideration even of delicacy towards the Nabob, to reſtrain us from availing ourſelves effectually of the Aſſignment, reminds us that we had given you before hopes of our adopting, as our own, the conduct which you then recommended to us, by the reſolution expreſſed of placing perſons in the management of the aſſigned countries, who were likely to be more under our authority and controul; and of taking ſuch other meaſures, conſiſtently with the ſpirit and meaning of the Nabob's agreement, as might give full effect to every ſtipulation in favour of the Company; and as you told us at the ſame time, that if we continued the Nabob's agents, or ſuffered them to remain, under whatever denomination, in the actual charge or virtual controul of the Revenue, they were, under the ſyſtem we had lately eſtabliſhed, our ſervants, and alone ſhould be deemed reſponſible for all their acts, which might be the effect of the influence of the former ſyſtem ſtill ſubſiſting, by our permiſſion of it; as in reply to that letter, after accounting for the delay on our part

on

on this occaſion, which you regretted, from our anxious deſire of making the Nabob a principal and willing party to meaſures taken for his own immediate ſecurity; we added, as a circumſtance that was to atone to you as much as poſſible for our former delay, and that muſt put an end to ſuch regret on your part, that you muſt have obſerved, that the moment we received from the Nabob ſo unequivocal a teſtimony of his diſpoſition, as his refuſal to confirm the Renters we had appointed in conformity to his own engagements, we did not heſitate to take the line which our ſituation preſcribed: as the Nabob had thus refuſed to confirm the perſons thus appointed by us; and as unleſs thoſe perſons were authorized by us, notwithſtanding the refuſal of ſuch confirmation, to act in the room of the Nabob's agents, the latter muſt have neceſſarily remained, and agreeably to the warning you had given us, would have been our ſervants, and we alone ſhould have been deemed reſponſible for all their acts as influenced by the former ſyſtem, ſubſiſting by our permiſſion of it: that line which, for your ſatisfaction, we haſtened to declare to you, we did not heſitate to take, and which not only our ſituation here, but our ſituation in reſpect to the effect of your authority and recommendation, preſcribed to us, could conſequently be no other than that of authorizing the perſons of our appointment to act in the offices to which the expreſs words, as well as the ſpirit and meaning of the Aſſignment, authorized ſuch appointment; and without doing which we ſhould not indeed have filled the ſcope of your recommendation and deſire, which was not confined to the mere form of appointing, but extended to the real fact of placing perſons in the management of the aſſigned countries who were likely to be under our authority and controul. The particulars of this tranſaction were likewiſe tranſmitted to you among the minutes of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue; where it is declared by us, that as it was obvious from the Nabob's letter that he had no intention to ſign the Torana Chits or nominations of Aumildars, and that as much time had been already loſt, and the ſeaſon of the year ſo far advanced, and that any further delay in ſending the ſeveral Renters to take charge of their farms would be attended with conſiderable loſs of Revenue, it was agreed by the Select Committee, that the Torana Chits ſhould be ſigned by the Preſident, and delivered to the Renters before the Select Committee; that they ſhould be immediately put in poſſeſſion of their reſpective farms; and that all the power of government ſhould be exerted, if neceſſary, to eſtabliſh and ſupport their authority. Your anſwer to the account you thus received of what we conſidered as the line of our duty, and to which we aſſured you of our determination to adhere, in the confidence of your effectual ſupport, is of a date ſubſequent to that of the Memorial in which ſuch execution of our duty is arraigned by the Nabob's agent at Calcutta; yet this anſwer from you conveys not the leaſt cenſure of our conduct or opinions. Our opinions were, indeed, ſo much your own, that it was as to our firmneſs and ſteadineſs only in the proſecution of them that you ſeemed to entertain a doubt; but upon the receipt of our letter, you expreſs your ſatisfaction with our declaration, that we would perſevere in the moſt entire execution of our duty, maintaining at the ſame time all the reſpect and attention towards the Nabob himſelf, that could be poſſibly reconciled with the faithful and upright diſcharge of the truſt repoſed in us; you add a wiſh that the plan for the final diſcharge of his debts might obtain the Nabob's ſanction, as neceſſary to its validity and efficacy; you take the precaution of looking forward to a future tranſaction which may require the ſanction of the Nabob; but in the tranſactions actually carrying on, and upon which you were to pronounce your opinion, which indeed was that of approbation, teſtified by your ſenſe of ſatisfaction, you obſerve no ſuch neceſſity of any ſanction; you are expreſsly told, in the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue then actually before you, that on the refuſal of the Nabob to ſign the Torana Chits or nominations of Aumildars or Renters, it was agreed that they ſhould be ſigned by the Preſident, and delivered to the Renters before the Select Committee, and that they ſhould be put in poſſeſſion of their reſpective farms, and ſupported therein. This direct and full information drew from you no ſignal of your ſenſe of the impropriety, no doubt of the propriety, of the meaſure. It did not induce you to withhold the expreſſions of your ſatisfaction at our declaration to perſevere in the entire execution of our duty, a declaration that accompanied our information to you of having taken that line in reſpect to ſuch Renters which our ſituation required, and was not a

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1. general aſſurance given in the abſtract, but in reply to your letter, and expreſsly applicable to the regret you had expreſſed at our former forbearance in relation to the Nabob and to the Renters, and in return for the certainty of your effectual ſupport of meaſures recommended by you concerning them. If, on the refuſal of the Nabob's ſignature to the nominations he had, by the Aſſignment, authorized to be made of Aumildars, we ought to have prevented them from exerciſing the functions of their offices, and conſequently muſt have ſuffered the Nabob's former Renters to remain, over whom we had no effectual controul, but for whoſe acts you had forewarned us, we ſhould by ſuch ſufferance have become reſponſible, you might have immediately adviſed us of our miſtake in the execution of our duty; you might in this actual inſtance have informed us of the neceſſity of the Nabob's previous ſanction, as you did in the inſtance of a future plan for the payment of his debts; you might perhaps have urged him to have given that ſanction; you might have deſired us to withdraw, before it was too late, our Aumildars, until ſuch ſanction was given; you might at leaſt have deſired us to forbear ſending any others without the actual confirmation of the Nabob: you would have thus prevented the continuance of this ſuppoſed abuſe of the Aſſignment; you would, by ſuch a timely correction of it, have prevented the neceſſity to which you have, by ſuch continuance, ſince conſidered yourſelves reduced, of directing the ſurrender of the Aſſignment of his Revenues, which you had ſtrenuouſly recommended to be demanded from him; for which, in a different form, you had yourſelves ſtipulated; and for which, when obtained by our Preſident, you applauded the zeal and ability which dictated and brought to effect that important meaſure. If we had really erred in the manner of executing our duty in reſpect to thoſe Renters, and to the Nabob, to perſevere in that manner would be to continue in our error, if it had in fact appeared to you to be an error: If you imagined it to be an act of injuſtice to the Nabob; if you imagined it could be capable of caſting an injury upon our national faith in the minds of the country powers, at a moment when we ſought for their reliance on our faith, you would not by the expreſſion of your ſatisfaction at our intentional perſeverance, encourage us to perſiſt in ſuch a conduct: Your encouragement to perſevere implied, on the contrary, that you approved our conduct. Neither the remonſtrance of the Nabob's agent, who had been already ſoliciting you for a conſiderable time, nor the arguments contained in his Memorial, nor your own reflections upon a ſubject fully then before you, were ſufficient at that time to induce you to ſuggeſt to us the neceſſity of deviating in any point from the line we had taken, or to determine your Board upon any retribution of juſtice, which, if now, was then already due to the Nabob. Of his Highneſs's intentions to obtain, if poſſible, the ſurrender of the aſſignment, we could not indeed be ignorant, after his formal propoſal to us for that purpoſe before we removed his Aumildars, upon the ground, which could not be denied, that the Aſſignment had not then hitherto been productive to us. It is true, he had known of our intention to exerciſe our power of appointing new Aumildars, in order by the removal of the old, to remove the cauſe which defeated our endeavours, and to render, agreeably to your recommendation, the preſent Aſſignment effectual for the purpoſes for which it had been demanded. The failure of thoſe Aſſignments which preceded it under the continued management of the Nabob's Aumildars, and of this while they continued, pointed out the neceſſity of diſcontinuing them. His former Aſſignment of the provinces of Trinnivelly and Trichinopoly to our predeceſſors in this government, for the preſſing purpoſe of ſupporting the war, was not ſuffered under the management of his ſervants, to ſerve for that purpoſe. To a ſimilar management was left the execution of the Aſſignment ſtipulated with you by Treaty, which ſubſiſted from the 2d of April to the 2d of December 1781; with a ſimilar unſucceſsful iſſue. It muſt be owned, that the experience which the Nabob had, of being able to lull the complaints of his failure to contribute to the expence of defending his own territories, by a readineſs to enter into engagements, announcing ſome ſacrifice of power and of revenue for the relief of the public diſtreſs, without the reality in event of any ſacrifice, diminiſhes the merit of obtaining from him any new engagement, which he might expect to affect him as little as the former; but as ſoon as it did become likely to affect him, and that ſuch a ſacrifice to the public welfare would be realized in conſequence of a reſolution of taking ſuch effectual meaſures as

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would produce it, we were not to be ſurpriſed at a deſign of putting an end to the whole; and the inefficacy of the engagement was certainly the beſt argument for the diſſolution of it. It muſt be confeſſed, that the motive preſſed upon us by his Highneſs for ſurrendering the Aſſignment, if it continued to exiſt, muſt have operated its effect. If the Aſſignment had continued to be unproductive, it would have been incumbent upon us to have reſtored it. From the 2d December 1781, when this tranſaction took place, till the removal of the Nabob's Aumildars, ſeveral months afterwards, no Revenue whatſoever was brought from it to the Public Treaſury. It is obvious that if, with the power of the Company, the authority of the Nabob, which is abſolute, had been really, as it was apparently, united, an implicit compliance would have followed. It requires no alluſion to the facts already related of the miſconduct of the Aumildars, from the Minutes of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, or of the practices of the Nabob's Miniſters, from the information of Mr. Sullivan; it requires no reference to the teſtimony of ſpecific counteraction, becauſe the event itſelf is, under ſuch circumſtances, the ſtrongeſt, and an inſuperable teſtimony of a general counteraction to enforce the neceſſity of removing the means by which it had been effected. The continuance of the means would be to continue the effect. The Nabob's Aumildars in the management of the aſſigned countries, enſured the Nabob's object of a ſpeedy ſurrender of the Aſſignment. They muſt have of courſe continued till others were admitted to ſucceed to them. To prevent the ſucceſſion of others, or to maintain the former, was therefore the ſame in effect; and to obſtruct the effect of your recommendation to the Select Committee, for placing in the management of the aſſigned countries perſons who were likely to be under their authority and controul, became thus an object with the Nabob, or with his Miniſters in his name. To appoint however ſuch perſons to ſuch places, was an authority expreſsly given to our Preſident by the Aſſignment. It was not a ſimple recommendation, or merely a ſhare in the choice or nomination of ſuch Aumildars or Renters, it was the effective appointment of ſuch Renters, which was transferred entirely by the Nabob; he reſerving only what you juſtly have obſerved to be a mere form, the form of confirming them by a Cowle or Grant from him; but by an expreſs covenant obliging himſelf to give ſuch Cowle or Confirmation to the perſons appointed by the Preſident, a covenant expreſsly precluding the poſſibility of miſtaking ſuch confirmation, as implying that a deliberative choice, or even a negative power, remained with him in this particular. The want of what you declare to be a mere form could not vitiate the ſubſtance, ſhould not retard the effect of a power on all ſides acknowledged to have been neceſſary and important; but that ceremony would have become indeed a moſt fatal obſtruction, if when offered to be undergone, it was refuſed to be performed; and that the refuſal was to prevent the operation of that ſubſtantial power. The grant of the Aſſignment implied the neceſſity of exerciſing it, and looked to the event of its being exerciſed. It required no ſpecific juſtification, being the common courſe and expected conſequence of the Aſſignment; but a juſtification, if neceſſary, was indeed at hand. The practices of the Nabob's Miniſters, the diſobedience of his Renters, the advice of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, your recommendation, armed with your power, and, above all, the irreſiſtible fact of the unproductiveneſs of the Aſſignment in the hands of the old Aumildars, denying all relief to the preſſing and impatient neceſſities of the State, haſtened the appointment of new Aumildars: but it was not of a nominal, barren, or nugatory appointment, that ſuch motives were impulſive; they called for a real and immediate exerciſe of office. It was requiſite that theſe perſons ſhould actually be placed, to act up to the tenor of your letter, in their reſpective managements. Though they were in fact poſſeſſed already of the ſubſtantial authority of the Nabob, through our Preſident, whom his Highneſs had empowered to confer it, yet his Highneſs's perſonal confirmation of them individually, by the delivery to them of the Cowle, would have been an oſtenſible increaſe of dignity, that might have graced their entrance into office, that might have conciliated the minds of his immediate dependants in the reſpective diſtricts, that might have engaged their cooperation for the public ſervice. It muſt have been agreeable, and probably would be uſeful. What was thus deſirable was inſtantly and earneſtly deſired; what lay

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I. with this Government to do was done accordingly: the appointment was signified, the application for the Cowle was regularly made to the Nabob. What lay with the Nabob to do, was not done; the Cowle or Confirmation was refuſed; he declined, and declining renounced the privilege he had reſerved of giving the Cowle or Grant to the Aumildars. He declined the honourable privilege of forwarding, for the ſake of impeding the public ſervice. It was a violation of the expreſs words of the Aſſignment, not to give his Cowle to the Aumildars appointed by the Governor. The confirmation conſiſted in giving ſuch Cowle, and it was not therefore optional in his Highneſs to withhold it. The clauſe for this purpoſe is preciſe and abſolute, and admits of no condition. It was not a Cowle to be given if his Highneſs pleaſed, or to thoſe he choſe; the choice he had already left to the Governor, in empowering him to appoint, and in engaging to confirm by his Cowle. The delivery of the Cowle was merely to be an external act; involving the Nabob's intention of complying with his engagement, but not neceſſarily implying any approbation of the choice. And this formal confirmation, as you juſtly declare it, was neceſſarily to follow the appointment; which, of courſe, muſt have been the ſubſtance. The power which the Nabob indeed gave, was not ſimply to propoſe or recommend, but determinately to appoint. The appointment was the act which was incumbent upon the Governor. The confirmation or delivery of the Cowle was the act which was incumbent upon the Nabob. It was too much to expect, that his own breach of his own covenant ſhould be ſucceſsfully ſet up by him as an objection to the operation of his own deed. Had the Aumildars, which the Nabob empowered the Governor to appoint, been appointed in vain; had they not been *placed* according to your recommendation in their reſpective managements, there was an end to the Aſſignment, of which ſuch management was the eſſence. It would, indeed, have been a cruel deluſion upon the Company and the Court of Directors, to whom his Highneſs declared that this engagement for a ſacrifice of his power and revenue to the public welfare, for a limited period, was entered into voluntarily by him; if he could at pleaſure, and before the expiration of that period, annihilate every purpoſe of ſuch engagement. But an engagement to continue for a certain time, and executed by mutual conſent, cannot be made to ceaſe before that time but by the like conſent. Though the Aſſignment ſhould not have been made perfectly to attain, without the Nabob's Cowle, which was not in our power to procure, all the purpoſes we had in view, it became our duty to derive from it all the benefit which ſtill was in our power; it would have been contrary to the original deſign of it, and contrary to our duty to ſuffer it to ceaſe entirely. Nothing in the Aſſignment forbid, us from allowing our appointment of Aumildars to operate its effect. We have ſhewn that every motive of right, reaſon, and neceſſity, impelled us to it: when, in conſequence of ſuch appointment, the Aſſignment could no longer be defeated by practices upon the ſpot, and Miniſters were ſent by the Nabob with a view to effectuate its ſurrender at Calcutta, we owed to the character of juſtice and conſiſtency of your Board, to ſuppoſe, that you would inſiſt upon the Nabob's repreſentations paſſing through the channel of our Board, that you might be furniſhed with our ſentiments upon it at the ſame time: it was juſt to do ſo, as otherwiſe you muſt judge by partial repreſentation. It was conſiſtent with your own declarations to do ſo; for ſo early as in 1775, upon direct application to your Board from the Nabob, to be included in the Definitive Treaty of Peace with the Marattas; "You requeſted him "to convey any further propoſals he might have to make through the channel of "our Board, that you might be furniſhed with our ſentiments at the ſame time, "reſpecting the advantages alſo to be obtained for the Company on that ſide of "India; and you added, that we might reſt aſſured that you ſhould obſerve that "conduct towards the Nabob on all ſimilar occaſions." If any difference there be between that occaſion and the preſent, it is that the latter required ſtill more ſtrongly the ſame precaution on your part, as being an internal tranſaction of our Government, which the immediate exigency of our affairs required; concerning which tranſactions the Company's expreſſions addreſſed to your Board, after diſapproving of your interference in prohibiting this Preſidency from ſending troops to Bombay, are, that although the Act for regulating the Company's affairs expreſsly forbids any

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of the other Presidencies to engage in political negociations with the Natives, without the participation and concurrence of the Supreme Council; yet it clearly leaves each distinct Government power to take from time to time such steps as the immediate exigencies of their affairs require, for self defence or protection. Though you have a paramount jurisdiction in political negociations, concerning which you might perhaps be warranted to receive separate communications from the Nabob, yet an interference in those matters where each Government has a distinct power to take such steps as the exigencies of their affairs required, required on your part particular precautions, in the admission and consideration of representations concerning them. On a former occasion of differences betwen the Nabob and some of our predecessors in this Government, you declared that you offered your opinion as mediators voluntarily chosen by the parties themselves; that by the Act of Parliament the President and Council of Fort St. George were enjoined to transmit to the Governor General and Council advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters whatsoever, that came to their knowledge, relating to the government, revenues, or interests of the Company; but that no power was given to the Governor General and Council to exercise any controul or authority over the other Presidencies in these matters; their powers being solely confined by the Act to hostilities and treaties: these sentiments continued to be those of your Board so lately as in February 1781, and applied to the very subject of an Assignment from the Nabob. After observing that every part of the Carnatic, not immediately protected or wrested from his enemy by our troops, was in the hands of a foreign power, and all his hopes of recovering it depended entirely on our arms, you declared that such a case would certainly justify us in demanding from the Nabob the immediate transfer of his whole country, in exclusive assignment for the expences of the war; you added, that in your opinion such a measure became, by the necessity of imposing it, an indispensable obligation; you earnestly advise it, and you expressly say, that had you the authority to command, you should peremptorily command it. His refusal, you observe, ought to be construed, as it would virtually prove, a declared separation of his interests from those of the Company, and would require the adoption of a new system, both for the present security of the latter, and a future indemnification for the expences and hazards entailed on the Company by their former connection with the Nabob. The earnestness of your advice to us to demand the Assignment, and the declaration of your readiness, had you the authority to command it, with your omission to give any such commands, amounted to a sufficient declaration, that in relation to such transfer of his country, you conceived that your interference could not exceed advice. These limits to your interference were probably understood by you to relate to a surrender of countries assigned to us, as well as to a demand of it; for the present Governor General declared, after a mature consideration of the Act for regulating the Company's affairs, that he was of opinion that it clearly limited the controlling powers of the Government of Bengal over the other Presidencies, to that of the commencing of hostilities, the declaring war, the negociating or concluding treaties of peace; but did not authorize them to order a surrender or exchange of any part of the Company's possessions dependent on the other Presidencies, nor those Presidencies to obey such orders; an opinion to which a case only was opposed of the necessity of obtaining peace, which cannot be applied to the Nabob, with whom we are not at war. This opinion of the Governor General seems to be consonant with that of your present Board, even since you were acquainted with the intentions of the Court of Directors, in their letter of the 11th April and 9th June 1781, that your Presidency should take the lead in all military and political operations; for you still candidly adhere to the distinction with which you understood their former intentions, in your declaration of not disputing our legal power to decide on any internal measures of our Government. But reverting to the original case of the Nabob's application to you to be included in the Maratta peace, concerning which your authority of acting independently of us has not been questioned, and which yet you chuse to be made through the channel of this Presidency; though then, as now, at variance with the Nabob; it became us to suppose that in a case where that authority was subject to some doubt, you would be still more cautious in your

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proceeding

I. proceeding to the exertion of it; and that at leaſt you would follow the rule that had been preſcribed by your own Board, though, as we informed you, the public began to feel the benefit of the meaſures we had adopted, that ſome Revenue was already applied to the public ſervice; that the obſtructions to the progreſs and ſubſiſtence of the army from the different Aumildars, while dependant on the Nabob, concerning which the General Sir Eyre Coote, a member of your Board, had ſo often remonſtrated to the Committee, ſubſiſted no longer; that the Aumildars were protected againſt the interference or injuſtice of civil or military officers reſiding in their reſpective diſtricts; and that the people were leſs liable to oppreſſion from Aumildars; who, no longer holding on a precarious tenure, had an intereſt in the proſperity of the inhabitants. Theſe advantages, of which the Company and his Highneſs the Nabob would alike ultimately partake, had not prevented the miniſters and ſervants of the latter, who were affected by this change, from working upon his fondneſs for authority, and his jealouſy of the interference of the Company, to make every effort for revoking the agreement he had made; we were therefore aware, and actual information was given to us, that intrigue, artifice, and falſehood, had been employed to give to our proceedings, and to thoſe of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, ſuch a colouring as might be capable of inducing you to overturn a ſyſtem you had ſo often and ſtrongly approved. A plan was ſaid to be regularly formed for throwing upon us ſuch a multitude of aſperſions, that it might be taken for granted there muſt have been ſome ground for accuſation againſt us. Out of a vaſt number of falſe tales, fabricated letters, and diſtorted facts, a hope was entertained that a few at leaſt might make impreſſion, and that few would have fully anſwered the purpoſe of impoſition; though by liſtening to repreſentations from the Nabob, neither tranſmitted by us, nor offered by us to be tranſmitted to you, a regulation of your own Board was directly infringed, yet it ſtill was poſſible that you might feel reluctance in communicating to us the reſult of ſuch infringement. You might have thought it due to us to give no credit, or pay no attention to ſuch accuſation againſt us; you might at leaſt have wiſhed to avoid the appearance of being forward, after ſuch an infringement, in taking any ſteps conſequent upon it, of which the firſt ſhould have been, no doubt, the communication to us of the complaint againſt us. We wiſhed to free you from theſe embarraſſments, by rendering that communication the conſequence of our own deſire, and therefore wrote to you immediately, "that "we neither deſired to avail ourſelves of the ſuſpicious appearance of ſuch accuſa- "tions, nor of your reliance on our integrity, nor on your confidence in the capacity "and aſſiduity of the members of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, but wiſhed "to have a communication of every argument urged againſt the plan we had "adopted, and of every charge aſſerted againſt our conduct in the purſuit of it; thus "to give us an opportunity of juſtification, before any opinion ſhould be formed or "reſolution taken upon either by your Board." This application, though repeated in a ſubſequent letter, had however no ſucceſs. We obſerved to you, that the collections were attempted to be interrupted and embarraſſed by his Highneſs the Nabob, as you would perceive in the inſtance of Vellore, from the extracts we enclоſed to you of letters from the perſons employed in that diſtrict, that his Highneſs founded his declarations on the flattering expectations he aſſerted to have received from his agents at Calcutta, that the Aſſignment would be ſoon ordered by your Board to be ſurrendered to him. That the members of this government were ſenſible how little ground there could be for ſuch a rumour, knowing, as we did, the uniform opinion you had entertained and communicated to us on this ſubject, your moſt earneſt advice that we ſhould demand an excluſive Aſſignment. The treaty you made with the Nabob in that view, the entire approbation you expreſſed of the Aſſignment obtained by our Preſident, your directions not to ſuffer it to be defeated; your diſſatisfaction at the delay which, from delicacy to his Highneſs, we ſuffered to intervene in the effectual execution of it; and, laſtly, the intentions and conſtant aim of our employers, that ſuch arrangements ſhould be made as would, like the preſent, free the Preſidency of Fort St. George from a dependance on the Nabob in regard to Revenue, which has been ſo often diſappointed: We truſted likewiſe, that in caſe of a repreſentation of any abuſe of this Aſſignment, ſuch repreſentation would be communicated

municated to us form our anſwer, before any determination would be taken upon it by your Board, but that his Highneſs the Nabob might have the weakneſs to flatter himſelf with leſs regular proceedings on your part; and every doubt ſuggeſted to the people of the ſolidity and permanency of our authority might lead to the neceſſity of exerting not merely that authority, but the actual force of government, in order to carry the public meaſures into execution; that the miſrepreſentations of the Nabob's agents were apt to gain ſome credit here from their ſuppoſed communication at Calcutta with the members of your Board, as they had thus the opportunity of knowing immediately your ſentiments; that it was an inconvenience which we confeſſed we had not foreſeen, and therefore had no objection to the Nabob's ſending any of his miniſters or ſervants whom he pleaſed, but that the event had brought to our minds the wiſdom of the Court of Directors, in expreſsly requeſting his Highneſs to confine his communications with them to the channel of their Preſident and Council of Fort St. George; a rule which your Board might, from what has happened, be inclined to adopt in future: That we were aſſured that the Nabob, having lately appointed ambaſſadors to the Court of Great Britain, His Majeſty's miniſters declared they would receive no repreſentations from his Highneſs but through the Eaſt India Company; ſuch a reſolution not precluding his Highneſs from complaining even againſt the Company: Nor on our parts, ſhould we be able, were we inclined, to ſtifle any complaint lodged againſt our conduct, though our Board were to be the only channel for its communication; and that theſe precautions on the part of Adminiſtration and the Company ſeemed to ariſe from their conviction that delegated authority loſt the weight and influence neceſſary to the purpoſes for which it had been intended, if recourſe could be had at pleaſure, and without its knowledge or intervention, to the ſuperior or ſuperintending power. The anſwer to our letters did not avow even the exiſtence of the Memorial to which theſe applications pointed. That Memorial had been preſented the month before to the Governor General. It muſt have been *received*, for otherwiſe it could not have been *withdrawn*. The knowledge of it was not confined to the Governor General, he muſt have communicated it to you; for it was, it ſeems, the collective body of your Board that afterwards prevailed upon Syed Aſſam Cawn to withdraw that Memorial; it gave you, however, no alarm; you even choſe at that time to ſuppreſs all mention of it, though the mention of it might have put us upon our guard as to the continuance of the miſconduct charged in it; though ſuch mention might have received or ſtrengthened the diſpoſition which you ſay we had expreſſed of ſupporting the Nabob in all the forms and oſtenſible dignity of his ſovereignty, and of which the effects might work forgiveneſs for our paſt offences, and by which you ſtill hoped that his diſſatisfaction might ſhortly be appeaſed; and though ſuch a mention would well have warranted at leaſt your exhortation to us to redouble thoſe endeavours in which you ſay you truſted for our reconciling his Highneſs's mind to the neceſſity of any acts which the diſtreſs and urgency of public affairs might render indiſpenſable: But this hope, which thus you entertained, even after the complaints of the Nabob were preſented to you, diſcovers that you ſtill conſidered him, notwithſtanding ſuch complaints, as actually veſted in all the forms and oſtenſible dignities to which he was entitled; for a ſupport of him in them, in the conſtruction of an official and formal diſpatch, implies a poſſeſſion of them immediately preceding. And the truſt you ſtill placed in us, manifeſted likewiſe, that you perceived it might be poſſible that the acts which we were repreſented to have committed, might, by the diſtreſs and urgency of public affairs, have been neceſſary and indiſpenſable, and conſequently ſo juſtifiable, that the Nabob's mind might be reconciled to them. That hope therefore, and that truſt, could not have exiſted in your mind, unleſs it had been evident at the ſame time to you, that either the facts contained in ſuch Memorials were not true as therein ſtated, or if true, had not the effect of diveſting the Nabob of the forms and oſtenſible dignities of his ſtation; and that ſo far from a propenſity to the commiſſion of thoſe acts of power in oppoſition to his Highneſs which were not neceſſary, we were inclined to take pains to reconcile him to thoſe that were ſo, neither ſuch a conviction in your minds, or ſuch expreſſions of it, can be conſtrued to have ariſen from any ſentiments of partiality towards us; or even from any reſolution to avoid entering into animadverſions

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No. I. upon our conduct; for the very day upon which you expreſſed your ſatisfaction to us in relation to the Nabob, you wrote to us another letter, expreſsly containing animadverſions on our conduct in relation to other ſubjects; thinking yourſelves, in one inſtance, ſufficiently warranted in accuſing us of falſehood, on the ground, as you expreſſed it, of your *thinking* that you could *trace* in your own records ſtrong *preſumptive* proofs of ſuch falſehood, without waiting, or ſince having been able, to turn that thought into certainty, or thoſe preſumptions into proofs. It is not unlikely therefore, that if at the ſame time you could warrant alſo the ſame belief of being able to trace any ſuch preſumption againſt us in relation to the Nabob, you would, on ſuch ground, have condeſcended to comply with our earneſt deſire, and indeed our well founded claim, of having this accuſation likewiſe brought forward without delay. It is therefore probable you thought it ſo frivolous or ſo falſe, that any mention or notice of it muſt have done diſcredit to the Nabob. At any rate, you did not think his complaints of a nature ſufficiently cogent or important to proceed immediately upon the inveſtigation of them; on the contrary, you expreſſed your ſorrow that we ſhould have allowed ſo much credit to the reports which appeared to have taken up our attention when we wrote to you on the 29th June and 12th July. So far from hinting to us that facts were alledged to you, on which you ſince have grounded your directions for the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, which, if true, might lead you to the neceſſity of ſuch deciſion; ſo far from hinting to us that the Nabob's miniſter had made any repreſentation, or any ſuch as would even in him have warranted the hope of obtaining that deciſion, you acquaint us that you are aſſured by that miniſter that he never wrote a letter to his maſter that conveyed the moſt diſtant ſuggeſtion of an intention of your government to exact from ours the ſurrender of a poſitive engagement, on which the firſt and natural means of maintaining the defence of the Carnatic depended, and which you yourſelves had declaredly approved; and you give us your promiſe that you would not countenance ſuch reports as we had alluded to; and you expreſs your wiſh that we ſhould give credit to your own communications for the knowledge of your ſentiments and intentions. As there was no change of ſentiments communicated by you as to the Aſſignment which you had declaredly approved, nor as to the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, to whoſe management the Aſſignment was committed by us, and whoſe conduct you highly approved for the great attention and ability they ſhewed in ſuch management; we were, by your own deſire, authorized to ſuppoſe that you had made no alteration in thoſe ſentiments. Your continued approbation, implied by your own rule, encouraged us to continue in the conduct we had followed. We were in ſome ſort forbidden by you to ſuſpect any diſapprobation which you did not declare. Had you, indeed, begun to ſuſpect any abuſe of authority by us, you would not, probably, ſeveral months after the preſentation of this Memorial have claimed ſome merit from having requeſted us to aſſume every authority by which you could aſſiſt us in collecting and applying the remaining reſources of the Carnatic This merit too you claim when, for the firſt time, you intimate that complaints of a very heavy nature were preſſed upon you daily by the Nabob of the Carnatic, which you had, you ſay, as yet avoided to take into conſideration, from a wiſh to ſupport our meaſures; complaints which, you add, if founded in facts that were not juſtified by a public neceſſity, of which you could not conceive the extremity, were ruinous to our national character, and might prove the cauſe of very extenſive miſchief to your preſent negociations for a peace and alliance with other native powers; but you add, that you would not lightly change that opinion which you declared to us, and to our employers, of your particular confidence in the ability and integrity of our Preſident. The force of treaties, the acknowledged rights of princes, and the degree in which public neceſſity ſhould admit a deviation from the ſtrict and legal attention due to both, were objects which you thought the experience of our Preſident happily calculated to determine upon; and you ſtill hoped that the Nabob's complaints may have been founded upon miſconception, and that they might find redreſs where it could alone be effectually agreeable and uſeful to him. The complaints thus then daily in October laſt preſſed upon you, muſt have been ſome other complaints, or preſſed upon you by ſome other means than thoſe of the Memorials, which, not till

after

after you had decided upon them, you encloſe to us, or you muſt have anticipated the intention of the Memoraliſts; for in your letter which we have the honour now to anſwer, of the 13th January, after the account you are pleaſed to give us of your motives and ſucceſs in prevailing upon Syed Aſſam Cawn to withdraw his firſt Memorial in July laſt, you ſeem to have enjoyed, in this particular, a kind of reſpite until the month of November. You mention that you were diſappointed in the wiſhes and expectations you had formed that the Nabob's diſſatisfaction would be appeaſed, and his mind reconciled; for that, in the month of November, Syed Aſſam Cawn, in conſequence of orders which he had received for that purpoſe, drew up a ſecond Memorial, which he preſented with the former, and ſolicited your conſideration of them. It was by the means of the Govenor General that theſe repreſentations were communicated to you. The month of November ſeems thus to have been the æra of the renewal of thoſe ſolicitations. Neither theſe, nor thoſe you mention of the preceding October, though of a heavy nature, were however of ſuch a nature as to preclude, though they ſhould prove to be true, the poſſibility of being juſtified by a public neceſſity of which you could ſcarcely conceive the extremity, and therefore required, that beſide ſuch an enquiry into the facts as could be ſatisfactory or concluſive only by hearing the teſtimony of both parties, ſuch a reference to us of them, and ſuch a demand for, and in conſideration of our motives, as might enable you to judge whether they were motives of that public neceſſity of which you ſtill admitted the poſſibility; and which, if ſuch exiſted, took from our conduct, even if the allegations againſt us had been true, all the blame and all the danger of which only otherwiſe it appeared to you to be ſuſceptible. Your reliance particularly on the ability, integrity, and political experience of our Preſident, led you likewiſe to hope that the Nabob's complaints were founded upon miſconception, and your hope that he might ſtill find redreſs here, furniſhes an idea of redreſs that you muſt then have thought adequate, though ſhort indeed of what you have ſince meant to have given for the ſame, in the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, which you would not ſuppoſe warrantable in us, after your earneſt advice to demand it; your repeated approbation of it when obtained, and which grew out of your own treaty; the reſponſibility of which you warn us, if we ſhould ſuffer it to fail of its full effect; your requeſt that we ſhould aſſume every authority by which you could aſſiſt us in the collection and application of the remaining reſources of the Carnatic; and, above all after the declaration which was before you from our Preſident, as acting for this Government, to the Nabob, that this Aſſignment or Agreement was referred to the Court of Directors, and that therefore it was totally out of his power to comply with his Highneſs's requeſt for annulling it, were he even ſatis fied of the propriety of ſuch a meaſure. I.

The complaints therefore, which you ſay you imagine had been made in the firſt inſtance to our own Board, muſt have been by you imagined to be complaints that required a remedy more within our own power, and a leſſer ſacrifice of the public cauſe. You could not indeed ſuppoſe that we ſhould relax in any part of the Aſſignment after the expreſſions of your diſſatisfaction for our having once done ſo, and your warnings againſt our doing ſo in future; you did not even think it neceſſary that we ſhould enter into controverſial explanations with the Nabob on matters in which he had no preſent concern, but that we might refer him to that period at which he might require from us a reſtitution of our truſt, and a faithful report of the manner in which we had diſcharged it; and that all intermediate acts were independently our own, and could only be made ſubſervient to his intereſts, being independently ours. There could, beſides, be no identity between complaints which you imagined had been made to us, and complaints which you mention as exhibited againſt us. Even if the original ſubject had been the ſame, the ground muſt change, in ſome degree, with the tribunal; and the laſt complaint muſt contain a charge, of a denial of redreſs upon preſentation of the former, which, before ſuch preſentation, could not have exiſted. But no imagination on your part or ours, or even certainty that complaints againſt us had been firſt made to us, could warrant us in ſuppoſing you ſo inattentive to all juſtice, and to the public intereſt involved in the fate of the Aſſignment, as to condemn our conduct, or annul that Aſſignment, without affording us a ſpecific communication of the charges brought againſt us in relation to ſuch Aſſignment, as well as without

No. I. without giving us any notice of trial, without requiring our anſwer, hearing the teſtimonies we might have to diſprove ſuch charges, or the juſtification we might have to ſet up againſt them. But on the very firſt intimation which you gave us, that heavy complaints had been made againſt us by the Nabob, we expreſſed our ſurpriſe to you that you ſhould withhold a moment from us the communication of ſuch complaints. We aſſured you, that we had adopted no meaſures in relation to his Highneſs, but ſuch as you previouſly directed and afterwards approved; that our delicacy towards his Highneſs, and our forbearance in many inſtances, from that delicacy, to take the meaſures which our ſituation required, and your directions expreſſed, had been, if any thing had, the only cenſurable part of our conduct, and you expreſſed your regret at it. We recollected, that to our former application to you to be made acquainted with any objections reported to be made to our plan or execution, you ſeemed, in your anſwer, ſorry that we ſhould give credit to ſuch reports, and kindly promiſed not to countenance them. But we obſerved to you, that we ſhould hold it a countenance moſt injurious to us, to ſuffer the public notice you then took of ſuch complaints to continue in their then ſtate of ſuſpence, as to the grounds and motives of them, without giving us an opportunity, by an immediate communication of them, as we already had deſired, to juſtify ourſelves againſt them if ill-founded. We concurred, indeed, with you in the opinion you had given us in your letter of the 5th April 1782, of the propriety of our declining any controverſial explanations perſonally with the Nabob; but that we were anxious to receive his complaints through your Board, that you might, after you had heard our defence, be the ſooner able to form a judgment of our own conduct; for that, as we had already declared to you, we diſclaimed that tenderneſs which ſhould conceal any information or materials that could elucidate our conduct.

For the ſurpriſe we then felt at your withholding for a moment a communication of complaints againſt us, which you withheld for ſeveral months, our motives have been ſtrengthened by your ſubſequent proceedings. For though the very exiſtence of thoſe complaints is concealed from us from July to October, at the ſame time that our ſuſpicions are quelled by your deſire that we ſhould entirely credit your own accounts; though, when the fact of complaint is mentioned in your letter of October, not one is tranſmitted to us, for our anſwer, nor even the nature of them explained, except that they were heavy complaints; or any account given to what they pointed, though we were the parties accuſed: But thus not heard, though in the regular courſe of buſineſs we might have expected them to be tranſmitted to us, who could beſt explain them to you, and to the Court of Directors, yet thoſe complaints contained in two Memorials, one preſented firſt in July, and again with the other in November, were, as you relate, entered upon your records before the departure of the Lively Packet. They were both in fact entered in December, not neceſſarily ſo at that time: for the neceſſity, if any, muſt have related back to July or November, when they were preſented; but they were entered before the departure of the Lively Packet. In mentioning them in your letter to the Court of Directors, you ſimply refer to the Papers themſelves; you ſtate no remarks upon them; you had not indeed then taken them into conſideration, you had not as yet even had the accuſer's teſtimony; but you ſend the accuſation; you did not chooſe to have to ſend the anſwer of the accuſed. This partial tranſmiſſion is, however, to be conſidered as impartial juſtice, becauſe you added no remarks; you did not therefore remark that you kept thoſe accuſations carefully from us; by which means you left them to their full operation againſt us, and ſecured for them the benefit of a firſt and long impreſſion, before any defence can follow on our part; depriving us (until it may prove too late) of the opportunity to deny, or refute or explain, the charges, or to offer what we had to offer in our juſtification; it was a cauſe, it ſeems, to be heard only on one ſide. Had the Lively Packet been ordered to call at Fort St. George, as ſhe paſſed the Coaſt, ſome intimation of this tranſmiſſion might have reached us, ſo as to follow it within a reaſonable time, by a tranſmiſſion on our part; and then the whole would have come fairly before our

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masters; but the Lively Packet was not suffered to call at Fort St. George. It was however usual, and agreeable to the intention of the Court of Directors, for packets from Bengal to call, when the season would allow, at this Presidency, for its public dispatches for the Company. It would be a needless multiplication of expence to the Company to have separate packets from neighbouring Presidencies. No season more favourable for calling here than when the Lively sailed. To call here would then have lengthened her voyage but a very few days. No time at which the latest accounts from this Presidency, the seat of war, could more anxiously be sought, or be more requisite to be known by our employers. She did not carry from Bengal the ratification of the Mahratta Treaty, or of any signal event, of which the importance, and a long anxious expectation, might account for the laudable impatience of conveying it home, without enquiring for the events upon this Coast. When she sailed, no account of hostile ships upon the Coast to render dangerous its approach. The Lively Packet had been sent merely for repair to Bengal from this Presidency. A note had been delivered on the part of our President to *the Governor General on public affairs and for public use, in which,* among other things, it was mentioned, "That Lord Macartney made a point of "not detaining even private ships, and took care to have his dispatches ready, or "deferred sending them to another opportunity. It gave him therefore much "pain, that the Swallow Packet should have been kept at Madras several days, "which was entirely for Sir Eyre Coote. Lord Macartney desired to assure "Mr. Hastings, that he would not detain any vessel from Bengal beyond forty-"eight hours. As he had few opportunities of sending immediately from hence by "any quick conveyance, he requested the packets from Bengal might be directed "to touch at Fort St. George. As the Nancy Ketch did not do so, it would be a "disappointment to him if the Lively should not be ordered to call at Madras." This request, and those reasons, motives of public duty or private civility, were not sufficient to allow the Lively to touch at Madras. The countenance already injurious to us, in suffering the public notice you had taken of complaints against us to continue in a state of suspense, without giving us an opportunity by an immediate communication of them to justify ourselves against them, became still more injurious by the advantage thus given to our accusers without our knowledge. I.

At what period you determined to take these complaints into consideration, we cannot ascertain; were we to judge by the reason which you alledge had forced you to do it, it would fix it to July: for the infraction of your treaty, and breach of the condition of the Assignment, which you say appeared to you of such consequence, that, for the sake of justice to the Nabob, and to retrieve the injury which, in the minds of the Country Powers, such an infraction had cast upon our national faith, you were forced to enter into an investigation of it, was fully set forth in the Memorial of July: and our injustice in this instance to the Nabob, and the Company's injustice in depriving him of Tanjore, are the chief subjects of that Memorial. This infraction, however did not, it seems, then strike you in quite so formidable a light, as you have since described it. The expression, indeed, in your letter of the 19th October, of not having yet considered the Nabob's complaints, seems to point at an intention of doing so in future; but supposing that you were not entirely fixed in that intention till you received both Memorials in November, still there was time to have transmitted them, and to have an answer even by the common post; before the day on which; without such transmission, and consequently without such answer, it appears you undertook, thus only partially informed, and consequently thus not perfectly qualified to judge upon an important public measure, and upon our conduct in the support of it; you thus proceed to judge, upon complaints against the conduct of our President, which you say are the subject of Assam Cawn's Memorial, and in which conduct we must add, that the whole of the Select Committee of this Government equally partook. Of whatever information you might have been possessed in relation to charges brought before you against any individual in a public or private capacity, it would have been suitable to the wisdom and dignity of the most enlightened tribunal to announce such charges specifically to such individual,

1776.
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I. to call upon him for his defence, to give him an opportunity to offer it before you would proceed to pronounce upon his conduct. However evident might have appeared our guilt, and whether it went to the loſs of fortune, fame, or office, or was in the firſt inſtance to conſiſt in the heavy misfortune of your cenſure, the eſtabliſhed maxims of juſtice, the regularity and ſolemnity of judgment, the tenderneſs and precaution of humanity, required, that before ſentence was paſſed, we ſhould be put upon our trial and heard in our defence. If with our cauſe was implicated the public cauſe; if, in conſequence of the conviction of our miſconduct, the Company whom we repreſent were to be deprived of the benefit of an Aſſignment which was deemed proper, juſt, and neceſſary, which you adviſed, authorized, and applauded, ſuch a conſequence did not entitle you to proceed more lightly to ſuch conviction. But you did not think yourſelves ſufficiently informed to pronounce upon your own knowledge. You obſerve, that the Nabob's charge againſt Lord Macartney for breach of the treaty concluded by your Government with the Nabob the 2d April 1781, is founded principally, though not entirely, on Lord Macartney's (ſuppoſed) aſſumption of the authority ſpecially reſerved to the Nabob in the Aſſignment, and in Lord Macartney's acceptance of it, of affixing his ſeal and ſignature to ſuch appointment of Aumils as ſhould be made by Lord Macartney, and that our proceedings tranſmitted to you contain no other materials which bear a relation to this charge, except thoſe which are contained in our letter of the 1ſt of May 1782. That there might be in your opinion, therefore, other materials relative to this charge, may be inferred from this obſervation. And as in fact it led you to ſeek for other information, you think it neceſſary to enquire into the circumſtance of the original tranſactions ſaid to have paſſed on the 18th of April, and into thoſe of the ſubſequent appointment of Aumildars; on ſuch an occaſion, you could not indeed take too much precaution in ſeeking for accurate information, and in endeavouring to acquire a perfect knowledge of the circumſtances attending the whole tranſaction; you felt the propriety and neceſſity of examining into evidence; you were to ſeek for truth from authentic documents, and impartial witneſſes, and from the conſideration and compariſon of the teſtimonies to be adduced by the oppoſite parties; you overlooked, however, the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, authentic documents on this point, which you had received and obſerved with ſatisfaction. In theſe proceedings, you already poſſeſſed particulars bearing a relation to the charge againſt us, which were not contained in our letter of the 1ſt of May, which however, you ſay, contained all the materials you had before you of the proceedings of the Select Committee. That letter informed you, that, on the Nabob's refuſal to confirm our Renters, we had taken the line which our ſituation required; and it was obvious what that line muſt be, even without the Encloſures, which related the whole tranſaction; and the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, gave you alſo the circumſtantial and material motives for the immediate procedure of the Select Committee already quoted, that it was obvious from the Nabob's letter that he had no intention to ſign the Torana Chits, and as much time had already been loſt, and the ſeaſon of the year was ſo far advanced, that any further delay in ſending the ſeveral Renters to take charge of their farms would be attended with conſiderable loſs of Revenue. Theſe proceedings, and theſe motives, might have been proper to have been brought forward by you, and were not unworthy of your conſideration. It might have been proper to conſider, whether this Government ought, in keeping back the Renters, to have yielded to the views of the Nabob in his intention not to ſign the Torana Chits, and thus to ſee the Aſſignment defeated altogether; or to uſe your words applied to this Aſſignment, whether, after having contended for ſo great an acquiſition with ſo fortunate an iſſue, we ſhould ſuffer any conſiderations even of delicacy towards the Nabob, to reſtrain us from availing ourſelves of it. The intentions of the Nabob, obvious from the letter above alluded to, called for particular attention. It might have been right to weigh the importance of the time already loſt, of the advanced ſeaſon of the year, and the conſiderable loſs of Revenue to ariſe from any further delay in ſending the Renters to take charge of their farms.

farms. If any doubt ſubſiſted in your minds, or was affected to be thrown upon I.
thoſe intentions and thoſe facts, it became you to call upon us for the proofs of our aſſertions. We ſhould have produced the Nabob's letter, ſhewn how time had been conſumed, how little was to be ſpared, and how neceſſary was our diſpatch, ſuch ſhould have been the line of your conduct; all this was not done;—no part of it was done;—no deliberation upon the cogency of our motives,—no mention of them; though you declare that the breach of the Aſſignment, for which we are, in the perſon of our Preſident, ſo ſeverely cenſured, and for which you deprive the Company of what you termed *a great acquiſition*, was the breach of a *mere form*, reſerved for the ſole purpoſe of preſerving what you call the Nabob's oſtenſible ſovereignty; and though you acknowledge that your general recommendations might avail us in the breach of this mere form, if neceſſary for realizing the collections; yet of that neceſſity, of the circumſtances or motives that did or might lead to it, you take no account: you are ſatisfied with ſaying, that you apprehend that the proof of ſuch neceſſity would be impoſſible. This apprehended impoſſibility goes not to the fact, but to the proof; but every fact is ſuſceptible of ſufficient proof, proportioned to its nature. The proof of the neceſſity of a future meaſure, on the ground of ill conſequences to ariſe from the omiſſion of it, muſt be taken from obſervation of the paſt or preſent. We are minded to guard againſt future by the recollection of paſt, or the exiſtence of preſent evil, it is the certain proſpect of the continuance of ſuch evil conſequent on particular meaſures, that conſtitutes the proof of the neceſſity of taking oppoſite meaſures. The nature of the caſe ſhould prevent exacting as a proof of ſuch neceſſity, the actual exiſtence of the evil after the meaſure to prevent it had taken place; yet in that light only could the proof you mention have been impoſſible. If you had recommended to us, as you did, to place perſons in the management of the aſſigned countries who were likely to be under our own controul. If from experience it was known that the collections could not be realized for the Company but under ſuch perſons: if the Nabob did not chuſe to affix his ſeal to this appointment, and if ſuch refuſal on his part, notwithſtanding ſuch refuſal and ſuch purſuit of your advice on our part, were to conſtitute that breach of that *mere form*; the neceſſity of ſuch a breach depends upon the reality of theſe ſuppoſitions, and theſe are facts which appear to have lain within the poſſibility of proof. But the caution with which you proceed to pronounce in oppoſition to theſe facts, and in favour of the Nabob againſt the Company and the Company's repreſentative, conſiſts in reſting your faith entirely upon the aſſertions of him who was then, and him who had been the agent of the Nabob. They had been jointly ſent before the Nabob, or in his name by his ſecond ſon, the Ameer ul Omrah, to Calcutta, to form the Treaty with you of April 1781. The one was and is the Nabob's Dewan, or principal ſervant. The other, to enter into his Highneſs's ſervice, forſook his important duty in the ſervice of the Company. Theſe perſons jointly had propoſed, ſolicited, and concluded that Treaty; or, as it is called by the Committee of Secrecy of the Houſe of Commons, that ſingular repreſentation and tranſaction; in which, among many other things, the Nabob declares himſelf an hereditary Prince, and independant of every one; in which beſide the annexation of ſeveral Talooks or diſtricts, in the Balaghat, he claims the reſumption of the Talook or diſtrict of Tanjore, of which he had taken poſſeſſion according to the rule and practice of Hindoſtan; but which, at the ſole inſtigation of ſelf-intereſted people, was taken from him and given to a Ryot or peaſant of his; and in which likewiſe he deſires that a Treaty be made between the King of Great Britain and King of France, ſettling the peace and ſecurity of the Carnatic; and that the rights of his Government, without the connection of any one, and his power to appoint a ſucceſſor to the Carnatic, be included in ſuch Treaty; theſe perſons had indeed entered deeply, zealouſly, and entirely into all his Highneſs's and his ſecond ſon's profound ſchemes. By Tanjore and the other territories demanded in this Treaty, the delegated power of Aſſam Cayn, the manager of the Revenues, would be co-extenſive with his maſter's acquiſitions, and the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion would have provided for the duration of his power. The importance of the Treaty required a Miniſter from your Board to be reſident here, to maintain its

faith;

I. faith; and the Nabob's other agent, Mr. Richard Sulivan, was appointed by you at his Highneſs's requeſt to be that Miniſter. Thus each had an actual or proſpective recompence in the completion of the Nabob's ſyſtem. Their cauſe was common with their maſters. Of a Clauſe of this Treaty of April 1781, the agreement of December 1781 was a modification; but that modification was a material change to the manager Aſſam Cawn; it took from him the ſuperintendance of the Revenue. That agreement annulled, reſtored to him that ſuperintendance of the confidence to be placed in Mr. Richard Sulivan, in the relative matters of the Nabob and the Company; it is not neceſſary to ſay more, than that at the very time he was confidential Secretary to the Select Committee of this Preſidency, and conſequently poſſeſſed of all the views and ſecrets of the Company, as far as related to this Government, he entered privately into the ſervice of the Nabob, with whom, by the orders of the Court of Directors, none of the Company's ſervants are allowed to have any communication without the permiſſion of the Preſident; and that he undertook the plan of independence and ambitious projects of the Carnatic cabinet, ſo reprobated by the Company, who ſince have puniſhed this unfaithful conduct by diſmiſſing him from their ſervice. This Gentleman was expreſsly appointed by you for the purpoſe of maintaining the faith of your Government in the Agreement concluded with the Nabob, and for the repreſentation of ſuch matters as might at any time require his interpoſition in that character, and in your name, either with the Nabob, or with the Preſident and Council, or Select Committe of Fort St. George; yet, as he acknowledges he had no immediate communication with that Preſident and Council, or that Select Committee, he adds, that he felt himſelf hurt in ſome points; but whether hurt or not in any point, it was his duty, while he continued in the enjoyment and emoluments of office, to endeavour, as much as in him lay, to execute the duties you had preſcribed to him, whatever doubts this Government might have entertained, either of the right or of the expediency of the appointment of a repreſentative here different from and independent of this Preſidency. Thoſe doubts, which did not affect him in the poſſeſſion, ſhould not have affected him in the exerciſe of the office: this Preſidency could not have prevented him from making to them at leaſt a written repreſentation upon the ſuppoſed invaſion by them of the Nabob's rights, which, if any caſe could, muſt have been the caſe which required, in the words of your credentials to him, his interpoſition with us as the Repreſentative and Miniſter of your Government. If he had really felt on this occaſion, the enormity he has ſince deſcribed, he could not have reſiſted the fairneſs and uncommonneſs of this occaſion for demonſtrating, in oppoſition to our opinion, the expediency of his appointment; in the inſtance of his ſupporting the Nabob upon the ſpot, and on the firſt attempt of our encroachment, or at leaſt of remonſtrating with us and warning us in your name, before it might be too late, of the injuſtice and violence of our proceedings; ſuch remonſtrances (whatever might have been the reception of them) made by the Repreſentative of your Government, would at leaſt have rendered the reſponſibility of our conduct heavier upon us. His duty would have been performed, however our proceedings might be criminal in us or unjuſt to the Nabob; the incident, had it really happened would have thus been fortunate to the Reſident, as affording him ſo conſpicuous an opportunity of diſplaying on the moment his zeal and his abilities, as well as aſcertaining the doubled uſefulneſs of his office, now aboliſhed. The Reſident's utter ſilence to us at the time is therefore a plain argument, that when the tranſaction took place, he did not preciſely feel ſuch an impreſſion of it as he has ſince endeavoured to convey to others; and that whatever account he may have hazarded at a diſtance, he muſt have been conſcious it could not have borne a diſcuſſion on the ſpot. Truth is frequently better known from the ſudden feelings and expreſſions of men on the moment that events ariſe before them, than from accounts that are afterwards deliberately combined, calm ſenſation contradicts angry recollection, and original acquieſcence diſcredits ſubſequent complaint. Mr. Richard Sulivan who was ſent as Reſident here to maintain the faith of Government towards the Nabob, made no effort here, and uttered no complaint againſt any breach of that faith; but afterwards, in conſequence of the Nabob's repreſentation, goes round, as he calls it, to Bengal, to make a repreſentation

preſentation there, ceaſes to be actual Reſident here, he returns as the Nabob's So- 1.
licitor at Bengal. His Highneſs's two Memorials, which are in the Engliſh language, and not ſaid to be tranſlations, were probably framed by that Gentleman, though preſented by Aſſam Cawn, a Mahomedan not converſant in our language. Theſe two perſons, as if without bias in the cauſe or intereſt in the event, as if not committed by the aſſertions advanced already by them in the Memorials, were the perſons you ſelected to ſtamp veracity on thoſe Memorials. Before you called on them you had abundant time to obtain from hence, where the tranſaction paſt, the whole of the teſtimonies relating to it; perhaps it might have been no ſuperfluous caution not to rely implicitly on thoſe willing and intereſted witneſſes, furniſhed by one ſide only; and who, from temper and ſituation, might have obſerved with prejudice, and might report with partiality. Of theſe witneſſes, one indeed, Mr. Richard Sulivan, acknowledges that he was not preſent at the principal tranſaction on the 18th of April 1782; concerning which you called for evidence, and which related to the demand and refuſal of the Nabob's ſeal and ſignature. He reports what the Nabob repreſented to him, and this ſpecies of teſtimony he gives you very circumſtantially. As to Aſſam Cawn, the ſingle witneſs, ſpeaking from his own knowledge of the tranſaction, whom you examined, not merely the poſſibility or perhaps the propenſity of ſuch a man, ſo circumſtanced and engaged as he was, to miſtake or miſtate the cauſe of his maſter and his own, might have occurred to the wiſdom of your Board; but the recollection of his actual impoſition on you upon a former occaſion, ſhould, as deſtructive of the credibility of his teſtimony, have precluded the admiſſion of it. This man, to forward the views of his patron, the Nabob's ſecond ſon, the Aumeer ul Omrah, not only aſſerted on his firſt embaſſy to you, that his maſter, the Nabob, was poſſeſſed of letters from the Company and the King's Miniſter, and the King himſelf, all expreſſing a clear acknowledgement of the Nabob's right to appoint a ſucceſſor to the Government of the Carnatic, but he had the audacity to impoſe upon your confidence in producing pretended copies of thoſe letters from the King and the Company, thus adding the crime of forgery to that of falſhood; a falſhood ſo glaring from the peruſal of the King's and Company's letters to the Nabob upon record, from the Grant and Treaty ſettling the ſucceſſion on the Nabob's eldeſt ſon, and the Company's expreſs inſtructions, that the ſucceſſion, ſo ſettled, ſhould be maintained; from ſuch a man, in ſuch a cauſe, no precaution could aſſure you that you would receive a genuine or perfect relation of the caſe; you gave him previous warning of the ſubject of your intended enquiries, his anſwers were prepared; the ſcope of the notice reached no farther. In this cauſe he had been hitherto a ſolicitor, if not a party; he had been accuſtomed to ſpeak the ſmooth but looſe language of ſolicitation; his object was to perſuade; truth might not always have led him to that object; but juſtice, being the fit object of your enquiries, and truth the moſt direct road to ſuch an object, if you expected to extract it from Aſſam Cawn, and that he really might be brought to bear teſtimony to truth on this occaſion, it muſt have been by impreſſing him with a ſenſe of the new character in which he was to appear, and before his examination ſolemnly ſwearing him to declare the entire truth in the manner of his law; but there was no ſuch preface to his examination—he was, as in every former conference, requeſted to inform the Board of the circumſtances of the tranſaction to the beſt of his recollection; he had notice to prepare his anſwers; and there was therefore no more danger of his failing in recollection, than in preſerving conſiſtence with the repreſentations he had already made, either in his memorials or his conferences. His examination over, he was then, and not before, by a ſingular reverſe of all regular and juſt proceedings, aſked if he would ſwear to the truth of all he had declared:—He neither wiſhed to ſwear to the truth, nor yet to loſe the benefit of his aſſertions. He added a new aſſertion, that, by the cuſtom of India, it was reckoned diſhonourable for a gentleman, or a man of a certain rank, to take an oath; though he acknowledged that, by the Mahommedan law, he might atteſt the whole of it upon oath, and that the law does in ſome caſes preſcribe it; but that all he had related his eyes had ſeen, his ears had heard, his tongue had uttered, and he had heard from the mouths of others. This declaration muſt not have been intended to imply, what nature

I. has rendered incompatible, that each of the facts had ſtruck upon each of the ſenſes, but that, rendering every ſenſe its proper object, he had heard what was ſpoken, and ſeen what was ſhewn; and if no more was neceſſary to conſtitute the truth of what he had related, we believe he might have ſworn without any danger from our laws.

Upon what thus was uttered by this man's tongue, and heard by him from the mouths of others, did you pronounce your final judgment: your reſolution was taken the 8th of January for the immediate ſurrender of the Aſſignment; but you did not act under the conviction of its abſolute neceſſity of being immediate, for before you diſpatched it from Calcutta, it might have arrived at Madras by the uſual channel of the poſt, to which the moſt important diſpatches had been entruſted. You ſent it by a conveyance which could not be very quick, and happened to be tedious; and this delay has eventually produced another; for before the arrival of your orders, oppoſite orders from the Court of Directors had arrived. To the Court of Directors both you and we had referred your Treaty with the Nabob of the 2d April 1781, and we had referred likewiſe to them the ultimate judgment of the Aſſignment of December 1781. The Court of Directors have thought proper to reject the former and to accept the latter agreement: They have expreſsly deſired it to be rendered effectual; you are directed to aſſiſt in giving it that effect. That direction to you for the maintenance of the Aſſignment, your knowledge of the like orders to us, reached you in little more than a fortnight (the 17th of February) after the diſpatch (on the 28th of January) of your reſolutions for the ſurrender of it, and long before thoſe reſolutions arrived here (the 28th of March): We had already (the 18th February), indeed, applied to you to give us that aſſiſtance in effectuating the Aſſignment which you were directed to afford us. You received this application (the 18th of March) before we did your orders (28th March.) Thus ſituated, with your orders to ſurrender, with the Company's order to maintain the Aſſignment, the preference of immediate and implicit obedience to your commands might not have been entirely ſafe or proper. The date of your orders, from the proximity of your ſituation, was the lateſt; but ſuch an excuſe, we fear, might not avail us; for if it were ſo, the clauſe for obedience to you as to treaties or hoſtilities in the Act of Parliament you quoted to us, contains an exception of the ſpecial orders of the Court of Directors, as over-ruling yours, which, from their diſtance, and the conſequent priority of their orders, might never be ſuffered to have any operation; but in obeying the orders before us of your Board, at the expence of our obedience to our employers, and which we conceived to be the public good, we had not the conſolation of being certain that we ſhould even have the ultimate approbation of your Board. The orders before us were iſſued by you before you knew the ſuperior orders againſt them. The Act of Parliament you have quoted as in force, inforces your obedience to the orders of the Court of Directors, however cautiouſly, diſpaſſionately, and diſintereſtedly you might have come to the determination you had made. A new line as to the reſult was opened, and a deviation from the former became your duty, as ſoon as you knew the late intention of your employers. We did you the juſtice to conſider you inclined to ſet the example of the obedience you exacted. We had applied to you in the confidence that you would, towards enabling us to effectuate the Aſſignment, afford us the aſſiſtance the Court of Directors had, by the diſpatches juſt arrived, deſired you to afford us. You knew our expectations; you knew we had a right to expect every aſſiſtance in your power; you had a right to ſuppoſe we ſhould depend upon it: Your aſſiſtance, however, would have been thrown away, and your beſt intentions fruſtrated, if, before they could arrive, we had rendered impoſſible the execution of them by removing the ground on which they were to operate. It was a fair procedure towards your Board, by deferring the execution of orders you gave when ignorant of the Company's inſtructions, to give you time to revoke your orders after you knew of thoſe inſtructions. It might, if you choſe, have ſaved you from the reſponſibility of a meaſure ſubverſive of the Company's views. We gave you an opportunity, at any rate, to take your line. We had experienced, that a ſtrict compliance with deſires that had been expreſſed by you, became the very occaſion of ſubſequent reproaches from you: Having obeyed, becauſe you deſired, and told us you might have commanded, but

did

did not command, becauſe you knew it was unneceſſary, you afterwards accuſed us of miſconſtruction, in conſidering ſuch a deſire as equivalent to a command. Such a reproach might have indeed been founded on the preſent inſtance, if we had conformed to your deſires, after we had reaſon, from the Company's diſpatches, to ſuppoſe you had altered, or at leaſt to doubt that you had continued them; we had every reaſon therefore to poſtpone our meaſures till we ſhould know your final reſolutions upon the ſubject of them, ſubſequent to your receipt of the Company's diſpatches. If the fact ſhould prove, whatever might be the authority or the motive, that you perſevered in a reſolution contradictory to the Company's intentions, the alternative to us, though ſtill cruel and embarraſſing, would however be that of a ſimple choice between our duty to our employers, and the duty expected by your Board. We could not doubt but that you would haſten to communicate your reſolution to us, whatever it might be. In the ſame proportion as your ſentiments were to influence our conduct, in the ſame proportion and for that purpoſe ſhould they ſpeedily be announced to us. If you meant to obey the inſtructions you had received, and to fulfil the intention of the Company in aſſiſting us towards enabling us to effectuate the Aſſignment, you could not be too quick in removing the thing itſelf from that brink of deſtruction to which your former order had approached it; you could not have taken too much pains, by an expeditious revocation of that order, to ſtop the diſturbances, and quiet the apprehenſions which the publication of it by the Nabob's adherents might have occaſioned throughout the country, to the diminution of the collections. If, on the other hand, you were pleaſed to undertake to diſobey the Company, and that by your controuling power over all the Preſidencies, that ſyſtem was, through you, to be extended here, and that we were to be the inſtruments of your meaſures, it behoved you to free us, as much as you were able, from the reſponſibility of being ſo; it behoved you at leaſt to have informed us, that notwithſtanding the Company's inſtructions, you perſiſted in your own, ſo that we might, as a reſource in our difficulties, have the ſatisfaction of being certain that, when queſtioned by our employers, you would not diſavow us. A ſimple declaration from you, ſubſequent to your receipt of the Company's diſpatches, whether conformable to them or differing from them, might have arrived here by the ſafe and uſual channel of the poſt, even before thoſe embarraſſing orders, which, by a ſlower conveyance, you had ſent off before the arrival of thoſe diſpatches. We then might have adopted a line of unambiguous conſequences: we ſhould have known preciſely to what cenſure we expoſed ourſelves, and we ſhould have been ſure that we could not expoſe ourſelves to cenſure on both ſides. Our letter to you of the 18th of February, related to the late letters from the Court of Directors, and particularly to this ſubject. We requeſted a ſpeedy anſwer to that letter; we reminded you of it in our ſubſequent letters, and we repeated our ſolicitude for an anſwer; but on this ſubject we have had no anſwer. It was not a ſubject that you overlooked in the midſt of your many avocations, and that no approaching ſubject brought to your recollection; our letters brought it to your recollection; your own letters came quite cloſe to it. You obſerve to us, in relation to the Nabob's complaints relative to the Aſſignment for which we had loudly called, that you had tranſmitted them to us: that very tranſmiſſion accompanied your order; but as to that order, you had perſiſted in the moſt perfect reſerve. The ſurrender of the Aſſignment, which was the object of it, you reſolved on the 8th of January laſt to be, and you ſignified to us in your letter of the 13th of the ſame month, that it was immediately and eſſentially neceſſary; but the ſentiment of that immediate and eſſential neceſſity, with which we have not hitherto complied, was not however ſufficient to draw from you a ſingle word of a ſubſequent date, to warrant us againſt the Company's orders in obeying yours. Even the willing agent of thoſe commands, upon the hearing on the road of the Company's intentions juſt arrived, ſtopt to apprize you, and to wait for your ultimate inſtructions, but he was directed to proceed without further explanation. Doing ſo much, and doing no more, was acting with a myſtery that left us no clue for the ſafety of our conduct. Your ſilence as to the Company's orders keeping us in ignorance of your ſentiments, under the preſſure of them, has indeed the perfect effect of ſecuring an opportunity to form an accuſation againſt us; for if we adhere to

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I. the Company's directions, and to what we conceive to be the Company's welfare, we muſt incur the imputation of diſobedience to your poſitive commands of the 13th of January laſt, not yet countermanded; and if we yield to them, we are expoſed to the riſk of your diſclaiming, the propriety, no longer ſeaſonable, of our attention to commands over-ruled by thoſe of our common ſuperiors, to whom a preferable obedience muſt neceſſarily be due by all their ſervants. If it ſhould be ſtill neceſſary or right to ſurrender the Aſſignment to the Nabob, as a retribution of juſtice for which it was directed by you, that retribution, though ſomewhat poſtponed, may ſtill be commenſurate to the extent of the injury ſuppoſed to be ſuſtained. The ſentence from your ſuperintending Board, pronouncing ſuch a retribution, and ſuch a ſacrifice of the Company's welfare, in atonement for a breach of a mere form by a ſubordinate Preſidency, and which form was reſerved for the ſole purpoſe of preſerving the Nabob's oſtenſible dignity, is in itſelf, as relative to form, ſome atonement for ſuch a breach; and the terms of ſovereignty, which, however incompatible with the name and office of the Nabob, you apply, and ſuppoſe that we applied to his Highneſs, muſt be indeed a flattering compenſation to him, and a full acknowledgement of any rights which the breach of a mere form might have caſt into doubt. At any rate, in poſtponing the execution of your orders, we do not preclude a future compliance with them: the failure of this inſtant does not operate upon the next, and the inconvenience of this delay will ceaſe with the continuance of it; but if we once had taken the ſudden and irretrievable ſtep of actually ſurrendering the Aſſignment, neither any change in your opinion upon a further reflection on this tranſaction, nor your new diſpoſition to co-operate with the intentions of the Company, nor their determination in favour of the Aſſignment, could produce the reſtoration of it. This Aſſignment had the ſolid advantage of having been the voluntary act of the Nabob, as his letter to the Company has acknowledged. It was an act of his will that the Company long ſought, that our predeceſſors had ſolicited in vain, and which, when obtained, you deemed a *great acquiſition*; and were pleaſed to applaud the zeal, ability, and addreſs, which *dictated* and brought to effect ſo important a meaſure. This important meaſure, which the practices of the Nabob's miniſters and ſervants have ſince endeavoured to defeat, and their repreſentations to deſtroy, is not, during the dominion of their influence, likely again to be obtained from his Highneſs. Whether we and our Preſident have deſervedly loſt the confidence of the Nabob, or whether he has found the proſecution of our duty to our employers incompatible with the advancement of his views, and the gratification of his fondneſs for his ſecond ſon, in prejudice to his eldeſt ſon's eſtabliſhed rights; or whether, in conſequence of the attention and ability which you have obſerved to have been ſhewn by the members of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, in the management of the Aſſignment, and the ſteadineſs with which the ſyſtem has been purſued, it appears to the Nabob, for the firſt time, contrary to his former experience and confident expectations, that an Aſſignment from him might be rendered more than mere form, and might be made to riſe ſuperior to counteraction, certain it is, that the ſucceſs of our efforts might equally diſincline him from giving ſuch another opportunity to us or our ſucceſſors.

But beſide the Nabob, you obſerve in your letter, that the infraction of the Aſſignment had caſt an injury, in the minds of the country powers, upon our national faith. This aſſertion preſuppoſes the fact, the truth of which you thought yourſelves bound to inveſtigate for retrieving the injury to our national faith. If you meant that the accuſation of ſuch an infraction had produced ſuch effect, the injury would only be chargeable on us, if the accuſation were true; but the effect and the cauſe are equally groundleſs. The apprehenſions you mention, of the miſchievous conſequences, from the Nabob's complaints, likely to ariſe to the negociations which you then had depending, we ſuppoſe are ſubſided by the ratification of peace, notwithſtanding thoſe complaints with the principal power and moſt formidable enemy in this country; whoſe confidence in our national faith, after a glaring breach of a former treaty with it, had been revived by the joint aſſurances ſent from hence of ſome of His Majeſty's and the Company's principal ſervants.

It muſt however be acknowledged, that the Nabob is ſuppoſed to have taken occaſion, at all periods, to caſt reflections in the minds of the country powers upon our national faith. He had been formerly, for a conſiderable time, the chief channel of our intercourſe with the country powers: his policy is underſtood to have led him to miſrepreſent them to us, and us to them, for the purpoſe of more effectually keeping us aſunder, and rendering his own interpoſition the more neceſſary, permanent, and productive of the elevation of his fortune. He knew how to turn to account our confidence in him, and our ignorance of the real ſtate of the affairs of the country. In the treaty with the Nizam of 1768, to which that prince, by the influence of our arms and our power alone, acceded, the Nabob, who was the principal agent intruſted with this negociation, and who preferred to hold the government of the Carnatic dependant upon us, rather than upon his former ſuperior, took care to contrive that the tribute to be paid to the latter, equally due by the conſtitution of the Empire, from the Carnatic and the Circars, ſhould be entirely payable out of the latter, with which he had no connection. The ambition foſtered in his Highneſs's breaſt, to be gratified ſolely by our means, and which ambition, in the expreſſion ſubſcribed by the Governor General, would have extended to the poſſeſſion of all Hindoſtan, being however diſappointed, partly by our prudence, and partly by our misfortunes, the Nabob became willing to ſeparate his fortunes from ours, as appears by his propoſed treaty with the French Governor Mr. *Law*, and for his juſtification, early laid a foundation of diſcontents againſt us. With ſuch views, and from ſuch habits, has the Nabob been even led, among other things, to miſrepreſent as an act of injuſtice towards him, the very act which the recovery of the territories he claimed required, and the very act which he acknowledged, in his letter to the Company, to have been a voluntary act of his own. It is no real or pretended perverſion of that act, or infraction of the agreement, which Mr. Holland, in your conſultations, mentions to have been charged by the confidential miniſter of the Nizam, at whoſe court the Nabob has conſtantly an agent or Vakeel, as being a decided breach of faith with an old ally. It is the treaty itſelf, which, in the moſt explicit terms, he was taught to conſider in that light: it is the treaty perfected, not infringed, that is repreſented as the grievance. The treaty itſelf, not the execution of it, is ſaid to be a breach of faith. The ſame Treaty or Aſſignment, is to have, as a voluntary act on the part of the Nabob, the full merit, towards the Company, of teſtifying his grateful and boundleſs attachment to them, and his perfect reliance on their principal repreſentatives here; and is, at the ſame time, to ſhew to the country powers the breach of the Engliſh faith, in the moſt explicit terms, to an old ally, as well as the unfairneſs of the diviſion of the public Revenues; as if thoſe intended to be received by the Company were not to be applied, and with a vaſt deal more, were, in fact, not expended for the recovery and preſervation of the Carnatic. This old ally took thus, indeed, uncommon pains to ſecure the excluſive privilege of our alliance; but it is full time to guard againſt ſchemes projected by one ally for poiſoning our credit with all other allies. It fortunately happens that the impreſſions conveyed from a man whom Mr. Holland mentions to be abhorred by the Nizam, are not likely to have been deep or durable; and that Mr. Holland, though not queſtioned by you how far he had been able to remove ſuch impreſſions, was probably diſpoſed, as well as enabled, to do ſo, may fairly be inferred from his official declaration, even after the change of Aumildars, that we certainly had acted throughout a very honourable part by the Nabob of the Carnatic, and that he would have experienced a very different treatment from any prince of Hindoſtan. This witneſs at leaſt is found, on examination, to have already teſtified in our favour. You will not join with the Nabob's Vakeel, or the miniſter of the Nizam, in the cenſure of the treaty itſelf. That cenſure you will allow, muſt have been the offspring of miſrepreſentation: you muſt agree, that it confirms the declaration which the late commander of the army, a member of your Board, from his own experience, made to this Committee, of the duplicity and iniquity of the Nabob's government. And the miſchief to the Company from ſuch duplicity and iniquity may become an additional motive for requiring, in the repetition of your words, the adoption of a new ſyſtem, both for the preſent ſecurity of the Company, and a future indemnification for the expences and hazards entailed on the

1. Company by their former connections with the Nabob. Beſide thoſe expences and thoſe hazards which thus you mention to have been entailed upon the Company by their former connections with the Nabob, it cannot be diſſembled that ſuch connections may, as obſerved upon a former occaſion, have been likewiſe, on other grounds, prejudicial to the honour and intereſt of the Company. The frequent ſupport given by the Company's ſervants to the Nabob in ſubduing; and in ſome inſtances, as is aſſerted, in exterminating Hindoo princes from the Kriſtna to Cape Comorin, under the odious claim of conqueſt; or, as his Highneſs calls it, the rule and practice of Hindoſtan, is known to have early indiſpoſed againſt us the Mahratta ſtate, who Hindoos themſelves, and in ſome meaſure connected with ſome of the unhappy vanquiſhed, behold always with jealouſy the ſucceſsful ambition of Mahomedans. The Nabob is ſuppoſed to have been alſo countenanced by us in the infraction of his agreement for ceding Trichinopoly to the Myſoreans; which infraction Hyder Ally, as Regent of Myſore, declared to be among his principal motives for the invaſion of the Carnatic. His Highneſs alienated alſo the diſpoſition of Nizam Ally, though a Muſſulman, by endeavouring to avail himſelf of our power to graſp at the Soubahdary of the Decan. An attempt againſt his conſtitutional ſuperior, which abundantly accounts for the averſion, without which Mr. Hollond mentions, that the Nizam can never hear the name of the Nabob mentioned, and might have been ſufficient to render a prince of his miſtruſtful and vindictive temper indifferent, if not adverſe, to a nation which has raiſed and protected this intentional uſurper of his dominions. According to an opinion ſubſcribed on a former occaſion by the Governor General, the weak and inordinate ambition of the Nabob did not indeed look to leſs than the poſſeſſion, if he were able, of all Hindoſtan, without the advantage of ancient hereditary right, or many brilliant atchievements, which ſometimes reconcile to injuſtice; it is poſſible he may have been conſidered only as a cover to our encroaching views; and which, by the unuſual combination of Mahomedan and Hindoo princes, and the reconciliation of the bittereſt enmities, it was thought eſſential by thoſe nations to repreſs, and to puniſh at once our infidelity and our ambition.

The examination of Mr. Hollond as to the Nizam's opinion of the treaty, without any ſuppoſition in his Highneſs of its being infringed, ſeems to have been taken on the 31ſt December 1782, as a prelude to the examination you took, and meant as an apology for the ſteps which you purſued a few days afterwards, the 7th and 8th of January 1783, on your ſuppoſition of the oppoſite fact, that there had been an infringement of the treaty. It required, in fact, a ſtrong apology for depending on the examination of Syed Aſſam Cawn; you therefore in addition mention, that the proceedings tranſmitted to you contained no materials bearing a relation to the charge of Lord Macartney's aſſumption of the authority reſerved to the Nabob of affixing his ſeal and ſignature to the appointment of Aumildars, except thoſe contained in the Committee's letter of the 1ſt May 1782; but in fact you were at that very time poſſeſſed of an official copy of the letter of the 13th of April, from our Preſident to the Nabob; informing him that, according to the agreement between his Highneſs and the Governor on behalf of the Company, he had appointed the perſons therein named to be Renters of the diſtricts for the periods and upon the terms ſpecified in the incloſed Tarana Chits or nominations; and that Machulkees or Bonds had been taken from the Renters conformably thereto; and that as it was neceſſary that the Renters ſhould be diſpatched without loſs of time into the country, he begged leave to recommend that the Tarana Chits might be immediately ſigned by his Highneſs, and returned to the Preſident. You were likewiſe poſſeſſed of an official copy of the Nabob's anſwer of the 15th of the ſame month, refuſing to ſign the Tarana Chits, or to give his confirmation to the Renters appointed by the Governor, alledging, among other things, that it was thought neceſſary that there ſhould be a conjunctive power in the appointment of the Renters to the diſtricts, becauſe his Lordſhip was newly arrived in the country, had no knowledge of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants; and that perhaps improper people might come to him through the recommendation of thoſe who were his Highneſs's enemies at Madras, or of intereſted and deſigning perſons, whereby his affairs and thoſe of his country might be ruined; that the

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perſons propoſed by the Preſident were unfit and inſufficient; and that the Tarana Chits and Machulkees were not in any way agreeable to the eſtabliſhed forms. These are the exact words extracted from the Nabob's letter, of which a copy was before you, and which is deciſive of the preſent diſpute. It might not, indeed, have been very material whether the Tarana Chits were or were not in the uſual form, if in ſubſtance they empowered the Aumildars to act; if the form had been ſubſtantial, it might, on a ſlight ſuggeſtion of the particular defect, have been corrected. The Nabob might have ſent one drawn under his own ſpecial direction; it was merely to ſpare him time and trouble, and as the moſt reſpectful method, that it was preſented to him ready for his ſeal and ſignature. It is not ſo ſlight a difference that could have created an irreconcileable variance. The three appointed Renters were not ſo eaſily to be altered. The ſelection of them did not partake of the lateneſs of his Lordſhip's arrival in the country, nor of his ignorance of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants. This late arrival and this ignorance had not, indeed, prevented the Nabob from inſiſting to make the Aſſignment excluſively to his Lordſhip, or from announcing, in his letters to his Aumildars of a prior date of the 7th of December, when his Lordſhip was ſtill more new and ſtill more ignorant, that they were to obey the Governor, to whom he had intruſted the management of his country; but the Preſident was diffident of his own knowledge, and aware of the reſponſibility to which the ſole conduct of this buſineſs would have expoſed him, was deſirous of conforming to the ſyſtem of the Company, which prefers collective bodies to individuals for the management of their civil affairs; and, laſtly, well knew that, excluſive of the many other objects of his duty no one perſon could be equal to the minute detail and varied attention which the ſucceſs of this new undertaking required; and he therefore not only ultimately ſubmitted the whole to the Select Committee, but he appointed, with our conſent and approbation, a Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, whoſe ſole occupation was to improve that Revenue, and to ſupply thoſe defects, and to correct thoſe abuſes, whatever they might be, which had, in the words of Sir Eyre Coote, reduced the Carnatic to a deplorable ſtate, even before the enemy entered it. This Committee had been compoſed of perſons all perfectly agreeable to his Highneſs, and the majority is ſuppoſed to have continued ſo. Occaſion was taken, at his deſire, to remove one of them, who, before and ſince, has been the principal guide of his Highneſs's political meaſures, Mr. Paul Benfield, but who happened at that moment to have incurred the Nabob's ſevereſt diſpleaſure. This Committee had adverti ſed for the higheſt offers of rent for the ſeveral diſtricts; they had received propoſals; they had taken the precaution of enquiring into the characters and abilities of the candidates; they had examined their reſources; they had, after mature deliberation, choſen thoſe they thought upon the whole moſt eligible. There was a ſort of juſtice due to men who had thus been choſen, though they ſhould not have been, in every inſtance, perfectly unexceptionable; and though, from the dangers of the war, and the menaces of the Nabob, we had not flattered ourſelves that perſons were found ſo fit or ſo punctual as thoſe very perſons have proved, whom, on this occaſion, the Nabob rejected. Againſt two only of thoſe Renters does even Syed Aſſam Cawn pretend that the Nabob had framed objections; one of them, Ramchunderzah, was indeed one of thoſe unfortunate Rajahs, whoſe country, by being near to the territories of the Nabob, forfeited its title to independance, and became the prey of ambition and cupidity. This man, though not able to reſiſt the Company's arms, employed in ſuch deeds at the Nabob's inſtigation, had induſtry and ability; he acquired, by a ſerious of ſervices, even the confidence of the Nabob, who ſuffered him to rent a part of the country of which he had deprived him of the property. This man had afforded no motive for his rejection by the Nabob, but that of his being ready to engage with the Company, a motive moſt powerful indeed, but not to be avowed; of another of thoſe Renters, that of Nellore, Syed Aſſam Cawn mentions the neglect of his former engagements; and in the firſt Memorial preſented to your Board, it is, with a wantonneſs of falſehood, and indifference to detection, aſſerted to you, in proof of the validity of the Nabob's objections, that this man's failures had already forced us to remove

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him;

I. him; though, in fact, he was continued invariably in office, though our greateſt ſupplies have been received from him, and that in the diſappointment of your remittances and of other reſources the ſpecie ſent to us from Nellore alone has ſometimes enabled us to carry on the public buſineſs, and that the preſent expedition againſt the French muſt, without this aſſiſtance from the Aſſignment, have been laid aſide, or delayed till it might have become too late. But, however, if the difficulty on the part of the Nabob had really been as to the men, if the Nabob had any diſpoſition to accept of any men preſented by the Preſident, and authorized by the Aſſignment, ſome method would certainly have been deviſed to accommodate the matter, to have prevented a variance. But the difficulty ſtuck ſtill deeper; it was not the man or men, or the manner of confirming them, but the Preſident's appointment, that was really to be overthrown. In ſome letters his Highneſs has ventured to aſſert, that the power he had given to the Preſident conſiſted in giving him leave to recommend perſons to be appointed by the Nabob. This leave would indeed imply in the latter conſideration and choice; and it muſt be acknowledged, that he did actually propoſe that the Aſſignment ſhould be ſo worded; but it was an effective Aſſignment, after many ineffectual trials, that was alone acceptable. A negative power, a ſhare in the appointment, would have been to provide for the poſſibility of that defeat and diſappointment againſt which the Aſſignment was intended to provide. The propoſal of reſtricting the Governor to a recommendation, or any thing leſs than a ſole and excluſive appointment, was abſolutely rejected; and leſt the formality intended by the confirmation, which is a mere external act conſiſting in ſigning and ſealing a Cowle or Grant, ſhould by any poſſibility be miſtaken or miſtated for an approbation or choice, or any thing more than what you juſtly have acknowledged it to be, a mere form reſerved for the ſole purpoſe of preſerving the Nabob's oſtenſible dignity, for which the ſuitable word of confirmation was employed, a ſpecial clauſe was at the ſame time added in the Aſſignment, that whomſoever the Governor ſhould appoint, to him the Nabob would give the uſual Cowle, which is the whole act of confirmation. The obligation of giving the Cowle is not conditional or dependant on the approbation of the Nabob, or the conjunctive appointment of the Nabob and Governor, it follows the preciſe ſeparate ſole appointment of the Governor. The Nabob, who had wiſhed and propoſed that the Governor ſhould have the recommendation only and not the appointment, was fully aware of the extent of the power which at length he conſented to delegate. So ſoon as he had formed a plan of withdrawing the whole, he conſiſtently ſtrove to withdraw every part. In his letter of the 7th of March 1782, he roundly aſſerts that the power he gave was leave to recommend, and the power he kept the choice of appointing; and in the ſame letter he makes, as he afterwards repeats, a preſſing propoſal to the Preſident to yield back ſuch a leave, which would not be indeed a great object to covet or retain; ſuch a mere ſemblance of power could not warrant the expreſſion of Syed Aſſam Cawn, that the Nabob had given to Lord Macartney the powers which he deſired, neither leave to recommend or imperfectly to appoint could be big with ſo much importance, as that from the very apprehenſion of having truſted ſuch powers to Lord Macartney, the Nabob ſhould, as Syed Aſſam Cawn relates, have burſt into tears, leſt an ill uſe might be made of them. It was not an apprehenſion that more powers would be arrogated than in fact had been delegated, but that an ill uſe might be made of thoſe that had. The Nabob remarking that he had ſigned a paper to his own hurt, and thus fearing that an ill uſe might be made of power againſt him, acknowledged the poſſeſſion of it in the abuſer excluſive of the abuſed. A power which could not be exerted but in conjunction with him, was not much to be apprehended by him; ſuch a conjunction, as well as your late occaſional adoption of the idea, that the appointment which by the words of the Aſſignment, and by the nature of things, was to precede the confirmation, ſhould not be made without ſuch confirmation, claſhes indeed ſtrongly with your acknowledgment that the letter was a mere form preſerved only for oſtenſible purpoſes; and ſuch an idea falls greatly ſhort of your former deliberate opinion, and the deciſive line you had drawn for the regulation of our conduct, when you ſignified

to us that the Nabob's rights could not exiſt to his own prejudice and deſtruction, and of the hope you entertained, that ſuch an act as the Aſſignment, which with the Revenue and its Adminiſtration implicated every right of ſovereignty, and the temporary right of the Nabob's patrimony to the Company, for the preſervation of their mutual alliance and common intereſts, had precluded every poſſibility of future difference or competition: that it was not like a line of accommodation drawn between contiguous authorities, which, even under the wiſeſt and moſt minutely cautious proviſions, muſt be liable to ſome encroachments; but that it was the abſolute ſurrender of every portion of participated power and of independent property on one part, to the entire and unreſerved poſſeſſion of the other. Nothing can be added to the force of theſe words, which exclude not only a joint, but even a contiguous authority. The Nabob gave indeed away what he ſoon ſought back. 1781.

The propoſal for this purpoſe was made ſo early as the 7th of March 1782, and preceded long the tranſaction which is charged upon the Preſident as an aſſumption of authority. The demand of the ſurrender of the Aſſignment was not ſuggeſted therefore by this ſuppoſed aſſumption, or any ſenſe of injury excited by it, but the aſſumption was ſuppoſed as a means of procuring the ſurrender. The new interpretation of the Aſſignment, the conjunctive appointment, was well underſtood to be adopted on purpoſe for preventing appointments. The queſtion and conflict was really well known not to be about the nominal confirmation, but the real Aſſignment: here was the ſtand at which, ſuch as it was, the Aſſignment was to be oppoſed. It ceaſes of courſe, if the Aumildars appointed to manage it are to wait for a conſent which they will not obtain. Its ceſſation had earneſtly been demanded by him who aſſerts his conjunction is neceſſary to its continuance. The argument therefore or the thing muſt fall to the ground, and after the principle advanced by the Nabob, it would have been as uſeleſs in us, as it might be thought indecent towards him, to affect demanding, for the ſubſequent Aumildars, his Highneſs's Cowle on terms different from thoſe to which he had confined it. But we have ever been ready, and ſhall be rejoiced to receive any notice from his Highneſs of his intention to execute the clauſe of the Aſſignment, of which the expreſs words are, that he will give the uſual Cowle to the Aumildars, which will be appointed by the Governor. Such Cowle ſhall be reſpectfully treated and publicly proclaimed, as proceeding from his Highneſs, and expreſſive of his dignity and authority.

But Syed Aſſam Cawn has ſtated, it ſeems, the tranſaction ſomewhat differently to your Board. To your enquiry about the circumſtances that paſſed the 18th of April, he begins by an account of what happened the 16th of January. He mentions, and it happens to be fact, that the Preſident ſent in the beginning of that month by his private Secretary to the Ameer ul Omrah the names of three perſons as propoſed for the Aumildary of Permacoil. At this time indeed a general change of Renters was not intended; Lord Macartney's ignorance of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of the country, prevented him from ſuſpecting that a ſolemn deed was executed merely becauſe it was to be defeated. His intention was to retain as long as poſſible, and even at the riſk of ſome inconvenience, the Nabob's Renters: ſuch inconvenience might, he hoped, be leſs conſiderable than thoſe which ſudden changes in the country might produce. He aimed and hoped for the Nabob's cordial aſſiſtance. The delays that had hitherto intervened he would not admit as proofs of counteraction. No ſums of money had as yet been detected in their private conveyance from his Highneſs's Aumildars, continued by the Preſident to his Highneſs or his Miniſters; no prohibition was yet publicly made known to the Natives againſt giving to the Company, in matters of Revenue, information or aſſiſtance. No man as yet had actually been arreſted within the walls of Madras by his Highneſs's Sepoys, for offering his ſervices in conducting the Aſſignment. It as yet was not known, that the people were taught to look upon it as a temporary meaſure that muſt ſoon terminate, nor that vengeance was denounced againſt thoſe who ſhould dare to oppoſe the mandates of the Durbar: with the direct contrary of ſuch events did at this time the Preſident flatter himſelf. The change of Permacoil was an accidental circumſtance, propoſed or allowed by the Nabob to be proper. To change for the beſt was to be the Preſident's care. The Committee of

I. Aſſigned Revenue, to whom the buſineſs has ſince been entirely committed, was as yet not aſſembled. He juſtly miſtruſted any other recommendation. Beſide the Nabob's intereſt in the buſineſs, and his knowledge of the people, his Highneſs's ſatisfaction was to the Preſident an object. He wiſhed not only to be juſt, but to be attentive towards him: and this inſtance ſhews what the Preſident was inclined to have continued, if ſubſequent events had left him a choice. This intercourſe of confidence and amity, thoſe ſubſequent events, and the mutual complaints between the Preſident and the Nabob, on whichever ſide founded, muſt have effectually interrupted their further intercourſe, to tranſactions of buſineſs, to the functions of obligation was neceſſarily reſtricted. After the choice of Permacoil, the Preſident has in fact had as little a part in the choice of Aumildars, to whom he gave his appointment, as the Nabob, who ſhould have given them his confirmation. They were all uniformly propoſed, conſidered, and ſucceſsfully recommended by the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue to the Preſident and this Committee; he did not exerciſe the negative he had; he could not give the Nabob the negative which the Aſſignment diſavowed. But Syed Aſſam Cawn would argue from the exception to the rule, and from the favour to the right; he would ſee no difference in times or circumſtances. The 16th of January muſt be ſuppoſed to be the eve of the 18th of April. At this latter period we are obliged to obſerve upon the falſhood and fallacy of Syed Aſſam Cawn. A falſhood and fallacy of which the facility of detection in ſeveral inſtances did not prevent, notwithſtanding his former impoſition, the fulneſs of its effect on your eaſy credulity. Mr. Haliburton did not, as Syed Aſſam Cawn aſſerts, produce to him or to the Ameer ul Omrah, the Torana Chits or Sunnuds, being the grant or nomination. Our Preſident's letter to the Nabob might have ſhewn you, that the Torana Chits or Sunnuds were encloſed to his Highneſs in that letter. Mr. Haliburton could not have deſired, as Syed Aſſam relates, that the Machulkers or Bonds to be executed by the Renters, for the due performance of their engagements, ſhould be executed by his Highneſs. who was not even a party to them. The parties were bound to the Preſident, on the part of the Company, as being reſponſible by the agreement to his Highneſs, for the full proportion of Revenue, as collected at former periods under ſimilar circumſtances. This Mackulka were ſo prepared upon the matureſt deliberation by the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, and this deliberation was among thoſe you had obſerved with ſatisfaction. The Mackulkees were ſent as a mark of attention to his Highneſs, that he might ſee the obligations of the Renters; but above all the Sanned did not expreſs, though Syed Aſſam Cawn thought it uſeful to ſay ſo, that "I Lord Macartney have granted this Sunned," or that Mr. Haliburton acknowledged ſo. The Governor is mentioned in the third perſon, as he whoſe orders in matters of Revenue were to be obeyed, and to whoſe order ſuch Revenue was to be paid. The Nabob is diſtinguiſhed by the very dignified expreſſion of the *Preſence*; an expreſſion affected by the Nabob, though perhaps ſtrictly applicable only to the Mogul Sovereign of Hindoſtan. Its application in the Torana Chits to the Nabob, cannot be miſtaken, becauſe it ſays the Renter is to account conformably to an agreement between the *Preſence* and the Governor of Madras, on the part of the Company. This inſtrument was exactly drawn as the like inſtruments uſually were by his Highneſs's Officers, with the exception only, which is directed by an expreſs clauſe in the agreement, that the Revenue was to be managed and paid according to orders from the Governor. Of this inſtrument, of which the form is deſcribed as ſo eſſential, and as fixing indeed the ſovereignty in him in whoſe name it is granted, the inſpection became in the ſame proportion indiſpenſible. The inſpection would have detected at once the impoſition of Syed Aſſam Cawn. The whole fabric of accuſation, the whole project of ſucceſs, muſt inſtantly have vaniſhed; you were not inſenſible of the neceſſity of this inſpection. He was aſked, whether he had a copy of this paper, as well as the Mackulhas. The original, had it ſerved his purpoſe, muſt have been in his poſſeſſion; it was to found the grand proof of the accuſation againſt Lord Macartney; Syed Aſſam Cawn is not ſo apt to be negligent of his errand: had it ſerved his purpoſe, he muſt have ſhewn it with his Memorials; it would have graced and warranted his ſolicitations; but Syed Aſſam Cawn does not

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even anſwer as to a copy. He is not put to the neceſſity of anſwering, as relating to the Sunneds; he is not obliged to account by any accident for the loſs of the original; he is not obliged to have recourſe to a ſecond forgery; you do not inſiſt upon an anſwer, you do not repeat your queſtion, you do not inſiſt upon the inſpection even of a copy, nor upon his reaſons for not producing one. His ſuppreſſion of an eſſential paper excites no ſuſpicion of his conſciouſneſs, that if produced it would make againſt him. Inſtead of producing the Sunneds or Grants, which was the principal and deciſive paper, as well as the Muckulkees or Renters Bonds, which in the preſent conteſt were at moſt leſs material, he calmly produces the latter only; the latter was accepted for the former, and the contents of one paper are proved by the production of another. You muſt now have perceived how much you were deceived, and how much we have been wronged; but if we had even the misfortune to be culpable, you ſtill might be blameable for accepting ſuch proofs of it; other aſſertions of Syed Aſſam Cawn are equally though uſeleſsly untrue. It is not true that the Nabob delivered, at the time of his granting the Aſſignment to Lord Macartney, copies of the Sunnud and Mockulha, both drawn up according to eſtabliſhed form. Such a precaution might indeed have prevented the amicable diſcuſſion, as to the Muckulha for Permacoil. It is not true that the objections to the Aumildars were mentioned to Mr. Haliburton: it is not true that the propoſal of appointing Aumildars on the part of the Company, in lieu of Taſſildars or Collections, firſt proceeded from Lord Macartney; and it is on the contrary true, that to the laſt, and in the very laſt conference on the ſubject of the Aſſignment, the Preſident declared by his private Secretary, to the Ameer ul Omrah, his preference of Taſſildars, as more literally conformable to the Treaty made at Bengal. Syed Aſſam Cawn mentions, as within his own obſervation, other circumſtances that paſſed when he was not preſent, and in a language he did not underſtand. It coſt him nothing to confound what he heard with what he knew, and what he wiſhed with either. He ſays, that what he related was known to every individual of any rank and condition at Madras: ſo general a knowledge is an imperfect knowledge; he was not put however on his guard, and the whole examination of Syed Aſſam Cawn, though before ſo reſpectable a tribunal, and leading to ſo important a deciſion, has the appearance of being almoſt as looſe and as merely plauſible, as if it had been meant for nothing more than an oſtenſible preamble to a purpoſe pre-determined. The principal teſtimony of Mr. Richard Sulivan conſiſts in aſſerting, that the Nabob made a repreſentation to him of the conduct of our Preſident, which in his full opinion was not an exaggeration; ſuch a teſtimony does not preciſely ſet forth upon what grounds he had formed this full opinion of the ſeveral parts of ſuch a repreſentation; whether his opinion was entirely founded on his reliance on the Nabob's ſtrict veracity, moderation, and diſintereſtedneſs, or whether that reliance was corroborated by his perſonal knowledge of any, and what parts of ſuch repreſentation. In a ſubſequent anſwer he ſays, indeed, that he had acquainted the Board, in the courſe of his anſwers to their preceeding queſtions, with the manner in which he acquired his information on the ſubject of them; and as he only had mentioned, as to ſuch repreſentation, that he heard it from the Nabob, it appears to amount in fact to no more than hearſay evidence from one of the parties. It is not therefore in that ſenſe ſurpriſing, that he ſhould be inaccurate, that he ſhould ſuppoſe what the Nabob had told him, that the Aſſignment gave to the Governor the power only of recommending, though it has given him expreſsly that of appointing; and that therefore ſuppoſing that the Governor in appointing did more than he was empowered, he ſhould feel for an encroachment that did not exiſt, and aid exaggeration without being conſcious of it. This ignorance in your Miniſter with the Nabob, and who had been the Nabob's Miniſter with you, though marking the extremeſt inattention to the duties of thoſe ſtations, is however a fault leſs deep than a wilful perverſion of the facts he ſhould know; but whatever was the intention, it had the effect of miſleading your Board, in conveying to you aſſertions received from another, as if they were true, on matters with which, in his ſtation, he ſhould be acquainted. He ſhould have known that Lord Macartney, inſtead of having a deſire to have a complete interference in the internal Government of that country, had obtained from the Select Committee the appoint-

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I. ment of a Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, compoſed of perſons agreeable to the Nabob, and having then at its head Mr. Paul Benfield; to which laſt Committee the interference, as far as it was to go in the buſineſs of the country, was to be entirely entruſted, and that every ſtep taken or propoſed for the execution of the Treayt of Fort William, was ſuggeſted and recommended by that Committee, whoſe Chief on that account ſuffered a temporary decline in his influence upon the Nabob; and that, inſtead of his Lordſhip having uniformly manifeſted a diſinclination to the mode agreed upon in the Treaty of Fort William, for the collection of the Revenues of the Carnatic, the Nabob acknowledges, in his letter of the 13th February 1783, that he was influenced and impelled, as he calls it, to the Ceſſion or Aſſignment of December 1781, by a letter from Lord Macartney of the 23d of November 1781, in which his Lordſhip requeſted the Nabob to obſerve, that it was then above ſeven months ſince the date of the engagement or treaty of Fort William, and upwards of three ſince his ratification of it, without any material benefit to the common cauſe; that the immediate want of funds to pay the troops, and defray the many other expences of the war, would allow of no further procraſtination; that the eſteem and attachment of the Company, and his Lordſhip's perſonal reſpect and regard for his Highneſs, induced him, in the midſt of the difficulties which called for an immediate compliance with his Highneſs's engagements, to leave to his Highneſs either the mode of ſecuring the Revenue originally intended, or that of renting propoſed to be ſubſtituted for it; but that it would be entirely out of his Lordſhip's power to avoid carrying the one or the other into execution without loſs of time, accountable as he was for the fatal conſequences which muſt reſult from any delay in procuring thoſe reſources which were to be derived only from one or other of thoſe plans. This remonſtrance marking no preference of plan, and leaving the alternative to his Highneſs, proves no diſinclination in our Preſident to the Treaty of Fort William, nor any determination not to be ſatisfied until he ſhould acquire a degree of controul ſuperior to it; and on the contrary it denotes, that it was from the eſteem and attachment of the Company, and his own perſonal regard and reſpect for his Highneſs, that he was induced to conſent to any deviation from or ſubſtitution for the Treaty of Fort William as to the Revenue. The Reſident in like manner, in deſcribing alterations ſaid to be made by Lord Macartney in the ſpirit and unvaried mode of wording the Sunneds, and the effect of ſuch alteration, as making himſelf the Sovereign, uſurping by one ſtroke of his pen the moſt ſacred and invaluable rights of a Prince of Hindoſtan, as annihilating the Nabobſhip, and in the moſt expreſs and poſitive manner declaring to the world that Lord Macartney was then ſeated on the Muſnud of the Carnatic, muſt have been ſuppoſed to have ſeen and examined thoſe alterations, from motives of duty in his ſtation, which was intended to preſerve the rights ſo uſurped and annihilated by the ſame ſtroke of a pen; and for the purpoſe of repreſenting to you, whoſe repreſentative he was, this uſurpation and annihilation; from motives even of curioſity to contemplate that ſingle ſtroke of a pen, which had worked ſuch powerful and oppoſite effects, he muſt naturally have been ſuppoſed to have ſpoken from his own perſonal and particular inſpection of it; but neither the fact of the alteration, nor in caſe of an alteration, its power to produce ſuch effects, were once the objects with him of doubt or of diſcuſſion; nor did the accumulated epithets employed upon the occaſion by the Nabob, convey to the Reſident the leaſt ſuſpicion or appearance of paſſion or exaggeration; they were to him the calm hiſtoric impartial relation of an event reduced to the ſtrict meaſure of ſolemn evidence, counterbalancing the ſuſpiciouſneſs of coming from a party, and juſtly grounding a charge of many heavy crimes ſprouting from a ſingle ſtroke of a pen, as the Nabob had aſſured it was ſo: that Nabob, whoſe *want of faith and honour* had been long ſince recorded under the hands of Governor Bourchier, Mr. Dupré, the preſent Governor General of Bengal, and General Joſeph Smith. The reduction of the time conſumed in this late tranſaction, as reported by the Reſident, from days to hours, may be ſaid to be the direct reverſe of exaggeration. The favour of forbearance, he relates, for a few hours, would not be granted to the Nabob, though the notification of the Renters, and the requeſt of the Nabob's ſeal and ſignature, appears to have been of the 13th of April,

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and was delivered the next morning, and the ſubſequent tranſaction is repreſented to have been on or about the 18th of April. With equal preciſion he repeats, that our Preſident did not deign a diſcuſſion, or even to hear the Nabob; and this he advances to you, who poſſeſſed at the time, though you ſeem to have forgotten, the letter to his Highneſs by order of the Committee, containing a regular demand of the Cowle; and the Nabob's anſwer two days afterwards, containing a formal refuſal, upon principles which admitted of no further diſcuſſion. With equal diplomatic accuracy does your Miniſter adopt the Nabob's pretenſions of having been veſted in the ſovereignty of the Carnatic by the treaty of Paris, and of being the acknowledged ally of our Sovereign: the treaty of Paris was underſtood, indeed, by the framers of it, and the parties to it, to operate upon this occaſion merely in preventing the continuation of diſputes between the Engliſh and the French nations in India, who had taken oppoſite ſides in ſupporting claims to Governments in Hindoſtan, founded on real or pretended Commiſſions from the Great Mogul, for the Soubahdary or ſuperior Government of the Decan or Southern Provinces of Hindoſtan, and the Nabobſhip or Deputyſhip of the ſubordinate Government of the Carnatic, by ſtipulating that Mahomed Ally Khan (eſpouſed by the Engliſh) ſhould be acknowledged for the lawful Nabob of the latter, and Salabat Jung (eſpouſed by the French) for the lawful Soubah of the former: but this accommodating ſtipulation confers no additional rank on thoſe perſons; what they had before they were ſtill to have, without any danger from the European nations who had reſpectively diſturbed them, of further diſturbance, while peace ſhould continue between thoſe nations. But the treaty neither expreſſes or veſts a ſovereignty: this inveſtiture is no more to be found than the treaty of alliance of the Nabob with the Sovereign of Great Britain. The language of the Nabob's agent ſlid into the witneſs's teſtimony: this teſtimony was, indeed, not given under the awful impreſſion of the abſolute neceſſity of its veracity, which the previous adminiſtration of a ſolemn and religious oath cannot fail to make on a man of principle and honour. This friend, this confidant, this former agent of the Nabob, after repreſenting his friend's caſe, and partly his own; after the interrogatories were over, and he was committed by his anſwers to them, was then aſked, as in the caſe of Syed Aſſam Cawn, whether he was ready to atteſt all he had ſaid on oath; this gentlemen could not alledge the exemption of gentlemen from oaths. He was in an awkward predicament: he muſt unſay what he juſt had ſaid, or he muſt acquieſce in a ſacred aſſertion of it. A retroſpective oath was tendered to him, and he took it. The words, as far as they went, were guarded, legal and technical: he had given, to the beſt of his belief and remembrance, the truth, and nothing but the truth; accidentally perhaps omitting that he had told the whole truth of the defects of this teſtimony, the nature of the next cannot be accuſed by us: it is our own letter; from our own letter we cannot eſcape: it is, indeed, of a date (4th of July) long ſubſequent to that of the tranſaction (18th of April), which is ſuppoſed to conſtitute our crime. This letter aſſerts, that the particular ſteps we took in realizing the collections of the Carnatic, were occaſioned by the neceſſity of the caſe, and by your poſitive directions to render the Aſſignment effectual: if no ſuch directions had exiſted, our letters, in attributing ſuch directions to you, muſt conſtitute a new crime on our part, diſtinct entirely from the former. It would be that of ſlander, of which you would be the objects, not the Nabob: to you therefore, in this additional caſe, and not to him, the retribution of juſtice might be due. The original act, of which his Highneſs complains, is not altered in its nature whether it was our act or yours; its operation upon him would continue the ſame; and we might, as to him, be ſtill juſtifiable in doing it, though not in quoting your authority for it: it is a diſcuſſion, therefore, foreign to that of the ſurrender of the Aſſignment to the Nabob, whether we miſtook or miſtated, or juſtly interpreted at any time your ſentiments, not upon which, but upon our conduct, the proper deciſion as to the Nabob of the principal caſe muſt reſt. Your authority might juſtify or at leaſt excuſe us, though the Nabob might have reaſon to complain; and the Nabob might have no ſuch reaſon, though we had not your authority for acting. The principal queſtion as to the Nabob, as to the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, muſt depend therefore on what we did, not upon what we aſſerted. that you ſaid the part of our letter to Sir Eyre

I. Coote, which you charge as reprehenſible, is not operative but narrative: if we narrated wrongly, the fact we ſtated will not ſerve us: it will not ſerve the Nabob, though it will argue on our part want of candour, which is a want that we diſclaim, or want of exact recollection, from which we do not pretend an exemption. In writing, indeed, to Sir Eyre Coote, we recollected that in February 1781, you earneſtly recommended to us to demand from the Nabob the Aſſignment of the Carnatic: we recollected that in your treaty of April 1781, you ſtipulated for an Aſſignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic: we recollected that in December 1781, before you knew that we had acquired from the Nabob any additional authority in matters of Aſſignment, you communicated your ſentiments relative to thoſe perplexities in which, from ſome authoritative acts of Government, we might find ourſelves involved, when we came to the neceſſary work of appropriating for its defence any ſupplies that the Carnatic could yield. You wiſhed to inveſt us in that neceſſary work, with every authority and confidence with which you could aid our operations: you did ſo particularly from your perfect reliance upon the impartial, clear, and diſcriminating judgment of our Preſident: you were convinced that he was diſconnected with any local or party views in the Carnatic; and that, from his great experience in public affairs, no perſon could more diſtinctly or juſtly decide where the claims of the ſubject interfered with thoſe of the Government, or where the rights of allied princes were involved with both, under all the evils of a general war. You had already juſt mentioned, that in a criſis of ſuch actual danger to the exiſtence of the reſpective territorial rights of the Nabob Walajah and the Rajah of Tanjore, we ſhould not permit the obſtruction of their little conteſts, or the unſeaſonable interpoſition of their local authority, to prevent us from taking care that the produce of the country be collected, and applied to its immediate defence. You deſired us to conſider, that to repel Hyder Ally you ventured ſo far as to endanger even the ſecurity of the provinces (under your immediate care) by the exertions you were making, and determined to continue in ſupport of our Preſidency: that it was true it was not only the wiſh, but the intereſt of Britain, to afford every protection to the Nabob and the Rajah, and to indulge them in the fulleſt and happieſt enjoyment of their rights; but that thoſe rights could not exiſt to their own prejudice and deſtruction; and that ſuch was your confidence in our integrity, prudence, moderation, and public zeal, that you would not heſitate to give your ſanction to any meaſure which we might think the moſt effectual to realize the reſources of every diſtrict of the Carnatic that could be wreſted from the enemy, or which he had not yet been able to lay waſte. Theſe reſources, in being applied in the relief and ſupport of the Carnatic, were applied to their juſt purpoſe; nor could either the condition of alliances, nor in any degree the ſpirit of them, contradict the principle of ſuch obvious and neceſſary juſtice. This letter appeared to us to have been written under the impreſſion of that ſtrong conviction which experience operates upon the mind, that the Revenues of the Carnatic would not, without conſiderable exertion on our part, be applied to its immediate defence; that in that application we ſhould meet with perplexities, and might be deterred by the interpoſition of local authority, and that you therefore wiſhed to invigorate our reſolutions and encourage our exertions, by convincing our judgment of the juſtice and propriety, as well as of the neceſſity of them; and by giving us your ſanction, and inveſting us with your authority and confidence in aid of our operations. No words could be ſtronger in our conception; and not only implied a full power, but a ſtrong exhortation to act accordingly. We conceive that your expreſſions, applying even to ſuch authoritative acts as the neceſſary appropriation of ſupplies might involve us in, applied with leſs doubt, and with greater effect, to the detail of operations under any authorized and general arrangement: they equally applied, we thought, to the Aſſignment you had adviſed us to demand, and the Aſſignment you obtained; the object of both being the ſame, and the one ſubſtituted for the other; if, before you knew of our ſucceſs in actually obtaining an Aſſignment from the Nabob, you told us we ſhould not be deterred by the interpoſition of his local authority, you muſt have fully meant that we ſhould take much greater ſtrides, if neceſſary, for collecting and applying the public Revenue, than that of ſending Collectors appointed by our Preſident, but under the Nabob's authority, and

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by virtue of his Aſſignment; you muſt have ſuppoſed the poſſibility of the caſe of ſending Collectors under our own authority, without any ſort of delegation or authority from the Nabob. Any meaſures you ſay you would ſanction that we ſhould think moſt effectual to realize the public reſources. No right of the Nabob's was allowed to ſtand in the way, upon the maxim that no right could exiſt to his own prejudice and deſtruction, which muſt follow if means were not founded for defending the Carnatic; you muſt therefore have meant, that we ſhould at leaſt not be deterred from ſending Aumildars; when appointed by expreſs authority from the Nabob, though the Nabob ſhould afterwards refuſe them his Cowle, which he had no right to do, being contrary to the expreſs covenant he had made to give it. Your object was to realize the reſources; your means, any meaſures that we ſhould think effectual. You deſired us to procure an Aſſignment;—you procured one for us: you deſired that our meaſures ſhould be effectual, and therefore that the Aſſignment ſhould be effectual; we were therefore warranted, we humbly apprehend, in our declaration to Sir Eyre Coote, that we were directed by you not to be deterred by the interpoſition of any local authority. We did not quote theſe expreſſions as from your letter, though they were there: we did not quote the letter; it was the general reſult of your advice, and we adopted your words merely as the beſt words. But if we had quoted them as yours, we ſurely might be warranted in thus applying your ſentiments on the collection and application of the public Revenue, and of the mode of that collection under the Aſſignment; being a grant which, previous to the delivery of thoſe ſentiments, you had recommended and procured. Whether it was the Aſſignment of April, or the Aſſignment of December 1781, one or other was to be effectuated: and when you found that for ſome time the latter was not effectual, you recommended us new meaſures: you regetted our forbearance, and you declared us reſponſible for the continuance of it: your wiſhes, intentions, and directions, were frequently repeated and variouſly expreſſed; and all this happened previouſly to our letter of the 4th of July 1782 to Sir Eyre Coote, in which, nevertheleſs, you alledge an Anachroniſm, as quoting an authority from you for effectuating the Aſſignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic, before you knew of the exiſtence of the laſt Aſſignment; as if, when giving that authority, you could have had no Aſſignment in contemplation; as if already you had not recommended and procured an Aſſignment; as if the authority you gave did not apply to any Aſſignment of the Revenues; as if that authority had not been expreſsly conveyed in the moſt general and comprehenſive terms, for the direct purpoſe of including every Aſſignment and every meaſure that had for its object to realize the Revenues of the Carnatic. There could be no Anachroniſm only in quoting, for a meaſure purſued, an authority given ſubſequent to that meaſure. It was not therefore material how many days your authority was given before we wrote to you of the laſt Aſſignment, or how many weeks before you received it, but whether that authority was prior to the meaſures we declare to be conſequent of it: nor is it neceſſary, for the application of a general authority, that the particular caſes to which it may apply ſhould have happened before ſuch authority was granted, or even that all ſuch caſes ſhould have been expreſsly foreſeen. The purpoſe of a general authority is to comprehend caſes which may happen and may not be foreſeen; it is therefore no objection to our application of your injunction for realizing by any meaſures the collections, that the particular obſtructions to be overcome by ſuch meaſures ſhould not then have been known to you: it is ſufficient that it was within the proviſion of the authority you gave. But you obſerve, that the letter was written upon a ſubject totally foreign from the Aſſignment, ſuggeſted by the recent capture of Negapatam, and deſigned to preſs this Government to avail ourſelves of the advantage by immediate application of the Revenues of the Southern diſtricts. The letter touches indeed, by gradual tranſitions, upon ſeveral ſubjects: it begins by the mention of a delay in your negociations for the relief of the Carnatic, and aſſurances of your efforts to afford us ſupplies and to counteract the enemy. From Negapatam you proceed to the affairs of the Nabob of the Carnatic, and of the Rajah of Tanjore; the neceſſity of the application of the Revenues of thoſe countries to their immediate defence; the juſtice of any meaſures producing that effect; the declaration of our duty, and the full offer of your authority, con-

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I fidence, and ſanction, in the proſecution of any ſuch meaſures, and the expreſs application of them, not to the Southern diſtricts only, as you ſuppoſe, but to every diſtrict of the Carnatic that could be wreſted from the enemy, or which he had not yet been able to lay waſte. After the letter above quoted of the 26th December 1781, deſiring us and authorizing us to take every meaſure we might think neceſſary for realizing the collections independently of any Aſſignment, we ſtood in little need of your letter of the 5th of April, to warrant us in taking the meaſure of *placing* Aumildars, under our own authority, in the management of the country; which words, with many others on the ſame ſubject, are in that letter of the 5th of April, which however you ſay does not authorize us ſo to place them. You allow, indeed, that your words authorized us to adminiſter the Revenues, and not leave them partially in the Nabob's hands and at his diſcretion; which is to allow an adminiſtration without an adminiſtrator;—to allow us the end if we can attain it without means. You recommend and authorize us to *place* Aumildars; you now ſay, we ſhould not have placed them without the Nabob's confirmation, ſignified by his ſignature. He would not give that ſignature; we muſt therefore either have not acted agreeably to your deſire at that time of placing the Aumildars, or we muſt have acted contrary to your preſent deſire of our not placing them; we muſt have diſagreed with you then or diſagreed with you now. The conduct we held was conformable to the ſentiments you held: it does not appear to us to be as eaſy to change the one as you have done the other. You inſiſt, indeed, that we had no authority from you to appoint Aumildars without the formal junction of the Nabob; but you forget your word in that very letter of the 5th of April, which, inſtead of ſuch formal or any junction, are, that "we aſſert and exerciſe the entire and undivided Adminiſtration of the Revenues of "the Carnatic, and every power connected with it; in a word, the whole ſovereignty, "if it ſhall be neceſſary to the effectual exerciſe of ſuch a charge; not admitting the "interpoſition of any authority whatever which might poſſibly impede it, until the "neceſſity which has required the ſuſpenſion of the conſtitutional controul ſhall "ceaſe, and it ſhall revert of courſe to its original and regular channel." Every general authority to be exerciſed muſt apply to a ſpecial caſe: ſuppoſing in favour of the Nabob's caſe, that his ſeal and ſignature to the appointments were more than what you allow them to be, mere form preſerved for oſtenſible purpoſes, and that they were intended as a conſtitutional controul over the appointments of the Preſident, yet your own words ſuggeſt, allow, adviſe, the ſuſpenſion of ſuch controul, if neceſſary for the effectual exerciſe of the entire and undivided Adminiſtration of the Revenue; which, in another part of the ſame letter, you plainly, and indeed juſtly, think requires, and you conſequently expreſsly recommend, that we ſhould place perſons likely to be under our own controul in the management of Aſſigned Countries. There is no excluſive adminiſtration, and no excluſion of interpoſition, or ſuſpenſion of controul, which might impede ſuch Adminiſtration, that thoſe expreſſive words did not authorize us to deduce from your authority and direction. Whatever particular act we might do to obtain an excluſive Adminiſtration; whatever particular interpoſition we might refuſe or controul, we might ſuſpend, if capable of impeding ſuch excluſive Adminiſtration, we are juſtified in ranging them under your general inſtructions, which cannot operate but as they are particularized and applied. A general approbation likewiſe includes every act that was known to the approver. The act of ſending Aumildars was known to you with all its circumſtances, by our Diſpatch of the firſt of May, and by the Minutes of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue tranſmitted at the ſame time; you acknowledge both; you expreſs ſatisfaction upon occaſion of each of them: that ſatisfaction implies approbation; you could not be ſatisfied if you did not approve. On occaſion of ſending ſuch Aumildars, we declare to you our intention to perſevere in the entire execution of our duty: you particularly expreſs your ſatisfaction at the declaration of ſuch an intention; and we hold that ſuch a ſatisfaction is a clear approbation of the meaſure to which a perſeverance in ſuch a duty alluded, and therefore that we had the honour, though it be not neceſſary for our juſtification, of your approbation, particularly applicable to this very meaſure. But if it be true that the parts are contained in the whole; that every part of our conduct comes perfectly within the deſcription of your general inſtructions and ſubſequent ſatisfaction, as

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1 I. authority from your Board for realizing the reſources that would have prevented misfortune, we apprehend it is then alone, and for the firſt time, that the abſolute neceſſity would take place, as the only chance for our defence, not only of mutilating your letters, and the extracts of them, and of perverting thoſe mutilations, but of actually ſuppreſſing many ſtrong, deciſive, and unpervertable authorities delivered to us by you, with other palpable motives of cogency, though we ſhould be deterred from it, not only by the conſideration of the meanneſs of ſuch a conduct, but by the conviction of the folly to ſuppoſe that ſuch perverſion or ſuppreſſion would not quickly be diſcovered, and become an aggravation of our guilt, you would quickly have reminded us that ſo early in the war as in February 1781, you warned us of the neceſſity of realizing reſources at home, and recommended an excluſive transfer of the Carnatic, as the period might at ſome time exiſt when you might ceaſe from ſending us ſupplies, or when the reſources from whence they were drawn might fail you. That the queſtion was thereby reduced to a very ſhort alternative, whether the ſafety of the Carnatic ſhould be wholly provided for by the reſources of a remote and foreign ſtate, or in part by its own; whether the Nabob and Rajah were to derive their exiſtence, and every advantage from the protection of the Company, with the hazard of its deſtruction, and without any return even of ſupport in ſo unequal a cauſe; or whether we ſhould employ the power which we poſſeſſed, with the means which naturally and of right appertain to us, for ſuch purpoſes; you would lay before us the neceſſity of employing ſuch power from the denial of all aſſiſtance from the Carnatic, and the violation of the Nabob's promiſe to pay in that very month of February 1781, a lack of pagodas for the relief of the troops; you would have dwelt upon the Nabob's engagement in the treaty of Fort William, of April 1781, for the aſſignment of his Revenues, with the power of interception and ſeizure to our Officers; our own obſervation might have been retorted on us, that it was obvious, that if a ſucceſsful collection of the Revenue depended upon the exertion and authority of his Highneſs, and he had been ſincerely diſpoſed to let the Company have them to defray the expences of the war, thoſe Revenues might have been thrown into the Company's Treaſury, immediately from his Highneſs's Officers, without the intervention of our Receivers. Whether the total failure, which had happened in this reſpect, was owing to the want of inclination, power, or ſkilful management on the part of his Highneſs, the fact equally proved the neceſſity of uſing other meaſures than thoſe which had hitherto proved to be ineffectual; you would have mentioned the repeated remonſtrances to us of the Commander in Chief of the Army, employed in the defence of the Carnatic, that with the experience we had of the Nabob's total inactivity and neglect of his own affairs, of his having rendered us no one aid ſince the General's arrival, and of either his inability or diſinclination even at that moment to give the leaſt aſſiſtance towards the recovery of that country, at preſent in the hands of the enemy, on which his all depended; that, upon the moſt mature conſideration of all thoſe intereſting circumſtances, he was fully perſuaded in his own mind, that we ſhould ſtand juſtified both to our King and Country in taking for a time the entire management of the Carnatic; you would have contraſted our merit in procuring that management from the Nabob through the ability, zeal, and addreſs of our Preſident, as you have declared, and it being a voluntary act of his own, as in his letters the Nabob himſelf acknowledges, with our ſubſequent demerit in ſuffering, through a dread of reſponſibility ill becoming our acceptance of reſponſible offices, or through a pretended want of adequate authority ſpecifically applied to the caſe, or from inactivity, or perhaps more obſcure and corrupt motives, which could not fail to preſent themſelves, that Aſſignment to be defeated; and the Nabob's breach of his own covenant to prevent the operation of his own deed, you would have repeated what we need not repeat, the wiſh, the advice, the exhortation, the ſolicitude you expreſſed ſo fully, and in ſo many of your Diſpatches, that we ſhould take any and every meaſure that might be effectual for realizing the collections. Your prediction of the perplexities in which our authoritative acts for that purpoſe were likely to involve us, your deſire of inſpiring us with confidence in meeting, reſiſting, and ſurmounting thoſe perplexities, and your full, general, unreſerved,

I. ſtrict covenants with us, and we with them, relative to the renting of the ſeveral diſtricts not actually in poſſeſſion of the enemy; by which covenants, as they are bound to the punctual payment of their rents, and due management of the country, ſo we and our conſtituents, and the public faith, are in like manner bound to maintain them in the enjoyment of their leaſes during the continuance of the term. That term was for five years, agreeably to the words of the Aſſignment; which declares, that the time of renting ſhall be for three or five years, as the Governor ſhall ſettle with the Renters. Their leaſes cannot be legally torn from them. Nothing but their previous breach of a part, could juſtify our breach of the whole. Such a ſtretch and abuſe of power would indeed not only favour of the aſſumption of ſovereignty, but of arbitrary and oppreſſive deſpotiſm. In the preſent conteſt, whether the Nabob be guilty, or we be guilty, the Renters are not guilty; whichever of the contending parties has broken the condition of the Aſſignment, the Renters have not broken the condition of their leaſes. Theſe men, in conducting the buſineſs of the Aſſignment, have acted in oppoſition to the deſigns of the Nabob, in deſpite of the menaces denounced againſt all who ſhould dare to oppoſe the mandates of the Durbar. Juſtice, gratitude, and humanity, require that proviſion ſhould be made by you, before you ſet the Nabob's Miniſters looſe upon the country, for the protection of the victims devoted to their vengeance. We have likewiſe to intercede in favour of the Company and the Nation, upon whom, however innocent in this quarrel, your retribution of juſtice to the Nabob may fall, and not upon us with injuſtice and diſtreſſing weight. You warned us early of the poſſibility of failure of thoſe reſources from whence your ſupplies to us aroſe. One of your own members, the Commander of the Army, declared however ſoon afterwards from hence, that the army and inhabitants of this country muſt chiefly depend on ſupplies from Bengal; upon which he was ſorry to obſerve, they muſt principally depend for their future ſupport. The expences at that time were conſiderably inferior to the preſent expences. The detachment of your army approaching in its demand to thoſe of the whole Carnatic army, was not then arrived here to our defence, or to the increaſe of our diſburſements of the vaſt ſums now obliged to be iſſued monthly from this Treaſury for His Majeſty's troops. By Act of Parliament, and the Company's commands, no ſums were then iſſued, as that Act or thoſe commands did not then exiſt, or at leaſt did not reach this Preſidency. There were then no hoſtilities with the Dutch; our predeceſſors in office had not then the expence of guarding againſt them or attacking them. The French troops did not arrive, or the French fleet remain at that time to excite precautions and multiply charges. There was only one army in the field: your remittances were always conſiderable, but at no time equal to the diſcharge of the arrears or relief of the diſtreſſes of the army. Since our acceſſion to this government in June 1781, to the ſixteen lacks you have remitted to us we have added, in ſpecie, twenty-one lacks from our other reſources; none of it was drawn from our bills on you, which all were given on account to creditors; yet all together has not been found ſufficient, though we have huſbanded our receipts, where our economy was allowed to operate, with almoſt penurious care: but we have been obliged to maintain three armies againſt our many enemies. The expulſion of the Dutch from the Coaſt of Coromandel; the carrying the war into our Indian enemy's territorities to the Southward and to the Northward; our expedition againſt Monſieur Buſſy, and the French troops at Cuddalore, however all proper and neceſſary, have alſo been expenſive. We have gone, in our efforts for terminating the war with ſucceſs, to the utmoſt extent of our reſources. From thoſe efforts, or a conſiderable portion of them, we muſt have abſtained; we might not perhaps have been able to have ſtood upon our defence, if the reſources which the Aſſignment furniſhed, of money, proviſions, cattle, and that perſonal aſſiſtance from the Polygars, of which Sir Eyre Coote ſo often regretted the want under the Nabob's immediate adminiſtration, had not, under the delegated adminiſtration of the Company, come opportunely to our aid. It is the caſe of imminent neceſſity, for we neither ſee the poſſibility of holding out without ſuch aid, or how it could be ſupplied elſewhere. It would be unreaſonable in us to expect ſuch a ſupplemental aid from you; the wants actually ſubſiſting are more than you can ſupply: you have already declared to us the inſufficiency of your reſources

unreſerved, unqualified authority and ſanction, in this neceſſary work, applicable to every Aſſignment, and every caſe within or without an Aſſignment; and then taking the converſe of your directions and inſtructions to us, you would have been warranted to tell us, that in oppoſition to them we had not employed the power which we poſſeſſed, with the means which naturally and of right appertained to it; that we had ſuffered ourſelves to be deterred by the interpoſition of local authority; that we had not taken the meaſures we thought moſt effectual for realizing the reſources of every diſtrict; that we had not aſſerted or exerciſed the entire and undivided adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and every power connected with it: that we had not completely availed ourſelves of the Aſſignment, after having contended for ſo great an acquiſition with ſo fortunate an iſſue; that we had not placed perſons in the management of the Aſſigned Countries, who would be likely to be under our authority and controul; you would indeed have juſtly deemed us reſponſible, not only for the acts of the Nabob's Agents ſubſiſting by our permiſſion of them, but for all the failures and all the misfortunes conſequent upon ſuch a permiſſion, and ſuch unproductiveneſs of the Aſſignment; and you might in ſuch caſe juſtly and unanimouſly have reſolved— I.

1ſt, That the Government of Fort St. George had been negligent of its duty, as well as of your inſtructions.

2nd, That no neceſſity exiſted of ſtopping the Aumildars appointed by their Preſident, by virtue of the Aſſignment, from proceeding to the management of the Aſſigned Countries, under pretence of their not having obtained the Nabob's ſeal and ſignature to ſuch appointment, the ſame being allowed to be no more than a mere form reſerved for oſtenſible purpoſes; and which would be allowing the Nabob to avail himſelf of his own breach to gain his own purpoſe.

3rd, That every neceſſity and every duty ſhould have impelled us to collect and apply the produce of the country to its immediate defence.

4th, That the employment of Aumildars expreſsly appointed by virtue of a delegated authority from the Nabob, ſuch appointment particularly mentioning ſuch delegation, is not a denial, but in fact an acknowledgement of the Nabob's authority.

5th, That the Nabob's refuſal, contrary to his covenant, to ſign the appointments was his own refuſal; that we were not anſwerable for it, and ſhould not have been reſtrained by it from executing the remaining covenants of the agreement, for the management of the public Revenues.

6th, That by our wilful and fatal inaction, owing to our reſtraint of the Aumildars from proceeding in the collection of the Revenues, we had broken our engagements, forfeited our truſt, and ſacrificed at once the connected intereſt of the Nabob and the Company.

And, laſtly, That ſuch an abandonment of our principles and ſyſtem, a conduct ſo contrary to our duty, our knowledge, and our former profeſſions, under pretence that our profeſſions applied to different matters, and bore a different meaning, but were miſrepreſented, prevented, and mutilated, could only proceed from the operation of ſome blind and implacable jealouſy, envy, or reſentment, or other abject or corrupt paſſions, ſecretly governing ſome of us, taking advantage of the facility, civility, and confidence of others of us.

We ſhall however endeavour to avoid the ground of ſo ſerious a cenſure. In the proſecution of our duty, we beſeech you to conſider as an act of ſtrict and neceſſary juſtice, previouſly to the reiteration of your orders for the ſurrender of the Aſſignment how far it would be likely to affect third perſons who do not appear to have committed any breach of their engagements. You command us to compel our Aumils to deliver over their reſpective charges to ſuch as ſhall be appointed by the Nabob, or to retain their truſt under his ſole authority, if he ſhall chuſe to confirm them. Thoſe Aumils are really Renters; they were appointed in the room of the Nabob's Aumils, and contrary to his wiſhes; they have been already rejected by him, and are therefore not likely to be confirmed by him. They applied to this Government in conſequence of public advertiſements in our name, as poſſeſſing, in this inſtance, the joint authority of the Nabob and the Company, and have entered into mutual and ſtrict

this letter has demonſtrated already; ſo true it is, what we aſſerted in our letter of the 5th of December, without any ſuſpicion of its admitting a doubt, that we adopted no meaſures in relation to the Nabob, but ſuch as you previouſly directed and afterwards approved. If nothing was to be underſtood to be authorized but what was previouſly ſpecified; not only your Commiſſion muſt for your ſafety be as long as your proceedings, but it muſt contain a prediction of the particular events to which ſuch ſpecific conduct is to be applied, upon the fact of your approbation, however flattering and advantageous, the propriety of our conduct is leſs dependant than upon that of your authority, your words and your authorities have been exactly quoted by us. They change not their ſenſe with the change of your ſentiments. If we have miſrepreſented in the inſtances diſcuſſed, if we have not repreſented with the utmoſt exactneſs your words and authorities, we ſhall ſubſcribe to your charge, that a habit of ſuch miſrepreſentation ſeemed to conſtitute the leading principle of all our correſpondence with your Government, in our explanation of every meaſure of which we might apprehend your diſapprobation, expecting from the ſame rule, the credit of the habit of fairneſs, if in the preſent inſtances we ſhall be found to be fair, and that we had really your ſanction to take every meaſure which we might think more effectual for realizing the reſources of every Diſtrict, and conſequently for the particular meaſure which we did think effectual, and have found to be ſo. But it was with little precaution that you have ſuppoſed that, in the deed appointing the Aumildars, the name of our Preſident was ſubſtituted to that of the Nabob; whereas the deed inſpected ſhews, at a glance, that there was no ſuch, or any other ſubſtitution or ſuppreſſion of the Nabob's name, but that it was expreſſed in the uſual manner of ſuch deeds. You ſuppoſe that our Preſident had granted the Aumildars a ſecond, or, as you call it, a final appointment; but the appointment, as the Papers demonſtrate, was a ſingle, ſimple, and indeed an abſolute appointment, to which, whether the Nabob would or would not affix his ſeal or ſignature of confirmation, our Preſident was bound to ſubſcribe, as a teſtimony of the appointment made by him under the Aſſignment: and, laſtly, you ſuppoſe the validity of the objections to all the Aumildars, though Syed Aſſam Cawn confines the objections to two of them, though he only relates from the Nabob, without aſſerting from himſelf, thoſe objections, and that conſequently you had not a ſhadow of teſtimony as to their validity; and that in fact experience had proved they were not valid; upon theſe gratuitous and groundleſs ſuppoſitions have your hoſtile reſolutions been formed againſt us, and what is much worſe, againſt the Company, in the directed ſurrender of the Aſſignment. If, in avoiding the perverſion of which you are pleaſed to accuſe us, of mutilated extracts of your letters, as authorities for our own proceedings, we proceeded differently; if we had thought ourſelves unauthorized to act; if on the Nabob's refuſing to confirm the Aumildars we appointed, we did not conceive ourſelves authorized by you to direct, and had not directed them to proceed, and conſequently had not placed them in the management of the Aſſigned Countries; if, in conſequence of the ſtoppage of our Aumildars, the Nabob's Aumildars had continued in the management of thoſe countries; if under their management they remitted no more than *they had* done during the time they were continued by our Preſident, from December to April, which was not a ſingle pagoda, but which was as much as they or the Nabob had remitted, notwithſtanding his promiſes and engagements, ſince the firſt entrance of Hyder Ali into the Carnatic in 1780; if in conſequence, beſides the reſources loſt to our Southern troops, the main army would have been deprived of ſeveral lacks of pagodas, which have in a few months been remitted by the Company's Northern Aumildars; if the army, by the want of ſuch money, had become ſeveral months more in arrears; if its preſent arrears occaſion great diſtreſs to the troops, as well as great apprehenſion of their deſertion or mutiny; if ſuch greater arrears had been productive of the evils in that caſe ſo much more to be apprehended; if the want of ſuch money, and of the other reſources furniſhed by the Aſſignment, had prevented our attempts to defend the Carnatic, or ſupport the war againſt our different enemies; if under the preſſure of all theſe misfortunes, and to avoid your reproaches, and thoſe of our employers, we ſhould have endeavoured to plead a want of adequate

I.

authority

ſources for anſwering the accumulated demands upon you. The Nabob's offers indeed amount to a promiſe of ſupplying even one-third more than the Aſſignment has produced: of the performance of this promiſe you do not ſeem to be entirely certain. You do not chuſe that the execution of your orders, for the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, ſhould wait for the performance of any of his Highneſs's ſtipulations; you wiſh the ſurrender to be immediate; you are aware that the performance of the Nabob's promiſes might not be immediate; juſtice to the Company, and juſtice to the Nabob, were not to keep pace; the retribution to the Nabob was eſſentially neceſſary, but it was not neceſſary to ſecure the Company's welfare, by making it a condition to accompany the former; the promiſed proviſion for his welfare was a ſubſequent agreement, not to be concerned with the prior retribution, and it would be ſubſequent at whatever diſtance; the Soucar ſecurity to the Company might be poſtponed to any diſtance; the Country might have been unexpectedly found to have been oppreſſed by the Company's Aumildars; the Nabob might not have been abſolutely adverſe to ſuch an accuſation; it might gratify his reſentment, and afford a plauſible excuſe for not giving a third more than was ſupplied, or any proportion of what was ſupplied in the time of ſuch Aumildars. The ſame cauſes which prevented the Nabob from ſupplying either ſo large a ſum, or a ſmaller, or any ſum before the Aſſignment, notwithſtanding his promiſes, and the remonſtrances made to him, might prevent the performance of his late occaſional promiſes. If you could not have depended upon his engagements, it would not become neceſſary for you to have earneſtly recommended to us to demand the immediate tranſfer of his whole Country in excluſive Aſſignment; it would not have been neceſſary for you to have entered into a poſitive treaty for ſecuring thoſe engagements. You would not have foreſeen the perplexities from the failure of the Nabob's engagements, which we ſhould not meet if the Nabob fulfilled his engagements; but had he actually made an arrangement, you might ſoon have occaſion to repeat what was ſaid on a former occaſion of the Nabob, that at preſent we know that he pays no regard to that arrangement further than it ſuits his own intereſt; or, in the language of Governor Dupré, that the Nabob did not obſerve the injunction upon other occaſions, or any occaſions but thoſe that ſuit his own purpoſe. And you ſhould not forget what the reſult of former experience had induced the preſent Governor General, then a member of this Preſidency, together with the reſt of its executive members, to declare, that, as the Nabob's conduct was ſuch as to deſtroy all confidence in his engagements, the Committee placed no dependance on them. The records contain not ſince any remarkable inſtances of adherence to his engagements, for the retrieval of his character. There appears in this reſpect to have been a uniformity in his conduct; it might not therefore have been ſuperfluous prudence in your Preſident, to have recollected, and related to the reſt of your Board, his former experience and conſequent miſtruſt; and upon an occaſion ſo critical, and perhaps irretrievable, your implicit reliance on the Nabob might with propriety have yielded to the cautions which had hitherto been found neceſſary towards him.

Theſe ſuggeſtions will be ſufficient, we hope, to excite your juſt attention to the permanent ſafety and welfare of theſe territories, ſubject to your ſuperintending controul; we call to the aid of our ſolicitations what even before the invaſion of the Carnatic, you juſtly have obſerved of the duty of the Nabob, in providing for its defence: you earneſtly recommended that matter to the attention of this Preſidency, declaring, that it was the firſt duty which every Government owed to its ſubjects, and which they had a juſt right to expect, that the Revenues paid by them ſhould be appropriated towards it. We recall to your remembrance, the correſponding ſentiments of our employers; they obſerve, that as the war in Europe was continued with unabating vigour, and as the defence of the Carnatic muſt, in times of hoſtility, devolve entirely upon the Company, they found themſelves obliged to attend very particularly to thoſe defects in the ſyſtem then ſubſiſting on the Coaſt, which rendered the means of ſupporting the army precarious, and the inconveniencies ariſing therefrom diſtreſſing to the Company, and dangerous to the Country. That from the correſpondence with the Nabob, relative to the meeting of his troops, they were fully convinced that nothing could, with ſafety be truſted to troops under theſe circumſtances;

that they agreed that apparent ſtrength might be real weakneſs, and that it was extremely dangerous to be connected with ſuch troops; that they were alſo fully ſatisfied of the propriety of taking immediate ſteps to enſure ſuch aſſiſtance from the Carnatic as they had a right to expect, and which the protection and defence of the Country rendered abſolutely neceſſary; that the neceſſity of adopting deciſive meaſures for the providing and enſuring certain funds for the regular payment of the army, appeared very urgent, and was fully eſtabliſhed, and that the object was very deſirable Of obtaining this object, ſo juſt, ſo neceſſary, ſo deſirable, and which obviouſly conſiſted in an Aſſignment of Revenue, the Court of Directors ſeemed however to entertain little hope; becauſe from many laudable and affectionate motives to the Nabob, they could not adopt the idea of conſtraining him to it; and that they equally deſpaired of his doing it as a voluntary act of his own. This embarraſſment has been fortunately removed by thoſe efforts to which you have been pleaſed to give the flattering appellations of zeal, ability, and addreſs; they have been, to uſe ſome expreſſions, as realizing the hopes of our employers, exerted in bringing his Highneſs to attend to repreſentations which had for their object the common ſafety, and thereby to eſtabliſh certain reſources for the payment of the troops, and all his ſtipulations with the Company in a reaſonable time; nor was this regulation propoſed or requeſted from a deſire to infringe his dignity, or abridge his conſequence, but as an arrangement which equally involved his welfare and the ſafety of the Company in one common cauſe; and rendered our reſources for the maintenance of the army ſubſtantial, and leſs precarious reſpecting the time of payment. We beſeech you ſeriouſly to reflect upon the conſequences of undoing at once ſo important a meaſure, ſo difficult to have effected; for after we had contended for ſo great an acquiſition, with ſo fortunate an iſſue, to prevent us from preſerving it may not be perfectly prudent or ſafe. It may be an object of moment, and give room for repentance, to renew the defects in the ſyſtem which had ſubſiſted on the Coaſt, rendering the means of ſupporting the army precarious, and the inconveniencies ariſing therefrom diſtreſſing to the Company, and dangerous to the Country. It might be difficult to apologize for forcing us to revert from ſteps that enſured to the Company ſuch aſſiſtance from the Carnatic, as they had a right to expect, and which the protection and defence of the Country rendered abſolutely neceſſary. No ſeaſon of peace, much leſs that of war, can be ſo perfectly ſecure as to remove the neceſſity of adopting deciſive meaſures for providing and enſuring certain funds for the regular payment of the army: that certainty of reſource in every emergency, on the coaſt of Coromandel, that diſpoſition of the Nabob to yield without conſtraint to meaſures for that purpoſe, were the objects long coveted; but had been coveted in vain by the Company. Thoſe objects, by his Highneſs's voluntary Aſſignment, were completely attained. That act is completely voluntary to which the will, at the time of execution, conſents. The purpoſe of a voluntary engagement is to bind even them to whom it might afterwards ceaſe to be pleaſing. No act could be binding if repentance were ſufficient to unbind it. The conſtraint which the Company wiſhed to avoid, was the conſtraint in originally acceding to it; but the Nabob has declared it to be the voluntary act of his own, and that declaration was voluntary alſo; his ſubſequent repentance argues not violence or kindneſs in them, but fickleneſs of judgment at leaſt, and inequality of temper in him. That change and that repentance argue for a maintenance of the preſent Aſſignment, as another might not be obtained without conſtraint. The Aſſignment having thus placed the Company in the ſituation that they wiſhed, in which they were not placed before, and from whence, if removed, they may not be there placed again: a reſolution to overturn it, after a knowledge of its being approved at home, may be followed by a diſcuſſion of the motives which could lead to ſuch an undertaking, and may occaſion an enquiry into the foundation of the Nabob's pretenſions. It cannot now be concealed by what a train of ſudden and unfortunate accidents to others, he firſt had occaſion to riſe into notice: it may be remembered, that his Father, from being in a ſubordinate office under the Soubahdar of the Decan in the Circars, was ſent to command at Arcot in the room of Abdulla, who, on the eve of his intended departure for that place, was found dead in his bed. This Government had been

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destined for Seid Mahomet, a youth not yet of an age fit to govern. This youth was assassinated in the presence of him to whose care he was entrusted, and who by this means continued in the Government, until, in the course of the contests with opposite claimants and avengers of Mahomet's death, he fell bravely in battle at Ambour. His eldest son, whilst pursuing his father's courageous example, was taken prisoner in the field; but his second, the present Nabob, secured himself by flight. With a singular and fortunate foresight of those accidents, he had procured from the Soubah of the Decan, in preference to his elder brother, a reversion to the subordinate Government of the Carnatic; or, with a boldness and quickness of address suited to the occasion, and countenanced by frequent examples in the confusion of the Mogul empire, he asserted at once that he had such a reversion to this title, real or pretended; he had very little in addition; his authority was not supported by reputation, troops, or treasure; the people were attached to his opponents, the family of the former governors: he applied for support in vain to the *French East India Company*; they were engaged in different views. Those views extended to the exclusive possession of the Country. Their Representative claimed in his own person the office of Nabob. The English Company must have abandoned the Coast, or disputed the possession of the Country with their rivals: their interference was a matter of necessity, not choice. The constitutional authority of the Mogul was hid in the anarchy of the times: it was for that period a vacated dominion, which converted occupancy into a right; under such circumstances Mahomed Ali accompanied our troops, he gave the assistance of his advice, and the influence of his office: but so little at that time did he or we think of conquering merely for him, that the Company's colours were regularly hoisted in the forts that surrendered to our arms: he afterwards desired, not as a matter of right but to increase his authority, and convince the people of the Company's esteem for him, that the flag of the Circar or Nabobship be hoisted in the country forts. The office of Nabob was uninterruptedly continued to Mahomed Ali. The sanction of the Mogul's name, and a genuine commission for the Nabobship, were obtained for him by the influence of the Company. But as well in the signification of the name, as in the nature of the office, it implies deputation and dependance. That dependance was transferred only from the Soubahdar of the Decan in the first instance, and the throne of Delhi in the second, to whom it originally belonged, to the Company, who had acquired it by their arms, and preserved it by their protection. It is an office entirely confined to military command; it is utterly distinct from the administration of the Revenues, which belong independently to the office of Dewan. The Nabob and Dewan are like the Governor and Intendant in a French jurisdiction. It was, as among these in the Mogul constitution, a maxim of state to keep those offices distinct and independant. In prevailing upon some of our predecessors to unite them for a time the Nabob met with difficulty and opposition; and succeeded only upon a revertable condition, in the case which so often has happened of a failure in his engagements. The friends he gained to his support on this trying occasion, supported him only on the allegation of their inexperience, at that early period of the Country Governments, which would render them liable to losses, as well as their want of time to regulate so extensive a concern; that the Renters were not so much to be depended upon as the Nabob, whose future welfare would depend on his alliance with the English; that the Nabob offered to make his payments in monthly proportions, in the same method the Renters would, and with the same readiness; that the Presidency would displace any of the Company's Renters, who, through bad management or ill designs, should fail in the payment of his rents, so would it be proper to remove all the Nabob's managers, and take possession again for the Company, if he should be guilty of any secret practices, or endeavour to alienate the Revenue, which he then solemnly promised to the Company, as he did by the payment of his former Assignment; that he seemed to be sincere in his intentions then, it was much his interest to be so; he knew that it was always in the power of the Presidency to take away from him again the authority which he then desired to be placed in him, and he could not, if he gave so just an occasion, complain; should he fail in the performance of that agreement, they should be justified in throwing off all regard for him; that they ought to give

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Conf. of Fort St. George, 1775. Sir Eyre Coote's letter.

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ed Mr. Benfield: that offence did not prevent him from treating with us for a large bullock contract for the army; at a price conſiderably advanced beyond the average coſt of that or any preceding period; nor did it prevent us from agreeing to give him ſo advanced a price, in the hope, grounded upon the ſuppoſition and his profeſſion, of his extraordinary reſources in ſuch an undertaking: it remained with us only to ſecure the benefit which was to be ſo dearly purchaſed; it was neceſſary, in an object of ſuch magnitude, to remove every poſſibility of evaſion; but Mr. Benfield wiſhed to be a contractor only as to profit, and to be merely an agent as to reſponſibility. We appointed him in both reſpects as agent; being an office in which the exertion of thoſe qualities, which would have enabled him to fulfil the contract, would have enabled him to ſupply the army without one; whether the emoluments of this office were below his conſideration, or that he expected that a diſappointment in the agency would lead to a renewal of the contract, he ſuffered many of the cattle committed to his care to periſh for want of food, alledging he had none; but propoſing a new contract on extravagant terms, for feeding them; we rejected his contract, and diſmiſſed him from the agency. Cauſes leſs cogent upon his paſſions would have ſecured us his enmity: men of unbridled paſſions are oftener connected by their enmities than regards. The Ameer-ul Omrah and Mr. Benfield were well known to each other, mutual eſteem did not appear to attract them to each other; but as ſoon as the objects of their antipathies were the ſame, they united at once. In this partneriſhip Mr. Benfield has brought his knowledge of Miniſters, his intereſt in Parliament, to the former experience of his ſucceſsful intrigues upon the ſpot. Letters have ſince been written to the Crown, to Adminiſtration, to the Company, and againſt the Company, without the permiſſion of the Company's principal Repreſentatives here, and being without his permiſſion, contrary to the Company's orders. Mr. Benfield has conſtant communications with the Nabob and the Ameer. Though a ſervant of the Company, he has publicly devoted himſelf to the ſervice, and is ſaid to be in the monthly pay of the Nabob. In that ſervice, we have information to the full conviction of our underſtanding, that he miſinforms the mind, and miſleads the judgment, and excites the paſſions, and foments the deſigns of the Nabob, contrary to the real and ultimate intereſt, ſatisfaction, and tranquillity of the Nabob himſelf, and contrary, as far as ſuch perverſion can effect the intereſt and reputation of the Nation, the Company, and the Company's Repreſentatives here. We had once entertained a hope that his Highneſs would in time recover from his deluſion, and when he had found the inefficacy of his efforts to overturn the Agreement, that he would be more inclined to do juſtice to the inſtruments and manner of its execution. We had occaſion to obſerve ſuch rapid changes in the ſentiments he had expreſſed of the ſame perſons, that we could ſcarcely conſider his praiſes or cenſures to be prompted by affection or reſentment, but were the weapons he ſucceſſively tried for the attainment of his purpoſes; but Mr. Benfield has taken care to commit the Nabob in a conduct ſo groſs, ſo indecent, ſo indefenſible, even on the ground of having received provocation, and ſo different from his former more guarded attacks, that the Nabob can hardly now think that there is room for retreat. After ſecuring here ſo wide a breach, Mr. Benfield projected to effect another againſt this Preſidency in Bengal. He deſired leave to proceed to Calcutta for the benefit of his health. The preſerable welfare of the Company's affairs on this Coaſt, which materially influence the whole of its affairs, were however conſidered to depend very much on the maintenance and continuation of harmony and a good underſtanding between the Repreſentatives of the Company in the reſpective Preſidencies. Diſtance, miſconception, accident, might ſometimes create a difference in the opinions of men, and miſunderſtandings amongſt them. This Preſidency had on frequent occaſions ſacrificed its private opinions, and had otherwiſe taken every precaution to prevent ſuch miſunderſtanding; the refuſal of a permiſſion to Mr. Benfield to go to Bengal was amongſt the moſt neceſſary precautions. His oppoſition to this Government was not a matter merely of conjecture, or of inference, but was open, direct, and avowed by him. His character and his diſpoſition to thwart, overturn, and miſrepreſent the public meaſures here, were too notorious to require being deſcribed. The members of the Government, from the goodneſs of

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their cauſe, and the firmneſs of their conduct, had been able to reſiſt every counteraction attempted on the ſpot. The records indeed gave warning ſufficient of the principles and practices of Mr. Benfield, who, ſo long ago as in the year 1769, was repreſented by the Preſident and Council, in their general letter to the Court of Directors, as a *champion in the cauſe of faction*, who, in the year 1770, was by the Court of Directors diſmiſſed from the Company's ſervice for *his factious and inflammatory behaviour*, who after he had, on the promiſe of future good behaviour, been reſtored to the ſervice, was, for diſobedience of orders in 1772, unanimouſly ſuſpended from the ſervice, and was, in the year 1774, ordered by the Court of Directors to be reprimanded and mulcted for his offence. His ſubſequent conduct and principal ſhare in the public diſorders at this Preſidency, was freſh in all men's minds connected with the Settlement. But however the members of the preſent Government might hold themſelves able to reſiſt the effects of this factious and inflammatory diſpoſition of Mr. Benfield, while he was within their own bounds, they did not think it prudent to depend upon being equally ſucceſsful at a diſtance, where they foreſaw the practicability as well as the inclination of Mr. Benfield to do miſchief by artifice, intrigue, and miſrepreſentation. But if his health really required a change of air, as a ſurgeon had certified, he ſhould be allowed to go to a more Northern or more Southern latitude, to the Eaſt or to the Weſt; or any where but where he might do miſchief: but Mr. Benfield's health was to be improved only by going to the ſalubrious climate of Calcutta, in the neighbourhood of the Supreme Council. He has ſince continued at Madras, and has continued apparently in health. Whatever might have been the character formerly given of the inflexible perverſeneſs and obſtinacy of the Nabob by the Governor General and others, Mr. Benfield foreſaw that it might be poſſible that his Highneſs would return at length to a ſenſe of his error and miſconduct, from a continued conſideration of that *diſintereſtedneſs and forbearing ſpirit* you have been pleaſed to remark in us, the latter, of which Mr. Benfield's whole conduct, and even indeed the Nabob's addreſſes to us, furniſhed us ample opportunities to exerciſe, as our perſeverance in oppoſition to his Highneſs's wiſhes have done of the former diſpoſition. Mr. Benfield, to ſecure the permanency of his power and the perfection of his ſchemes, thought it neceſſary to render the Nabob an abſolute ſtranger to the ſtate of his affairs. He aſſured his Highneſs that full juſtice was not done to the ſtrength of his ſentiments and the keenneſs of his attacks, in the tranſlations that were made by the Company's ſervants from the original Perſian of his letters, he therefore propoſed to him, that they ſhould for the future be tranſmitted in Engliſh. Of the Engliſh language or writing, his Highneſs or the Ameer cannot read one word, though the latter can converſe in it with ſufficient fluency. The Perſian language, as the language of the Mahommedan Conquerors and of the Court of Delhi, as an appendage or ſignal of authority, was at all times particularly affected by the Nabob. It is the language of all acts of ſtate and all public tranſactions among the Muſſulman Chiefs of Hindoſtan. The Nabob thought to have gained no inconſiderable point, in procuring the correſpondence from our predeceſſors to the Rajah of Tanjore to be changed from the Mahratta language, which that Hindoo prince underſtands, to the Perſian, which he diſclaims underſtanding. To force the Rajah to the Nabob's language, was gratifying the latter with a new ſpecies of ſubſerviency. He had formerly contended with conſiderable anxiety, and it was thought no inconſiderable coſt, for particular forms of addreſs to be uſed towards him in that language. But all of a ſudden, in favour of Mr. Benfield, he quits his former affections, his habits, his knowledge, his curioſity, the increaſing miſtruſt of age, to throw himſelf upon the generous candour, the faithful interpretation, the grateful return, and eloquent organ of Mr. Benfield. Mr. Benfield relates and reads what he pleaſes to his Excellency the Ameer ul Omrah; his Excellency communicates with the Nabob his father in the language the latter underſtands. Through two channels ſo pure the truth muſt arrive at the Nabob in perfect refinement. Through this double truſt his Highneſs receives whatever impreſſion it may be expedient to make on him. He abandons his ſignature to whatever paper they tell him contains, in the Engliſh language, the ſentiments with which they had inſpired him. He thus is ſurrounded

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on every ſide. He is totally at their mercy, to believe what is not true, and to ſubſcribe to what he does not mean. There is no ſyſtem ſo new, ſo foreign to his intentions, ſo contrary to his inclinations, that they may not purſue in his name, without poſſibility of detection: for they are cautious who approach him, and have thought prudent to decline from him the viſits of the Governor, even upon the uſual ſolemn and acceptable occaſion of delivering to his Highneſs the Company's letters. Such is the complete aſcendancy gained by Mr. Benfield. It may partly be explained by the facts obſerved already, ſome years ago, by Mr. Benfield himſelf, in regard to the Nabob, of the infirmities natural to his advanced age, joined to the decays of his conſtitution. To this aſcendancy, in proportion as it grew, muſt chiefly be aſcribed, if not the origin, at leaſt the continuance and exerciſe of the Nabob's diſunion with this Preſidency, a diſunion which creates the importance and ſubſerves the reſentments of Mr. Benfield; and an aſcendency which, if you effect the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, will entirely leave the exerciſe of power and accumulation of fortune, at his boundleſs diſcretion. To him, and to the Ameer ul Omrah, and to Syed Aſſam Cawn, the Aſſignment would in fact be ſurrendered. He will, if any, be the Soucar ſecurity; and ſecurity in this country is counter-ſecurity by poſſeſſion. You would not chuſe to take the Aſſignment from the Company to give it to individuals. Of the impropriety of its returning to the Nabob, but remaining with Mr. Benfield, he would now again argue from his former obſervations, that under his Highneſs's management his country declined, his people emigrated, his Revenues decreaſed, and his country was rapidly approaching to a ſtate of political inſolvency. I.

Of Syed Aſſam Cawn we judge only from the obſervations this letter already contains, but of the other two perſons we undertake to declare, not as parties in a cauſe, or even as voluntary witneſſes, but as executive officers reporting to you in the diſcharge of our duty, and under the impreſſion of the ſacred obligation which binds us to truth as well as to juſtice, that from every obſervation of their principles and diſpoſition, and every information of their character and conduct, they have proſecuted projects to the injury and danger of the Company and individuals; that it would be improper to truſt, and dangerous to employ them in any public or important ſituation; that the tranquillity of the Carnatic requires a reſtraint to the power of the Ameer; and that the Company, whoſe ſervice and protection Mr. Benfield has repeatedly and recently forfeited, would be more ſecure againſt miſchief and confuſion if he were removed from their ſeveral Preſidencies.

What Mr. Benfield muſt have meant to effect at Calcutta you effected however without him, though perhaps more ſlowly; and you have done it upon the inveſtigation of one complaint only, of the many preferred againſt us or our Preſident by the Nabob. The inveſtigation of theſe, conducted like the former, might have led to concluſions affecting every quality becoming our ſtations: there is ſcarce a bad principle that they might not employ. You have not informed us whether thoſe complaints are to be ſubjects of your future diſcuſſion and reſolutions, or whether, as you firſt ſent them home without remarks, you have ſince followed them by any. There are ſome complaints that have a better chance of making impreſſion before than after they have been diſcuſſed: a tale of diſtreſs well told excites ſometimes a kind of ſenſation that renders almoſt unwelcome the conviction of its falſehood: this tale intended to be told was not perhaps intended to be proved. Of the Nabob's intentions in this reſpect a ſpecimen has lately been offered, in relation to the heavieſt of all his charges, and the lighteſt were probably made on lighter pretext. A Jamedar or Officer had been executed for mutiny at Nellore, under the orders of the Commandant of that garriſon: the Nabob immediately loudly and repeatedly charged this fact as murder; but when the Commandant was called upon to undergo his trial, and a court-martial ready to be appointed as ſoon as his Highneſs ſhould be ready with his witneſſes, as on former complaints, he declined the dangerous occaſion of proving what he had not to prove. In arbitrary governments, in Eaſtern monarchies, the ſubordinate inſtruments of power ſeldom fail to furniſh ample inſtances of the abuſe of power: the difficulty is not to demonſtrate the abuſe, but to procure attention to the ſufferers by it. In the tumult and ſucceſſion of affairs, and the multitude of

 complaints,

I. complaints, the indifference to diſtant and ordinary ſufferings operate with the intereſt and influence of the power that is attached to prevent or retard the correction of it. The mind muſt be rouſed, the attention be fixed, by accumulated and animated deſcriptions of ſevere and extraordinary hardſhips: the neceſſity of the caſe, the induſtry and ingenuity of oppoſition, the diſpoſition to diſcontent, will eaſily diſcolour and pervert the moſt common incidents, actions even of grace, of juſtice, into new ground of diſſatisfaction. In the fulneſs of ſuperintending authority, ſomething may be allowed to ſolid and well directed ſolicitation; and after a reſolution once taken of protecting the oppreſſed, it may be eaſier to condemn than maturely to examine. The Nabob's complaints, which you have not examined, are already however anſwered, as far we knew of them, in a Minute of our Preſident of the 4th of September laſt, teſtified and adopted by the Committee, and to which for the preſent we take the liberty to refer. Of the propoſal (on the danger in this Settlement of a famine and a ſiege) to the Nabob, by the Governor, to remove to a place of ſecurity and plenty, whether it was intended as an act of kindneſs and attention, or ought to be conſidered as neglect and ill uſage, may in ſome meaſure be judged by the meſſengers, Sir Hector Munro and Sir Edward Hughes, who were choſen to convey it; from the difficulties and perils that it might have removed from his Highneſs; from the example of his quitting Madras when formerly beſieged; and is put beyond doubt by the Admiral's account of the tranſaction, who was called upon, has publicly declared, that the propoſal was made merely in caſe it ſhould be equally agreeable to his Highneſs; and that it would be turning things indeed to conſider it as any thing like a menace or threat, or to make it a charge againſt this Government. Of the Preſident's withholding proviſions from the Nabob you will determine the probability, not only from the injuſtice and barbarity of ſuch a procedure, its incompatibility with European diſpoſition or manners, but alſo from that very Preſident's actual allowance from the public ſtock to that very Nabob for the daily ſubſiſtence of 1,400 people, as appears by the annexed certificate of the proper officers. If any further accuſations in the name of the Nabob ſhould be tranſmitted to your Board, or any attempts made to prove his former allegations, we requeſt you will favour us with the communications of ſuch, and grant us a reaſonable time for tranſmitting our defence, before you proceed to final reſolutions. It may prevent the regret of erroneous deciſion, and the neceſſary length of ſubſequent diſcuſſion. For that length we ſhall not follow your example of making an apology; the ſhorteſt letter may require pardon to be aſked for it, if it be not pertinent to the matter, or the matter improper; if it be inconſiſtent in argument and miſtaken in fact; if it deals in general charges or epithets miſapplied, and condemning expreſſions that were not employed. Our preſent anſwer is to your letter, conſultations, reſolutions, and appendixes, amounting to 277 quarto pages; and to the whole of your treatment of us in the matter of the Aſſignment, expreſſed and implied. We are not anxious about whoſe number of pages is the fewer; we are more anxious to avoid, by the regularity and ſyſtem of our conduct and correſpondence, a reproach ſimilar to that of changing our declaration of maintaining reſpect and attention to the Nabob, into that of ſupporting him in the forms and oſtenſible dignity of his ſovereignty; of which we know not the exiſtence; or of one time declaring that an act was obtained by ability and addreſs, which muſt have been granted from ſincerity and warmth of attachment, and deſerved the credit of unexampled fidelity; and immediately afterwards declaring, that the neceſſity muſt have been deſperate which could have warranted the exaction of a conceſſion to which the grantor was forced; or of deciding in the ſame paper, that the ſame condition was a mere form for oſtenſible purpoſes, and an eſſential requiſite to a ſubſtantial purpoſe. We ſhould certainly wiſh to have paid more attention in a diſcuſſion affecting the public and individuals, than to have minuted the conſideration of a letter upon record, and included it in our Appendix, which in fact we had ſent you, and you had acknowledged, and yet afterwards demand it as hitherto unknown to you. We mention theſe circumſtances as denoting inattention, for which, no doubt, your multiplied avocations will ſufficiently account; but à knowledge of which inattention may alſo counterbalance the

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weight in your favour againſt us of ability and knowledge. We endeavour to ſupply our defects in thoſe reſpects by the aſſiduity of our efforts. The ſubject before us, your preſent ſentiments being againſt us, required a cloſe, minute, and continued inveſtigation, from the origin of the Aſſignment to the preſent hour: what we have written may ſpare much further writing. We hold it our duty to communicate at large, agreeably to inſtructions, the grounds and reaſon of our conduct and opinions. We hold it liberal and manly, and a juſtice due to you, when we differ from you, not to foreſtall the approbation of our Employers: nor ſhall even your conſent to our reſerving our arguments for the Court of Directors, tempt us to take the advantage or ſubmit to the appearance of partial repreſentations. We wiſh to give, as we wiſh to take, the opportunity of defence againſt general charges: indeed we ſhall not attempt to make any defence, which, indeed, can only apply to ſpecial matter. General charges are, indeed, the reſources of thoſe to whom ſpecial matter of accuſation is not afforded: it is the unavailing ſupplement to fact, as invective is to argument: the former are ſuppoſed to imply the want of the latter. If, as on a former occaſion, you ſhould aſſert, without ſhewing, that our letters are diſingenuous or ſophiſtical, we ſhall expect that the omiſſion of proof will prevent a belief of the facts; as we moſt heartily wiſh, for the ſake of the Public and our own ſakes, that this may be the laſt difference between your Preſidency and ours. I.

It is, indeed, aſſerted by the Durbar and its adherents, that they have aſſurances from Calcutta of your inclination to remove the Select Committee of this Preſidency, and to place the Government in other hands. We have not conſidered how far it might be poſſible to deprecate ſuch an event by an immediate compliance with your literal directions, and an indifference to our real duty, and the intereſt of thoſe we are bound to ſerve: The event would free us, indeed, perfectly from our perſonal ſhare in the public embarraſſments; and our entire removal from authority would not be a very abrupt tranſition from the ſtate to which your arrangements, delegations, and appointments, have tended to reduce it. We ſhould be better pleaſed to ſee a diſſolution of our Government effected by a vote of our ſuſpenſion from your Board, than by the conſequences which might reſult from a ſurrender of the Aſſignment to the Ameer ul Omrah, Seyed Aſſam Cawn, and Mr. Benfield; and in the firſt caſe it would be a great conſolation to us to be aſſured that, ſatisfied of depriving us of our ſtations, you left the diſpoſal of the Aſſignment to the ultimate deciſion of our Employers; and that you would ſupport the authority of our ſucceſſors as much as you have laboured to render ours ineffectual to the public ſervice. Beſide our difficulties from abroad, we have here to encounter the principal inſtruments of the former ſubverſion of this Government; yet feeling ourſelves on the ſtrong ground of a juſt and uniform conduct, we ſhall be prepared for every event which may happen to us in contending for the welfare of the Company, and the due execution of its commands.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,

Fort St. George,
25th May 1783.

(Signed) *Macartney.*
Anthy Sadleir,
Alexr Davidſon.
Mr Williams.

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II.

Nos 2, 3, 4, & 8.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman; dated 31ſt July 1781. II.

IN order to defray the current expences of the war, I applied to the Nabob of Arcot, according to the purport of the Encloſure; for being reſolved ſtrictly to adhere to my covenants, and to receive no obligation from any Prince of the country, I was able to ſpeak to his Highneſs with a reſpectful firmneſs, to which he had been unaccuſtomed, and to preſs him with an earneſtneſs ſuitable to the exigency of the occaſion. But neither our neceſſities, nor the ſenſe of his own danger, could extract any aſſiſtance from him; and it has been intimated, by his direction, that he has lately entered into a treaty with the Governor General of Bengal, precluding, as he declares, the propriety of the Aſſignment demanded from him in purſuance of the advice given from thence in the letter No. 4, of the 26th of February laſt.

PRIVATE NOTE of Applications to his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, 4th July 1781.

Fort St. George.

ALL the intereſts of his Highneſs the Nabob, and thoſe of the Company, on the Coaſt of Coromandel are now in the greateſt danger. The Company has a conſiderable army in the field; but money, proviſions, and cattle, all which muſt be amply ſupplied in order to carry on war with ſucceſs, are almoſt entirely wanting. Lord Macartney has a perfect knowledge of the friendly ſentiments of the King of Great Britain towards his Highneſs, and is inſtructed by the Court of Directors to cultivate and preſerve, by every inſtance of ſervice and attention, the cloſe connection which has long ſubſiſted between his Highneſs and the Britiſh Nation. His Lordſhip thinks it therefore the firſt and moſt preſſing object of his duty, on finding his Highneſs's dominions invaded, to make the moſt ſpeedy and ſpirited efforts to repel the enemy. The firſt and immediate point to be accompliſhed is to find a fund for defraying the charges of the army. His Lordſhip is driven to the neceſſity of applying to his Highneſs to furniſh ſuch a fund, and his Lordſhip flatters himſelf that his Highneſs will pleaſe to ſignify to him, without delay, what his intentions are in this reſpect. It has been recommended to this Preſidency, in the ſtrongeſt terms, by the Governor General and Supreme Council of Bengal, to require from his Highneſs the immediate transfer of his country in excluſive Aſſignment during the war only, and for the ſole purpoſe of defraying the expences it occaſions. His Lordſhip, however, would be ſtill better pleaſed, that his Highneſs could procure on this important occaſion a ſum of money of at leaſt five lacks of pagodas, to be ſolely applied to the recovery of his own dominions,

II. minions, than to take ſuch an Aſſignment, eſpecially if it was not perfectly agreeable to his Highneſs to grant it; but the alternative ſeems eſſential, as without caſh to pay the troops, or ſuch an effective Aſſignment as will inſure a loan, the moſt fatal conſequences may await his Highneſs and the Company. His Lordſhip is deeply concerned at being obliged to begin his government with propoſals of this kind, and has only the conſolation of hoping, that, on the reſtoration of peace, he will be able, as he is deſirous, to promote the honour and proſperity of his Highneſs, and of his illuſtrious houſe.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal to Charles Smith, Eſq. &c. Select Committee of Fort St. George; dated Fort William, 26th February, 1781.

THE Nabob can no longer be conſidered as the Proprietor of the Carnatic, while every part of it, not immediately protected or wreſted from his enemy by our troops, is in the hands of a foreign power, and all his hopes of recovering it depend entirely on our arms. A caſe like this will certainly juſtify you in demanding from the Nabob the immediate transfer of his whole country in excluſive Aſſignment for the expences of the war. We venture to add, that in our opinion ſuch a meaſure becomes, by the neceſſity impoſing it, an indiſpenſable obligation. We earneſtly adviſe it, and had we the authority to command, we ſhould peremptorily command it. His refuſal ought to be conſtrued, as it would virtually prove, a declared ſeparation of his intereſts from thoſe of the Company, and require the adoption of a new ſyſtem, both for the preſent ſecurity of the latter and a future indemnification for the expences and hazards entailed on the Company by their former connection with the Nabob.

EXTRACT of Secret Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman, dated 28th September, 1781.

IN the Carnatic it may be with ſome reluctance that the preſent Nabob ſubmits to your influence. His ſucceſſors may be diſpoſed to reſiſt it entirely; at all events its extent muſt be ever fluctuating, and its exiſtence precarious. No double Government, ſuch as ſubſiſts in the Carnatic, can be durable, uniform, or proſperous.

*Mr. Mac Pherſon.

Very ſoon afterwards I had occaſion alſo to conſult frequently with *him in conſequence of another tranſaction of the Bengal Government relative to the Nabob of Arcot. His Highneſs had been for ſome time diſguſted with that dependence which he had transferred to the Company from the Soubah of the Decan; and the throne of Delhi, to whom it originally belonged. He had indulged the hope that the Agents deputed by him from hence laſt year to the Court of England, would contribute not a little towards freeing him from any interference of the Company; and a deputation to the Government of Bengal, which is eſtabliſhed by Parliament, promiſed to add to the advantages, or ſupply the deficiencies of an European embaſſy. He therefore ſent, in March 1781, two perſons as his Miniſters, with requeſts to the Governor General; they indicate his Highneſs's aim at an increaſe of poſſeſſions and of power, which the Company has not thought juſt or wiſe to ſuffer. To theſe demands he joined an offer to aſſign, during the continuance of the preſent troubles, the Revenues of the countries yet remaining to him, towards defraying the charges of the war, on conditions in favour of his creditors, who ſeem to have been concerned in this embaſſy, of obtaining Company's bonds equal to the Revenues of the diſtricts which had been aſſigned to them, but to which conditions the Government of Fort St. George had no authority from you to agree. This Aſſignment, however, was preſſed forward by the Nabob's Miniſters as the firſt object of their deputation; and as it appeared to Mr. Haſtings that it promiſed a ſeaſonable relief to the Carnatic, it was readily accepted in April 1781, and the replies of the Governor General and Council to the Nabob's ſeveral requeſts were

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transmitted to this Presidency, with an intimation that they should be considered as having all the sanction, force, and validity of a treaty; and one* of the Ministers from the Nabob returned with credentials as Minister of the Governor General and Council of Bengal at his Highness's Court, for the purpose of maintaining their faith in the execution of that treaty, and also as their Representative at this Presidency. Mr. Hastings has been so obliging as to write to me, that if my appointment to this Government had been foreseen, neither he or Mr. Wheler would have had recourse to this unusual intervention, but would have rather referred the Nabob and his creditors to the Presidency of Fort St. George, as being the regular instrument of the Company's participation in the Government of the Carnatic. He has since, and I believe truly, been informed that if the treaty and embassy had happened, as was expected, to arrive during the late Administration, they would have been treated with derision, and resented as injurious.

*Mr. J. R. Sulivan.

From these dangers at least the settlement was relieved by the change you made in the administration of this Presidency. The whole transaction had now a fair and candid examination; and from the application given to it, and the opportunities of judging of it upon the spot, it is probable that the view taken of it has been a just one. It appeared that the Assignment of the Nabob's Revenues to be collected by the conjunct management of his and the Company's servants, with the same controul in favour of the former, had actually been already made by his Highness to my predecessor, as to part of his country, and indeed carried into execution; and to me, before he knew the contents of the treaty, he made the offer of the remainder; so that the effect of the intervention of the Supreme Council was, in this instance, which passed for counterbalancing all the Nabob's political demands, to obtain by their means, what he had given or was ready to give before; but at the same time, as far as the treaty bound, to bind this Presidency from attempting to improve the plan of finances if deficient, or if it should fail from substituting another in its room. The necessary participation of the Company in the Government of the Carnatic, through its representatives upon the spot, is meant to be rather the effect of influence than the exertion of force. The immediate interference of another Government, and through another channel, destroys or diminishes that necessary influence. If it had been perverted to the purposes of corruption, it was full time to change the hands by which it was to be directed; but there is no alternative between taking away the management from this Presidency entirely, or leaving to it, under instructions from the superintending power, the executive means of managing with advantage and effect. Very soon after my accession to this Government, I had a strong instance of the disadvantage resulting from this interposition of the authority of the Supreme Council, and the imbecility into which it cast this Presidency. In the midst of our distresses, without money or provisions, the army in arrears, and the garrisons ready to mutiny, I applied to the Nabob in the most urgent manner for assistance. He never precisely denied his ability to give it. Many of his friends acknowledged he could have given it. The final answer, however, which was sent me, expressed that his Highness had concluded a treaty with the Governor General of Bengal, which provided for all the supplies which he should furnish.

Notwithstanding my experience of the ill consequences of this immediate intervention of that Government, I was resolved, if I had been empowered so to intervene, to abide strictly and scrupulously by every clause and article of its conventions. The exercise of the power was with me at first a presumption of the right; your instructions indeed, after delivering your opinion on the plans proposed for remedying the defects in the present system on the coast, direct the Presidency of Fort St. George to negociate the business with the Nabob, and express the continuance of your hope that his Highness may, in concert with us, forthwith establish certain resources, and heartily join in the most powerful exertions, and make such speedy and judicious arrangements as shall appear proper and satisfactory to us; but if that Prince should finally refuse his consent to arrangements which equally involve the welfare and the safety of your property in one common cause, you then desire us to apply to the Governor General and Council of Bengal, *who in such case are empowered to furnish us with instructions how to proceed.* These

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positive directions appear to mark the precise boundaries of the authority confided respectively in this Presidency, and in the Supreme Council, as declared by a Member of that board. The whole of this discussion leads to no certainty that our strict conformity to the agreement made by that power with the Nabob of the Carnatic, in the first instance, without any previous application for a concurrence with the Presidency of Madras, would free us from all responsibility in acknowledging their validity or abiding by their contents; but I have, with a view to the great good which united efforts operate, and from the respect which I bear to the opinions of Mr. Hastings, adapted my conduct to them, and shall place my satisfaction in such a faithful, zealous, and, I hope, judicious execution of his plans, as to give them the best chance of success. And lest the appearance upon record of a difference of opinion, either as to authority or to measures, should be productive of inconvenience or be disagreeable to him, the letter from the Committee, on the subject of the treaty and embassy, became no formal resolution of the Board; and I was authorized by my colleagues to acquaint him that he might consider it as proceeding from them merely as individuals, and addressed to him alone. As far, indeed, as this transaction relates to finances, it must be observed, that no arrangement of them, while the present war continues, can be productive of much Revenue. Part of the country has been ruined by the ravages of Hyder; part of it has been deserted by the dread of his inhumanity; and the remainder, with little more exception than what immediately surrounds our garrisons, or is covered by our camp, is under the command of the numerous bodies of horse belonging to the enemy, whose rapid motions enable them to guard extensive possessions.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 29th October 1781.

IN the mean time our efforts tend to give a good countenance to your affairs, and to find resources for the war, while there is a necessity for maintaining it. The Nabob of the Carnatic has agreed with me to appropriate the Revenues of what he still possesses of his territories towards recovering the remainder, with a reserve of one-sixth part for the purpose of the private expences of his family and his household. Assignments had been already made with regard to particular parts of his country; but, by the infidelity of his Ministers, and the contrivances of his Collectors, those Assignments were evaded, and the Receivers for the Company frustrated of the Revenue. A cordial concurrence of the Nabob, in regulations for counteracting the causes of former failures, is particularly necessary in the establishment of this system. He seems to trust your present Representatives: they were aware that success as well depends on the choice of instruments, as on the propriety of measures; they have been careful in appointing persons conversant in the finances of the Carnatic, and perfectly agreeable to his Highness, to conduct a business so closely connected with his Government.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Honourable East India Company. 15th December 1781.

Gentlemen,

TO the uncertainties necessarily incident to a state of warfare, have been added here, the doubt and difficulty of providing means to carry on the contest. Arms in the hands of soldiers not being more requisite than money for their subsistence, it has been the object of your former and your present servants in this Presidency, to secure a fund for that purpose, in addition to the supplies from Bengal, liberal in proportion to their own resources and wants, but inadequate either to the regular or contingent expences of the army on this coast, as they are gradually increased without a possibility of immediate reformation.

Early in this war his Highness the Nabob of the Carnatic, was induced to give an Assignment to the Company of some part of his dominions not yet in possession of the enemy, with a view of applying such of the Revenues of them as could be collected,

lected, towards repelling the invaders. For this purpoſe, two of the Company's ſervants were appointed in the reſpective Provinces as Receivers of the net Revenues, to be remitted to the Preſidency or to the army; but his Highneſs's officers, who are ſtill employed in the management of the Revenues in thoſe diſtricts, made out their accounts of receipts and diſburſements in ſuch a manner that little balance was left for the Company's Receiver. The ſubſequent incurſions of the enemy did certainly occaſion ſome diminution in the receipts, and furniſhed a pretext for a much greater. The diſburſements being entirely at the diſpoſition of his Highneſs the Nabob, and of his principal ſervants, were ſuffered to continue, or were brought ſo near to the amount of the receipts, that the want of check upon them, or of interference in the collections on behalf of the Company, ſoon appeared to render the Aſſignment of little effect. The arrangement made by the agents of the Nabob ſome time afterwards, with the Government of Bengal, extending the Aſſignment to all the countries of the Nabob remaining in his poſſeſſion, and giving to the Company's Collector the powers of interception and ſeizure of monies ſecreted by the officers of the Nabob, was a conſiderable ſtep towards remedying the defects of the firſt tranſaction; but it was confined entirely to the continuation of the war, during which few of the expences it occaſioned could be reimburſed from a country deſolated by the enemy. The charges of each Province, which by exceſſive abuſe had contributed to the diſtreſſes of the Nabob, were ſuffered to continue in their full extent. His Highneſs's officers, employed in the collection, who had uſually been choſen in conſideration of preſents or advances made to him, did not often give ſatisfaction either as to their capacity, induſtry, or integrity; and it was not likely that the reins of government would be held much more ſtrictly over them, when the conſequences would not contribute to the immediate ſupply of his private wants. However, it was determined to make the moſt of what was thus obtained; and therefore a Committee was appointed of perſons ſuppoſed to be converſant in the affairs of the country, and agreeable to his Highneſs, with inſtructions given them to carry into execution the powers thus granted to the Company. The authority which the Committee found it neceſſary to demand, in order to give any efficacy to the clauſes of interception and ſeizure above-mentioned, created an alarm in his Highneſs's breaſt, conſidering the exertion of powers by Europeans over his officers as ſubverſive of his dignity and government. He, to my great ſurpriſe, expreſſed the higheſt diſſatisfaction and miſtruſt of Mr. Benfield, the Preſident *of the Committee intruſted with this buſineſs.* He affected to apprehend the fate of the Nabob of Bengal; and rather than ſuffer the interference of the Company's ſervants diſperſed throughout his territories, he preferred to give to the Governor, on behalf of the Company, a power to nominate natives to theſe offices on which the collections chiefly depended. He conſidered it as leſs derogatory to his ſtation to inveſt your Repreſentative here with a conſiderable portion of his authority, than to divide a leſſer with ſeveral perſons of inferior rank. His Highneſs was in fact averſe to any delegation, notwithſtanding the perfect confidence he ſeemed to place in a perſon, whoſe uniform diſintereſtedneſs was as great a novelty to him, as it was a ſecurity againſt concealed deſigns. II.

Some arrangement was however become eſſential, not only for the purpoſe of pecuniary reſources, but alſo for ſecuring ſuch an influence throughout the country, as would facilitate the Commander in Chief's endeavours to find thoſe other ſupplies, and that friendly aſſiſtance, the want of both which he has loudly complained of during the whole courſe of the campaign. It became therefore advantageous in every reſpect to have ſuch a ſhare in the appointment of his Highneſs's officers, throughout the country, as would oblige them to conſult the welfare and intereſt of the Company. Annexed.

The entire management of the Finances, from the want of which former arrangements had failed, appeared from experience to be as neceſſary as it was delicate to demand, and difficult to obtain. All theſe points however were by perſeverance and by temper gradually accompliſhed, and a preciſe term of five years fixed for the exerciſe of theſe powers. The deed, which eſtabliſhes an alteration in the Government of this country, ſo deſirable for the Company and the people, bears date the ſecond inſtant. The net reſources, after defraying the fixed charges of his Highneſs's fa-

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mily and houſehold, being a ſixth of the whole, are dedicated not only to the ſupport of the war, but alſo to the repayment of ſuch expences incurred by it, as ſhall be due at its termination; the ſurplus to be ſubject to any further arrangement which ſhall be made between his Highneſs and the Company, for the payment of his public and private debts.

His Highneſs, once reconciled to this delegation of his authority, has ſeen the good conſequences which neceſſarily ariſe from it, both to himſelf and to his ſubjects. It cannot be diſſembled, that ſome abuſes have frequently attended the command intruſted to the Company's Military Officers, Paymaſters, and other civil ſervants, ſtationed in the Nabob's garriſons. The grievances of the people, communicated to his Highneſs, were only known at ſecond-hand to the Preſidency; when the failure of redreſs diſguſted his Highneſs ſufficiently to make him often ſuppreſs the complaint, rather than to become a ſolicitor without a certainty of relief. It is the nature of abuſes; unpuniſhed or undetected, to increaſe, and they were the vain ſubject of remonſtrance from the Nabob to the Government at Bengal; but now the immediate communication between the natives and the Preſidency, as it will render abuſes liable to expoſure, it will contribute to prevent and to correct them.

The authority of the Company, hitherto totally diſtinct from, and ſometimes claſhing with that of the Nabob, occaſioned a double and divided Government, which will for the future be ſimplified and efficient. It muſt however, for the moment, be productive of the inconveniences which accompany every change of ſyſtem; it is calculated to operate effectually, but gradually. Violence, inſtead of perſuaſion, might perhaps have operated a more ſudden change, though nothing could draw much actual Revenue from a country over-run, depopulated, and impoveriſhed by the enemy. *No momentary advantage could however compenſate for the diſcredit of uſing force towards a Prince, in ſtrict friendſhip and alliance with the Company, ſince his acceſſion to his dominions.*

I have the honour to be,
&c. &c. &c.
(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George,
15th Dec. 1781.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee; dated 11th September 1781.

THE experience we have of the Nabob's total inactivity and neglect of his own affairs; of his having rendered us no one aid ſince my arrival on the coaſt in November laſt; and of either his inability or diſinclination even now to give the leaſt aſſiſtance towards the recovery of that country at preſent in the hands of the enemy, on which his all depends; I ſay, upon the moſt mature conſideration of all theſe intereſting circumſtances, I am fully perſuaded in my own mind, that we ſhould ſtand juſtified, both to our King and Country, in taking for a time the entire management of the Carnatic; and in guaranteeing, in their juſt rights and privileges, ſuch of the Polygars as, either from neceſſity or ill-uſage, have been induced to become ſubſervient to Hyder, and would, upon ſuch protection, unite with us and againſt him: not meaning thereby to rob the Nabob of either his honour or his rights; but upon principles of the ſoundeſt friendſhip, and with all due reſpect and regard for his perſon and authority, to give that real aſſiſtance towards his future intereſts, which, from a miſtaken policy, he himſelf denies them. All reſources which might by ſuch a meaſure be obtained, would neceſſarily be employed in ſupport of a war, and be credited the Nabob in our accounts; which will carry with it the appearance of having given ſome aſſiſtance to the cauſe, whereas at preſent there is none.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote to the Select Committee; dated 19th September 1781.

I had better give up the burthenſome taſk, and ſpare our arms the ſhame and diſgrace, and our intereſts from the total ruin in which they may be involved, by theſe hidden and double tranſactions in the Nabob's Government.

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EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote; dated 4th November 1781.

The great end of alliance between all Powers whatever is mutually to ſupport and to aſſiſt each other in the time of need. If either of the parties thus allied, follows a ſyſtem of Government deſtructive of thoſe very means which render alliance valuable, better then had all connection ceaſe, than that one or other, by a faithful obſervance of treaty, ſhould, in exerting itſelf to retrieve misfortunes brought on by intentional miſmanagement, run an obvious riſk of involving itſelf in ruin; and from which, if it fortunately does eſcape once, it ſhall have no ſecurity againſt being expoſed to it a ſecond time, by either not poſſeſſing or aſſerting that right which ſeems ſo naturally to belong to it; and, if the connection is to be continued, ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary to its future ſafety. I have, in former letters, pointed out to your Committee the apparent neceſſity there was for taking a lead in the executive management of the affairs of the country, until the war ſhould be brought to a concluſion.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote; dated 8th November 1781.

I have repeatedly, my Lord and Gentlemen, and in the moſt expreſſive terms, warned you of the ruin which, in the midſt of all our exertions, may be brought upon the national Intereſts by the duplicity and iniquity of the Nabob's Government.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Sir Eyre Coote; dated 13th November 1781.

HAD the Nabob's Aumildar, at Tripetty, attended my ſummons, and the other Polygars aſſembled their forces, as I required they ſhould, the accident we have met with might, nay, I will venture to ſay would, never have happened. This is a proof of the bad conſequences ariſing from the exerciſe of a ſeparate authority, and the ſupport of a divided intereſt in the country, at ſo very critical a period, which requires that every inſtrument ſhould be obedient to the grand axis upon which every thing turns.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman; dated 27th March 1782.

Having mentioned the Mahrattas and the Saubah, I am naturally led to ſpeak of our ancient friend the Nabob of Arcot. From England I brought with me the ſtrongeſt diſpoſition and moſt ſincere wiſhes to conciliate him as much as poſſible, and to engage him to ſee and purſue his true intereſts. I confeſs I was weak enough to think I had ſucceeded; but I have been fully undeceived.

The inconveniences reſulting from the nature of the Company's connection with him, have been frequently explained to you by my predeceſſors. I ſhall not therefore have occaſion here to enumerate them all; but the occurrences of the preſent war have ſo fully exemplified the danger of taking upon yourſelves the defence of the Carnatic, without poſſeſſing an entire controul over its Revenue and Reſources of every kind, that I cannot avoid treating the ſubject at ſome length in this ſeparate addreſs to you; and I truſt my ſentiments will be honoured with your approbation; that you will loſe no time in giving your ſanction to the meaſures which have been taken, or in ſuggeſting ſuch other plans as ſhall in your wiſdom appear moſt expedient for curing this radical defect in your ſyſtem.

It is a fact ſufficiently eſtabliſhed by experience, that the proviſion made by the Nabob for reimburſing the ordinary charges of defending his country in time of peace, is very inſecure; failures conſtantly happen in the Nabob's engagements, and the Company have often found themſelves in the utmoſt diſtreſs to provide for the current demands of their ſervice. Under ſuch circumſtances, how is it poſſible for them to bear the extraordinary preſſures of war? With an empty treaſury, with large arrears due from the Nabob, and with a country expoſed to all the ravages of an enemy, how are they to put their troops in motion, or to maintain them when

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in the field? But the difficulty muſt appear, as we have experienced in the preſent war, almoſt inſurmountable, when I add, that the country which their troops are employed in defending, being totally under the controul of the Nabob, does not yield for their ſervice even the reſources which the enemy cannot reach.

When the invaſion of Hyder Ally took place, the Government here was preciſely in the ſituation above deſcribed, and was conſequently compelled, in the firſt inſtance, to have recourſe to England and to the Bengal treaſury for ſupplies. Upon my arrival here, the diſtreſs for money had riſen to a moſt alarming height. The produce of the drafts on England had been expended. Bengal, though ſhe exerted herſelf greatly for us, was too much preſſed by her immediate concerns to give all the aid which we ſtood in need of. The Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore had ſupplied nothing, or next to nothing; the army and every other department had fallen into arrears; and there were no viſible means of ſupporting the cauſe even for two months.

Next to the exertions which were immediately required to raiſe money upon the credit of the Company, I turned my attention towards realizing ſuch reſources as might ſtill be drawn from the Carnatic, and after much difficulty at length obtained the Agreement from the Nabob of the 2d December laſt, which I had the honour of tranſmitting to you by the Swallow Packet. The ſtipulations contained in that Agreement were ſufficient to have ſecured all the benefits propoſed by it, had the Nabob acted with that faith which he had ſo ſolemnly pledged on the occaſion, and which every call of his own honour and of our diſtreſs required from him.

I am ſorry however to obſerve, that the expectations I had with ſo much reaſon formed on this ſubject have been in a great meaſure diſappointed. Soon after the Agreement took place, I found that attempts were ſecretly made to oppoſe the effects of it. The Aumildars and Renters in the country had been inſtructed by the Nabob to obey my orders reſpecting the Revenues, but they were privately given to underſtand at the ſame time, that the buſineſs of the collections was to be conducted as formerly; that the Nabob's authority was to remain unimpaired in any degree in the country, and that they were only to remit ſuch ſums to the Company as he might firſt order and approve. Of all this we have the moſt undoubted proof, which ſhall be tranſmitted to you; and the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, which have been carried on with great impartiality, will amply teſtify the miſconduct of the Renters, who were put under our orders, and the ſtudied perplexity and confuſion which have been thrown into the affairs of the country, with the view to deprive us of all juſt information.

The ſcrupulous exactneſs with which we executed the Agreement on our part, ſeemed early to have diſpleaſed the Nabob, becauſe it led to the detection of the ſecret influence which had been ſo powerfully employed to counteract us. Our determination to expoſe that influence heightened his diſpleaſure into reſentment. The Nabob, finding it impoſſible to avoid the reproach of violating his ſolemn engagement, had recourſe to the language of recrimination, and having taxed us with ignorance and miſmanagement of his country, aſcribed to theſe cauſes that want of ſucceſs which had in fact been owing entirely to the exertion of his own ſecret influence againſt us.

We have upon our Records, as we humbly hope, fully vindicated our own conduct, and fixed the charges we brought againſt the Nabob. If you ſhall be of the ſame opinion, you will approve the ſteps we have taken, and agree with me in thinking it highly neceſſary, that the Aſſignment which the Nabob has made ſhould be continued not only during the war, but until all his debts be diſcharged: for I venture to aſſert, upon the little experience which I have had, that if the management of the country be reſtored to the Nabob, after all it has ſuffered in this war, and from former oppreſſions, there will not be a Revenue nearly ſufficient to pay even the current charges of its defence.

With the Aſſignment of the country we muſt have full authority to regulate the internal Government and expences, which laſt are now ſo enormous, and for the greateſt part ſo uſeleſs, that we ſhall immediately be obliged (if the Nabob will not conſent) to make large deductions ourſelves; for ſuch is the ſtate of the country

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at this moment, that the actual produce of any one diſtrict will not pay even half of the expences which are attached to it. The uſeleſs military maintained by the Nabob, and which are conſtantly in a ſtate of mutiny for want of pay, ſhould likewiſe be ſtruck off. II.

Upon all theſe ſubjects I requeſt to be furniſhed with your inſtructions, by the firſt conveyance after the receipt of this Diſpatch; for I think it utterly impoſſible that your former influence on this Coaſt ſhould be re-eſtabliſhed, or preſerved in any degree, unleſs ſuch a permanent and ſecure arrangement as that which I have mentioned, be adopted without loſs of time. The Nabob is almoſt broken down by age and infirmity. His ſecond ſon Ameer ul Omrah, has an entire aſcendancy, and directs every thing without controul. To him I attribute much of the oppoſition I have met with, in fulfilling the purpoſes of the late Agreement. His views are openly pointed to the ſucceſſion of his father, in prejudice to his elder brother; and the Nabob has, I believe, ſecured it for him as far as he can, by a declaration in his will. The eldeſt ſon, Omdut ul Omrah, is a man of underſtanding, but entirely given up to his pleaſures. Ameer ul Omrah is active, ſhrewd, and ambitious, and, I believe, ſo little attached to the Engliſh, that whoever expects ſincerity, ſupport, good faith, or good diſpoſition to the Company, expects what he will never find. This ſhort ſtate of the Nabob's family may be of uſe to you in determining upon the propoſed Arrangement, and in that view I have thought it my duty to inſert it.

The Ameer will write volumes upon volumes of complaint againſt our conduct; ſeveral of his letters I have found means to ſee, which are ſo full of groſs miſrepreſentation and falſehood, that a general denial is the only anſwer that can at preſent be given to them; but I ſhall, by the firſt conveyance, tranſmit to you a number of authentic papers which will afford ample information of the whole of this buſineſs.

When the Aſſignment of the Revenues was made to us, I foreſaw many difficulties, and was aware of the artifices, &c. which might be practiſed to defeat it. But I conceived that at all events it was a foundation ſtone, which a faithful ſervant of the Company would find means to build a permanent ſyſtem upon, for the ſalvation of the Company, the Creditors, and the Nabob himſelf. The ſolemn oaths of Ameer ul Omrah gave me hopes that I ſhould have his aſſiſtance; but they have long ſince vaniſhed, and nothing remains but to perſevere ſteadily, unſhaken by menace and unſeduced by temptation. Every practice that can allure or deter is now employed by the Durbar. But I believe they begin to be convinced of the inefficacy of both; and after the firſt ebullitions ariſing from diſappointment are over, they will, I imagine, ſee their folly, and ſubſide in acquieſcence. The concluſion of my laſt letter to the Nabob was as follows:

"In all events and at all times your Highneſs may perfectly rely on the rectitude "of my intentions. I have no other view than to render your Highneſs's ſitu- "ation honourable and happy, to reſtore peace and proſperity to your dominions, "and provide for the heavy debts due to the Company and your private Creditors. "Theſe are the objects neareſt to my heart, and I have no doubt of their being "fully accompliſhed, if your Highneſs will follow the natural dictates of your "own mind, and afford me that hearty ſupport and co-operation which, as a "ſincere friend to your Highneſs, and a faithful ſervant to the Company, I have "a right to expect."

To theſe declarations, which I am perſuaded are perfectly agreeable to your ſentiments, I ſhall moſt ſtrictly adhere; but whatever meaſures I may adopt, I am fully ſenſible that I ſhall meet with many obſtructions from intereſted and diſappointed men. A rigid obſervance of covenants, a refuſal of all preſents, and a moderate mode of living, are matters of ſuch example as we cannot expect will at firſt be much followed or approved; but the recovery of your affairs in the Carnatic from their preſent diſtracted ſtate, and the hope of raiſing them even beyond their former ſplendour, are in themſelves not inconſiderable rewards to gratify the mind of an honeſt man, or ſtimulate the exertions of an ambitious one.

II.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee, dated 14th May 1782.

OUR late arrangements for taking under the management of the Company the Revenues of the Nabob, have been fully approved by the Governor General and Council of Bengal. They rather cenſure us for having hitherto ſhewn too much delicacy to his Highneſs in that reſpect, than for any diſpoſition to infringe upon his privileges. Every obſtruction is however thrown in our way by him, or rather his ſecond ſon, Ameer ul Omrah, and his aſſociates. But I have the utmoſt confidence that the uncommon attention, ability, and integrity of Mr. Oakley, who preſides at the Aſſigned Revenue Board, ſeconded by the other members, will in the end put the Nabob's Finances on ſuch a footing, as ultimately to prove the ſalvation of the Britiſh intereſts on this Coaſt.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 16th July 1782.

AS the Rodney will be diſpatched to you very ſoon, and will convey to you the fulleſt and moſt authentic account of your affairs here, I muſt principally refer you to the information which you will receive by her; but as it is poſſible that this letter may reach you ſooner than her arrival in England, I ſhall now ſhortly touch upon a few points, to prevent your being ſuddenly impreſſed with any falſe repreſentations, which may perhaps be tranſmitted in private letters from hence. You will obſerve by the encloſed Paper, N° 1. the opinion of the Government of Bengal relative to the Aſſignment of the Nabob's Revenues to the Company. I truſt it will continue the ſame, although every nerve is ſtrained by the Durbar to induce them to alter it, and to deſtroy that fabric which has coſt me ſo much pains to build. We have now eſtabliſhed the ſyſtem which you have been ſo long ſolicitous to introduce. The defence of the country is ſolely in the Company's troops; and Revenues are ſecured to pay them beyond the Nabob's power to embezzle. If after all they who have the *power* ſhould exerciſe it, and demoliſh what has been done, the reſponſibility muſt entirely reſt with them.

(N° 1.)—EXTRACT of a Letter from Bengal to Lord Macartney, &c.; dated 5th April 1782.

WE are very ſorry, at a ſeaſon of ſuch accumulated difficulty and danger, you ſhould have ſeen any thing in the Nabob's conduct of a tendency to have impreſſed you with ſuch ſerious apprehenſions, or extorted from you ſuch ſevere reflections upon it.

You are already in poſſeſſion of our ſentiments upon the late arrangement concluded with him for the Aſſignment of his Revenues, and entire management of them to the Company, in the name of your Preſident. We have applauded the zeal and ability which dictated and brought to effect ſo important a meaſure, and we have given the Nabob the credit of unexampled fidelity and attachment in ſo great a ſacrifice. We had entertained the hopes that ſuch an act, which with the Revenue and its adminiſtration implicated every right of ſovereignty, and the temporary delegation of his whole patrimony to the Company, for the preſervation of their mutual alliance and common intereſts, had precluded every poſſibility of future difference or competition.

It was not a line of accommodation drawn between contiguous authorities, which even under the wiſeſt and moſt minutely cautious proviſions muſt be liable to ſome encroachments, it was the abſolute ſurrender of every portion of participated power, and of independent property on one part, to the entire and unreſerved poſſeſſion of the other; when you had contended for ſo great an acquiſition with ſo fortunate an iſſue, you muſt allow us to expreſs our regret that you ſhould have ſuffered any conſideration even of delicacy towards the Nabob, or attention for thoſe feelings which it might be natural for him to retain for the intereſt of the Carnatic, which were

ſtill eventually his, to reſtrain you from availing yourſelves of it, with an effect as complete as the deſperate neceſſity, which alone could warrant your having exacted ſuch a conceſſion, inevitably demanded. II.

If the Revenues of the Carnatic could have been adminiſtered by one hand, while the conduct of the war, which was neceſſary to its ſalvation, and which could not be ſupported without the entire appropriation of its Revenue to it, was directed by another, there was no neceſſity to combine them under one excluſive authority. If this combination was neceſſary, it would unavoidably defeat its purpoſe; if after it had been effected in form, its ſubſtance was deſtroyed by a participation of authority permitted to exiſt under any mode of connivances. We beg that your Lordſhip, &c. will not underſtand theſe obſervations as intended to convey any kind of cenſure: happy would it be for the national intereſts and reputation, if the ſame diſintereſted and forbearing ſpirit ſhould invariably dictate the conduct of their affairs. In this free diſcuſſion of a point upon which your explicit references of it ſeem to call upon us for our decided opinion, and you expreſs your aſſurances of receiving our ample ſupport, we mean not to convey cenſure, but to impreſs confidence. To perſons whoſe integrity we did not hold in the higheſt eſtimation, we ſhould not offer the advice which we now give to you; which is, that you do aſſume and exerciſe the entire and undivided adminiſtration of the Revenues of the Carnatic, and every power connected with it: in a word, the whole Sovereignty, if it ſhall be neceſſary to the effectual exerciſe of ſuch a charge, not admitting the interpoſition of any authority whatever, which may poſſibly impede it, until the neceſſity which has required the ſuſpenſion of the conſtitutional controul ſhall ceaſe, and it ſhall revert of courſe to its original and regular channel.

In the concluſion of your letter upon this ſubject, you gave us hopes that you would adopt, as your own, the conduct which we now recommend, by the reſolution expreſſed of placing perſons in the management of the Aſſigned Countries, who were likely to be more under your authority and controul, and to take ſuch other meaſures conſiſtently with the ſpirit and meaning of the Nabob's Agreement, as may give full effect to every ſtipulation in favour of the Company. If you continue the Nabob's agents or ſuffer them to remain, under whatever denomination, in the actual charge or virtual controul of the Revenue, they are under the ſyſtem which you have lately eſtabliſhed; your ſervants and you alone will be deemed reſponſible for all their acts, which ſhall be the effect of the influence of the former ſyſtem ſtill ſubſiſting by your permiſſion of it: while you purſue this plan your intercourſe with the Nabob may and ought to be reſtricted to ſimple acts and expreſſions of kindneſs; you may with propriety decline to enter into controverſial explanations on matters with which he has no preſent concern, referring him to that period at which he may require from you a reſtitution of your truſt, and a faithful report of the manner in which you have diſcharged it; all intermediate acts are independently your own, and can only be made ſubſervient to his intereſts, being independently yours.

Fort William, 5th April 1782. (Signed) *Warren Haſtings,* *Edward Wheler,* *Jn° Macpherſon.*

(N° 2.)—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 1ſt December 1783.

Para. 10.—HIS Highneſs the Nabob, or rather his ſecond ſon and Miniſter, the Ameer ul Omrah, ſtill perſeveres in the ſame unfortunate ſyſtem towards this Government, nor is it to be wondered that he ſhould, whilſt encouraged by the repeated mandates to us from Bengal to ſurrender to him the Aſſignment of his Revenues of the 2d December 1781, that rock of ſtrength upon which you ſtand in the Carnatic. It is almoſt unaccountable to us, how the Governor General and Council ſhould dream of ſuch a meaſure, till at leaſt all the purpoſes were completed for which you know the Aſſignment was granted; and the miſchiefs of the former ſyſtem, and of the looſe undeterminate connection with the Nabob, were extinguiſhed beyond a poſſibility of revival. Happily a ſenſe of our ſituation, a knowledge of our

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II. duty, and an obedience to your inſtructions, have reſiſted the ruinous requiſitions of Bengal.

11. From the moment you ſurrender the Aſſignment, you ceaſe to be a nation on the Coaſt. And, as a faithful ſervant and truſtee for the Company, I hope not to be made a witneſs or an acceſſary to the period of your power. You are ſo fully poſſeſſed of this whole ſubject from the Papers tranſmitted to you, that I ſhall ſay nothing further upon it.

(N° 3.)—EXTRACT Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 24th January 1784.

Para. 3. THOUGH we had the moſt preſſing ſolicitations from the Governor General and Council of Bengal, from the late Sir Eyre Coote, when at the head of the army in the field, and above all from the extreme urgency of the occaſion, to obtain the full management and application of the Reſources of the Carnatic, with the moſt flattering compliments upon our ſucceſs in this buſineſs, and the ſtrongeſt injunctions to perſevere in making the Nabob's Aſſignment effectual, notwithſtanding the oppoſition we ſhould meet with; yet on a ſudden, and in the midſt of the ſtruggle, carried on by the force of theſe injunctions, and repeated promiſes of ſupport, the complaints of the Nabob, privately tranſmitted to Bengal, found admittance upon the Records, were credited without any reference to us for proofs or anſwer of any kind, and made the foundation of a reſolution to force us to relinquiſh the Aſſignment, and abandon the Revenues again to the Nabob's miſmanagement, in the very height of the war, and when the Company had expended every Pagoda they could raiſe from their own funds or credit to defray the charges of it.

4. If I acted right in maintaining the Aſſignment againſt ſuch a haſty and inconſiſtent reſolution, I truſt that all the enmity it has produced will fall before your approbation, and the approbation of my Sovereign and Country. I certainly ſtand in need of every ſupport to protect me againſt the diſpleaſure which the Government General has levelled at this meaſure, and againſt the intrigues of the Nabob, which have been active and reſentful in the higheſt degree.

5. Much of the trouble I have experienced in matters that have apparently no connection with the Nabob's Aſſignment, has however ſprung from that ſource; and if you will be pleaſed to examine the views and characters of the principal actors in the ſcene of India, and compare them with the nature of the events that have happened, I doubt not you will be convinced of what I ſo ſenſibly feel, that when the Nabob is in oppoſition to Government he finds no want of zealous champions to ſupport his views (however repugnant to your intereſts), and to promote faction and diſturbance in every quarter.

6. The purpoſes of ſuch men are moſt effectually anſwered by ſowing the ſeeds of jealouſy and miſunderſtanding; by embroiling the Government in diſputes with every perſon of conſequence that can be oppoſed to it; and by filling private letters to England with complaints. The ſoil, it muſt be confeſſed, has been of late uncommonly favourable for men of ſuch principles to work in. A long, dangerous, and complicated war, with various ſucceſs and innumerable diſtreſſes offered daily ſubjects of uneaſineſs, jealouſy, and diſappointment; which, when directed by the ſpirit of the Durbar and its agents, aſſumed a thouſand ſhapes to oppoſe, diſtreſs, and endanger your Government.

10. Having, on my arrival in this country, found your affairs moſt critically ſituated in all reſpects, I endeavoured, by an early and laborious attention, to acquire exact information of the ſtate of every department, and have communicated to you from time to time the reſult of my enquiries and obſervations.

11. The firſt thing that ſtruck me as defective in your ſyſtem, was the nature of the Company's connection with the Nabob, by which the reſources of a province, garriſoned and defended by your forces in peace and war, were altogether in the controul of his Highneſs, under a ſimple and inſecure engagement of reimburſing by inſtalments the current charges of a certain proportion of thoſe forces. This ſtipulation even in peace, was, from conſtant failure and backwardneſs in the Nabob, a

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ſource of perpetual alarm to Government, which often found itſelf abſolutely unable to provide for the payment of the troops when it became due. But if ſuch are the inconveniences of this ſyſtem in time of peace, how totally unprovided, weak, and defenceleſs muſt be your ſituation under it in time of war, and particularly of an invaſion of the country from whence this ſcanty reſource is to come? When Hyder Alli entered the Carnatic in July 1780, there was an inſtant ſtop to all payments from the Nabob, upon a plea of abſolute inability. Your army, at the very moment that its expences were doubled, loſt even its uſual ſupply, and the whole charges of the war, ordinary and extraordinary, and even the daily ſuſtenance of the troops were thrown upon you: in this dreadful exigency was obtained that Aſſignment, without which all your Revenues and Credit muſt have been inevitably ſunk to no purpoſe. II.

12. In my letter of the 1ſt December, I declared my opinion, that from the moment you ſhould ſurrender that Aſſignment you would ceaſe to be a nation on the Coaſt: I now repeat to you the ſame opinion. Whatever reliance you may formerly have had upon the gratitude, friendſhip, or fidelity of the neighbouring Princes, has been long ſince at an end;—from the time of Hyder's entering the Carnatic in July 1780, to the Aſſignment of December 1781. The inability or unwillingneſs of the Nabob to aſſiſt you, appear fully detailed on your Records before my arrival in this Country; and the Aſſignment itſelf, from the date of it till the Company had the full management of the Revenue, was mere moonſhine, and did not furniſh you with a ſhilling. By the eſtabliſhment ſecured under the late peace to the French on this Coaſt, and by the force they poſſeſs, and ſeem determined to maintain here, it is paſt a doubt, that your firſt and principal ſtand againſt that nation, in caſe of a rupture, muſt be made in the Carnatic. What then have you to truſt to?—To nothing but yourſelves having the adminiſtration and direction of the Revenues of the country which is to be defended.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated September 19th, 1784.

1. THE Admiral having ſignified his intention of ſending a frigate to England, I take the liberty, as uſual, of adding to the general Diſpatch a ſhort Letter from myſelf.

2. The re eſtabliſhment of peace in the Carnatic has already given a ſenſible relief to your affairs; and as ſoon as the temporary difficulty of providing for the diſcharge of the army extraordinaries is removed, your eſtabliſhment will be brought back, as nearly as it can be, to the former ſtandard, and the utmoſt economy in *my* power employed in every branch of your ſervice.

Such however has been the ſeverity with which the late war has preſſed upon your Finances, that although means may ſtill be found to extricate you in time from the heavy burthens incurred by it, thoſe means depend ſo much upon the ſyſtem you may adopt in conſequence of the change your ſituation has undergone, that I cannot, while I remain in your Government, omit any opportunity of giving you the beſt information and aſſiſtance I am able towards forming your reſolutions on this important object.

4. The continuance of peace in India being the ſole foundation on which you can reſt the hope of retrieving your affairs, God forbid that any thing ſhould happen to diſturb it in any quarter. It appears, indeed, by the different calculations we have ſent you, that, with all the advantages of peace, and all the Revenue of the Carnatic, under the moſt productive management, you will ſcarcely be able to provide for the relief of your own burthens, and the heavy debts of the Nabob.

5. To revert, under ſuch circumſtances, to the ſyſtem which exiſted in the Carnatic before the war, would, in my humble opinion, be to expoſe your poſſeſſions to the moſt dangerous riſk. The cleareſt demonſtrations have been adduced to prove the abſolute inefficacy of that ſyſtem, and the Nabob's intereſt and ſafety are equally concerned with your own in its ſpeedy amendment. The Aſſignment of the country has placed in your hands the means of correcting it for a time; but there is no proviſion

II.

viſion yet formed beyond the period of that Aſſignment; and I feel the moſt painful anxiety for the conſequences of ſurrendering the Revenues again to that miſmanagement and confuſion from whence they have been ſo happily reſcued.

6. A ſtatement of Collections, delivered by the Committee of Revenue and ſent you by this ſhip, is the moſt ſatisfactory evidence I can afford you of the advantages already derived from the Aſſignment: a clear Revenue of about 28 lacks of pagodas has been drawn from a country which, before the Aſſignment, yielded no relief to the preſſing exigencies of the war. I humbly preſume upon this ſtatement to aſk, what would have been the conſequence had we ſurrendered the Collections to the Nabob at the time we were required to do ſo from Bengal? A total failure on his part muſt inevitably have followed; and the war, if it could have been at all ſupported after ſuch failure (which I conceive ſcarcely poſſible), would have carried your diſtreſſes to the laſt extremity.

7. I truſt your Honourable Court will do me the juſtice to believe, that in theſe repreſentations I am actuated by no other motive than the pureſt regard for the proſperity of the country. The treatment I have perſonally received in the adminiſtration of your affairs with the Nabob, can have no effect upon my public conduct and opinions. The ſame impartiality and regard to truth which lead me to propoſe a different ſyſtem of connection with the Nabob, would have equal influence in reſpect to the Rajah of Tanjore, were his affairs in the ſame ſituation; but the Rajah's agreement with the Company to keep up no troops, and to depend entirely on them for protection, averted an evil which ſtill exiſts in the claims of the Nabob; and having alſo an income much leſs encumbered than the Revenue of the Carnatic, the neceſſity is not ſo apparent in his caſe as in that of the Nabob; yet I think the Rajah ſhould contribute more largely than he does to the defence of the country, and be obliged to bear his proportion of the burthens of the war.

8. The zealous and diſintereſted exertions of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, by which ſuch extenſive reſources have been derived from the country in the height of an invaſion, cannot eſcape your notice. Had thoſe gentlemen acted upon the principles which, I fear, have often governed your ſervants in the collection of your Revenues, I am confident that a third, perhaps half, the ſum now brought to account would have been ſunk, and excuſes plauſible enough might have been drawn, from the ſituation of the country, to juſtify the want of ſucceſs; but the preſent inſtance affords an example, that no difficulties in this branch are too great to be ſurmounted by an honeſt and perſevering attention to your intereſts.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 14th October 1784.

Para. 7.—FROM the ſtatements now encloſed you muſt perceive at once how impoſſible it will be for you to exiſt in the Carnatic if you ſurrender *the Aſſignment*. With every attention to the management of the Revenue on its preſent advantageous footing, your Relief from this reſource will not be very material for the next three years; afterwards indeed, if the peace of the country be not diſturbed, a rapid progreſs may be made in the diſcharge of the Company's and the Nabob's incumbrances; but without the Aſſignment, I ſee not a ray of hope for the preſervation of the Company or the ſecurity of the Nabob on this Coaſt. As my voucher for this aſſertion, I muſt call to your remembrance the diſordered and ruinous ſtate of the country, and the extreme inſufficiency of the Nabob's payments while he collected the Revenues himſelf. During the firſt eighteen months of the late invaſion, the Company obtained ſcarcely any aſſiſtance from him: the Aſſignment was then procured; and in the next eighteen months, notwithſtanding the devaſtations of the enemy, and the greateſt oppoſition and intrigue on the part of the Nabob himſelf, you will obſerve, from the books of this Preſidency, what conſiderable reſources have been drawn from the country, reſources without which all our other aids muſt have totally failed in carrying us through the multiplied embarraſſments of the war.

8. I have already ſaid ſo much upon this ſubject, and upon the Nabob's conduct in general, in my former letters, that I ſhould think it ſuperfluous to add more, were

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if not for the effects which I fear the Nabob's misrepresentations may have produced in the minds of some persons in whose judgment and knowledge of this scene I had rested my strongest hopes of approbation. Could I have thought for a moment that a variety of random accusations, totally unsupported, and void of all probability; such as, that I had openly violated all my engagements; received bribes; cut off people's ears and noses; deprived the Nabob of his necessary sustenance; taken from him his coach and horses, &c.; I say, were it possible for me to have imagined that such absurd aspersions as these would have met with the smallest belief, I should certainly have opposed them here with a much more serious vindication than they appeared at the time to deserve. The truth is, and I flatter myself it is manifest to every one both here and at home, that all these stories were fabricated merely to excite compassion for feigned distress, and resentment against the supposed author of it, with the view of obtaining the wished-for surrender of the Assignment.

9. The seed fell on a soil thoroughly prepared to receive it, and bring it to maturity. The Governor General and Council of Bengal, without waiting for the necessary proofs, or even hearing the party accused in his defence, hastily resolved to gratify the Nabob to the utmost extent of his desire, and ordered that Assignment which had been obtained with so much difficulty, and had produced such essential relief, to be restored in the midst of the war, when our wants were at the highest, and our means, even with the Assignment, altogether inadequate to supply them.

10. It is fortunate for me, that my honourable Employers have taken up this matter with a more deliberate attention to the principles of justice. On them I rely with confidence for the public vindication of my character, which has been so wantonly attacked: this becomes necessary not merely for the support of innocence, but to encourage those who may succeed me in the faithful discharge of their duty; and to remove an impression but too prevalent here, that no one can venture, with impunity, to assert your rights and interests in opposition to the schemes of the Nabob.

EXTRACT Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated 30th January 1785.

Para. 4.—THE letter I wrote to you of 26th January 1784, by the Burbridge, conveyed my own particular sentiments upon the state of your affairs here; as these sentiments are fully confirmed by subsequent experience, I sincerely hope they have had some weight in directing the arrangements that were in contemplation at the time that letter was received. Much indeed will depend upon the resolutions you may have adopted for the future conduct of this Presidency. If they tend to secure you in the resources of the Nabob's Assignment; if they provide for a firm, united, and disinterested Administration, and remove the inconveniences and doubts which hang upon your present system, the affairs of the Company may yet recover, and perhaps exceed their former prosperity. But as all this seems necessary to your success, so I dread the failure in any one essential article as an evil of the most serious consequence.

6. I am happy to observe to you, that the tranquillity restored by the peace still continues, and with a more settled appearance than it bore at the date of our last advices; yet the returns of plenty are but slowly felt, and those provinces which have been fully oppressed by the hand of the enemy, will require a considerable time to emerge from their present low and exhausted state. Some of the districts are much depopulated; all of them more or less ravaged; and the bonds of mutual interest, which united the industry of the most distant parts, torn asunder. These calamities cannot be healed but by a permanent system of mild and indulgent measures. By easing the Carnatic of an immense load of expence, *you* have acquired the means of adopting such a system, and pursuing it with success; but it never will, nor can be effected under any other management.

II.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Lord Macartney to the Secret Committee; dated Calcutta, the 27th July 1785.

Para. 6.—THE Diſpatch of the 9th of December confirmed the intelligence of his (Mr. Hollond's) appointment, and at the ſame time brought your commands to deliver up the Nabob's Aſſignment.

7. Your reſolution was taken, and your orders iſſued, after the fulleſt deliberation, with our letter to Bengal of the 26th May 1783, my letters to you of the 1ſt December 1783, and of the 24th January 1784, and every other material paper before you. I own nevertheleſs, with great deference, that my ſentiments remain unaltered.

8. I conſidered the Aſſignment as the rock of your ſtrength in the Carnatic, and therefore had guarded it with equal vigilance againſt the aſſaults of the Durbar and the menaces of Bengal. It had contributed largely to your ſupport through the war, and might have ſecured the ſtability of your commerce and dominion on the Coaſt:—

"DIIS ALITER VISUM EST."

I had long ſince expreſſed my hope of not being made a witneſs or an acceſſary to a premature ſurrender of it; and indeed no man could be leſs properly employed on ſuch an occaſion than myſelf, being perſonally diſagreeable to the Durbar, and from my knowledge of their duplicity, diſaffection, and politics, totally unqualified for any negociation that required the ſlighteſt degree of confidence to be repoſed in them.

9. If, then, it had been my intention to wait for the arrival of Mr. Hollond, it now became impoſſible to adhere to it. The only part left me was, to do what I conceived you meant I ſhould—to reſign my Government, and retire from the ſcene.

10. But however unfit or unable I might be to remain upon it, I was ſtill ready and ſolicitous to employ every means in my power for your ſervice, to the laſt moment of my ſtay in any part of India.

11. For this purpoſe I offered myſelf, notwithſtanding the unhealthy ſeaſon of the year, to take Bengal in my way to England, and endeavour, by a perſonal repreſentation, to impreſs the Governor General and Council with ſuch a ſenſe of the embarraſſments and dangers ariſing from the late inſtructions, as might be likely to obtain their immediate advice and aſſiſtance. My offer was eagerly embraced; and in leſs than a week I embarked on the Greyhound Packet for Calcutta. I was haſtened and animated by an idea, that I ſhould have the rare felicity of ſaving the Company *twice* from deſtruction. Having reſcued it *once* before by obtaining the Aſſignment, I hoped it was *now* reſerved for me to avert the fatal conſequences apprehended from its ſudden abolition.

12. Give me leave now to requeſt for a moment your attention to the encloſed Papers, N° 1, N° 2, N° 3, which were entered on the Records of Fort St. George previous to my departure, and are proper for your information.

N° 1. is a Copy of my Minute of the 28th May 1785, expreſſing my reſolution to quit the Government, and aſſigning my reaſons, &c. &c.

N° 2. is the Copy of a Minute, dated the 1ſt of June 1785, accompanied by two Papers; one containing an affidavit on the ſubject of my covenants with the Honourable Company; the other, a declaration or ſtatement of the net amount of my acquiſitions in your ſervice; which, during the ſpace of four years, from my arrival at Madras on the 22d Day of June 1781, to the 1ſt June 1785, do not exceed eighty-one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſix ſtar pagodas, or thirty-two thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety pounds eight ſhillings ſterling, at the exchange of eight ſhillings per pagoda. And when the whole of that ſum is applied to the arrangement of my private affairs, I can venture to aſſure you, as a gentleman and a man of honour, that *then*, after having paſt upwards of one-and-twenty years in ſeveral public employments of rank, truſt, and enrolument, I ſhall poſſeſs a very ſmall, if any, addition to my family inheritance.

N° 3.

N° 3. is a Schedule of the Funds left by me in the Caſh and Treaſury on the 2d of June laſt, amounting to above three hundred and twenty-one thouſand Star Pagodas, being, as I am informed, a larger ſum than was ever delivered over at the time of departure by any former Governor of Fort St. George, to his ſucceſſor.

13. I had indeed for ſome time before been providing againſt this emergency; for, well apprized of the Nabob's extenſive influence, and of the ability, induſtry, and vigilance of his agents, and obſerving a concurrence of many other circumſtances, I was not without apprehenſions, that before the Government of Madras could have timely notice of the train, the Aſſignment might be blown up at home, the ſudden ſhock of which I knew muſt almoſt inſtantly overthrow the Company in the Carnatic; I therefore employed myſelf moſt aſſiduouſly in making preparations to mitigate the miſchief, and, by degrees, collected and ſtored up all the money that it was poſſible to reſerve with ſafety from other ſervices and demands, ſo that when the exploſion burſt upon us, I had provided an unexpected maſs of little leſs than thirteen Lacs of Rupees to reſiſt its firſt violence.

14. This precautionary treaſure has proved the immediate ſalvation of Fort St. George, and, with careful management, may be rendered ſufficient to bear up againſt the preſſure of three months; but beyond that period the moſt dangerous embarraſſments are to be dreaded, unleſs a much more effectual aid be furniſhed from the Durbar or ſome other quarter, than at preſent there appears any proſpect of.

21. I now reſume the narrative of my expedition to this Capital.

22. I took my paſſage, as I before mentioned, on board the Greyhound Packet, propoſing to make a ſhort viſit to the Northern Settlements in my way; but, owing to unfavourable weather, I was diſappointed in my deſire to ſee Maſulipatam. I was more fortunate with reſpect to Vizagapatam, at which Factory I went on ſhore for a day or two; and from thence, proceeding directly hither, I arrived in the middle of June, and took the earlieſt opportunity of delivering to the Governor General and Council, the Diſpatches from Madras, which had been intruſted to my care.

23. It would be great ingratitude to theſe Gentlemen, were I to be ſilent on the ſubject of their preſent attention and civilities to me, which, on more than one occaſion, have been particularly pointed and obliging.

24. With regard to public buſineſs, and the objects and iſſue of my voyage here, they are fully exhibited in the correſpondence now tranſmitted to you, in N° 4, N° 5, N° 6, and N° 7, of which I entreat your ſerious peruſal; as from thence a much more accurate idea may be formed, than the ſlight ſketch of a common general letter can convey.

25. I had long before been ſo much enlivened (and your Honourable Court was, no doubt, enlivened alſo) by the happy proſpects held out in the late Governor General's letter to you, of the 16th December 1783, publiſhed in ſeveral newſpapers, both foreign and domeſtic, that I flattered myſelf with hopes of finding ſuch reſources in Bengal alone as might relieve any exigency or diſtreſs in the reſt of India, reſulting from a loſs of the Aſſignment, or from other misfortunes; but, in the range of my enquiries, no diſtinct traces were to be diſcovered of theſe prognoſticated Funds. I had it ſeems formed a viſionary eſtimate; the reality diſappeared like a phantom on the approach of experiment, and I looked here for it in vain. The Government declared themſelves ſtrangers to Mr. Haſtings' letter, and indicated not a few ſymptoms of their own neceſſities.

26. They had been obliged not only to reſtrict the Draſts from Madras within a very narrow compaſs, but to poſtpone to a diſtance the diſcharge of many which had been long running upon them; and the difficulty of complying with your orders relative to China, they had not been able to obviate or ſurmount. Could they, by any means, have commanded, either in the productions or the revenues of this country, the reſources you required to complete an inveſtment for the ſhips appointed to return to Europe next year from Canton, they would ſcarcely have failed to provide and ſupply every poſſible remittance for that purpoſe at ſo critical a juncture, when they knew your expectations muſt be high, the Tea trade almoſt entirely your own, and the demand for that article ſo large, that a timely

II. and abundant importation of it from abroad, would prove of powerful efficacy to revive your credit, and replenish your Treasury at home.

27. Thus, then, from a failure of the relief of Fort St. George, which was looked for and solicited in this quarter, and from the Governor General and Council not choosing to hazard any delay in the execution of your instructions of the 9th of December last, you will not be surprised at the receipt of such unpleasant accounts as will probably be transmitted to you in a few months hence from the Coast. I confess my own apprehensions to be so strong, that I cannot avoid allowing much credit to a very intelligent correspondent at Madras, who does not scruple to give a clear, unqualified opinion, and to write as follows:

28. "The new arrangements from England with the Nabob, however specious "and plausible on paper, will be found fallacious and impracticable in execution, "and terminate at last in unspeakable confusion and distress. Mr. ————, and "a few artful, or overbearing, unprincipled men, about the Durbar, may help "themselves in the scramble, but the fair creditor, to whom the Nabob is justly "indebted, will, in all likelihood, be baffled, and have little chance of receiving "a single Fanam, till the Company itself resume the receipt and management of "the Revenues, and distribute as well as ascertain the proportions."

29. That the necessity of your affairs will oblige you to have recourse to that measure I have little doubt; you will therefore naturally endeavour to provide against the hazards and difficulties which it may be likely to involve, for many new and serious ones are to be reasonably apprehended, especially if you recollect the sixth article of the Nabob's proposed treaty with Bengal in the beginning of the year 1801 (through the channel of his Dewan and Minister Assem Cawn, and Mr. Richard Joseph Sulivan) now enclosed to you in N° 8, and which includes an idea still in bud at the Durbar, and ready to expand with the first promising weather at Pondicherry.

30. Neither can I soon forget the strong solicitude so lately manifested by the Nabob for negociating directly with the French, under pretence of the cession of Villenour and Bahoor, and thus immediately coming into close contract with that intriguing and dangerous nation, instead of transacting with them, as formerly, through our intervention.

31. All these considerations operating upon my mind, I lost no opportunity of urging the Governor General and Council with all the arguments which the importance of the subject supplied. If I have failed of making the desired impression, no zeal or exertion has been wanting on my part; and if, from the want of success in my mission here, the evils which menace your officers in the Carnatic should be realized, let it not be forgotten that I had exhausted every endeavour to avert them.

32. Having now nothing further to detain me here, I prepared without delay for my departure; but as the Greyhound Packet, in which I had come from Madras, was extremely small, inconvenient, and ill calculated for a voyage to Europe, at this season, I made application to Government to grant me a passage in the Swallow Packet, then lying in this river, and to all appearance unemployed on any public service; they have been so good as to comply with my request, and I propose to embark in her for England in the course of next week.

80. It is with pleasure that I now turn to the 109th paragraph of your Dispatch of the 9th December last, communicating to me the unanimous thanks of your Honourable Court for my *zeal* and *activity* in your service, and for my *assistance* in procuring the late peace in India; and I beg leave to express the high sense I must ever entertain of this mark of your favour.

81. That I have served you with zeal and activity, and, let me add, with a disinterestedness unexampled in my station, I have the unequivocal testimony of my own heart, without which no other applause could minister any sincere satisfaction.

82. That I gave my best assistance in procuring the late peace with Tippoo is no less true than I was tardily, scantily, and ungraciously assisted by this Government; the Records before you will shew how early I applied for powers and instructions, how late they were obtained, and the contents of those which are afforded at last,

so

ſo long had they been withheld that our Commiſſioners to Tippoo had ſet forward on their journey without them.

83. Whatever praiſes therefore may be due to thoſe who made the Peace, the late Governor General and his Council had no pretenſions to participate.

84. However honoured and confirmed by your ſanction and applauſe, they condemned it without reſerve, and would have riſqued its diſruption.

85. Happily indeed before they ventured on the ſecond ſtep they began to ſee the danger of the firſt, and retired from the precipice although with reluctance; and yet what could have been the object that drew them to approach it?—It was *not* ſurely to mortify the Government of Madras; it was *not* ſurely to gratify the vanity of Mahomed Ali. Miſerable indeed muſt be the condition of the Company in the Carnatic, if a new conflagration may be lighted up there by a little ſpark from Chepauk; if intereſts of ſuch magnitude as yours are to be hazarded ſo lightly, and your tranquillity and ſafety made to oſcillate and traverſe with the paſſions and intrigues of the Nabob's Durbar.

86. To ſecure the Company againſt ſuch a wretched contingent ſtate, and to rivet their predominance on the ſpot, it was neceſſary that the Company *alone* ſhould make Peace for the *Carnatic*, and that the Company ſhould, as Protectors of the Country, take upon themſelves to anſwer for the conditions of the Treaty, which they could not have done if the Nabob had been a contracting party.

87. If then this Peace of ours, ſo criminated by the late Governor General and his Council, has been made with ſuch precautions for your dignity and ſafety; if at the time when almoſt every other Peace with our enemies, with the French, the Spaniards, the United States, and the Mahrattas, had admitted of the loſs of entire Provinces, this Peace of ours was concluded without the abſciſſion of a ſingle inch of territory; and, let me add, without the diſgrace of purchaſing with money the neutrality or forbearance of any Indian Power; if theſe diſtinguiſhing circumſtances be conſidered, I flatter myſelf I ſhall be pardoned for any little animation I may feel in defending it from the attacks or reproaches of this Preſidency. You will indulge me too, I hope, if I value your approbation ſo highly, if I am ſo proud of it, that I wiſh to enjoy it pure and unalloyed, and that the tranſactions of my Adminiſtration, which are the object of it, may ſtand ſeparate and diſtinct from thoſe of this Government, which, by the mode of expreſſing your thanks to *the late Governor General for his endeavours*, and to *his Council for their aſſiſtance*, in *procuring* Peace *with the ſeveral Powers in India*, would not ſeem to be the caſe.

88. If the phraſe *ſeveral Powers in India*, mean more than the Powers *of* India, and include our European antagoniſts in India, thoſe thanks, ſo worded, might, when they paſſed, have appeared to ſome obſervers as of rather too great a latitude, if not prematurely applied. The Peace with France, and the Peace with Holland, were procured at home: as to the latter, enough has been ſaid of it in another part of this letter; but, with regard to the former, I venture to call to your recollection, that, before the news of it could reach Calcutta, before any official communication arrived in the Carnatic, the moment I received the intelligence which aſcertained the fact, the Government of Madras took the prompt and deciſive ſtep of notifying it to Monſieur de Buſſy without delay, and of concluding with him an immediate ceſſation of arms, by means of which your affairs on the Coaſt were reſcued from the deſperate ſtate which they had been thrown into by the various misfortunes of the month of June in the neighbourhood of Cuddalore.

89. Such being the exact ſtate of the caſe, and the Peace with Tippoo being, as you have ſeen, reprobated, and almoſt diſclaimed by the late Governor General and his Council, the only Peace then, either with a native or a foreign Power in India, which they have a juſt claim upon, is the Peace with the Mahrattas; that certainly, but that alone properly belongs to them, and no others pretend to a ſhare in it. If therefore, too delicate as well as too juſt to encroach upon their ground, I am deſirous of ſtanding only upon my own (being reſigned to fall, if it will not ſupport me) I truſt you will excuſe this digreſſion which aroſe ſo naturally from the feelings of a grateful mind, anxious to diſcriminate thanks from compliments, and to evince

that

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that the thanks which you had been pleaſed to honour me with were not entirely unmerited.

90. At the ſame time that I expreſs my ſenſibility of your approbation, in this inſtance, I feel no leſs affected by the delicate terms in which your opinion is conveyed of ſome parts of my conduct towards the Nabob, relative to the Torana Chits, the communication of the Peace, and the Minute of the 9th September 1783.

91. Not having my papers here, which would enable me to be as accurate as I wiſh to be, in the elucidation of any matters that come before you, I muſt defer entering upon the ſubject at preſent; but from my immediate recollection of facts and circumſtances I can venture to promiſe, that I ſhall find no difficulty in vindicating myſelf upon all the points to your perfect ſatisfaction.

92. Nor will it be leſs eaſy to ſhew from the Records of the Company, how frequently the Durbar has attempted to impoſe upon you before by the falſeſt repreſentations, and with what complete ſucceſs they have hitherto been able for ſuch a ſeries of years to carry on the moſt extraordinary ſyſtem of political deception that has ever occurred in the hiſtory of mankind.

93. It is indeed ſome conſolation to me to find, that of the various complaints againſt me from the Nabob, with which I have been attacked, moſt of them are ſo fooliſh and improbable as in a great meaſure to counteract their own venom and audacity; but there is one ſo extremely malignant in its intention, and pernicious in its conſequences, that you will require to be particularly informed of it.

94. Merely to inſult or calumniate me as an individual, he might perhaps attempt to palliate by a plea of precipitate paſſion and reſentment, but to act the part of a public as well as a private incendiary, and to endeavour by a moſt deliberate and atrocious falſehood, boldly affirmed in a letter to a man in the higheſt ſtation of your ſervice, to excite ſuch perſonal jealouſy and animoſity in his mind, as were thought moſt likely to embroil the Governments of Bengal and Fort St. George, to diſtract your ſervice, and moſt eſſentially injure, if not ruin, your affairs in India, is a degree of wickedneſs and ingratitude to the Company that admits of no extenuation or apology.

95. I will ſtate the matter in a few words. Happening not long ſince to look over ſome old London newspapers, and among them the Public Adverтiſer of the 3d June 1784, I caſt my eyes upon a letter inſerted in it, dated from Calcutta, December the 3d, 1783, and ſigned W. M. You will eaſily imagine that I ſhould have paſſed it over without much attention, if I had not obſerved my own name in one of the paragraphs, which is as follows:

96. "At the moment I am writing, we are informed that Lord Macartney is appointed Governor General of Bengal, and that General Smith and Mr. Edward Monckton are arrived at Buſſorah in their way here, as Members of the Supreme Council. This is further corroborated by a letter from the Nabob of Arcot to Mr. Haſtings, entered on the conſultations the 25th November, in which the Nabob ſays, that Lord Macartney had told his Highneſs he had received letters from Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, aſſuring him that Mr. Haſtings was to be diſmiſſed, and he, Lord Macartney, appointed Governor General of Bengal."

97. Well acquainted as I was with the forgeries and inventions of the Durbar, I could ſcarcely bring myſelf to believe that the Nabob had ſent a letter to Mr. Haſtings of ſuch a nature; but the reſpect due to your Honourable Court, and the diſtinguiſhed names which have been mentioned with ſuch freedom, and the juſtice I owed to myſelf, rendering it neceſſary to know the truth, I applied to this Government for information, and found that he certainly had, and that his letter was upon record.

98. The whole ſtory is not only abſolutely falſe and improbable in every particular, but it is impoſſible.

99. From the month of March 1782 to this hour, I have never had any converſation whatſoever with the Nabob or any of his family, nor have I ſeen either him or them, except when accidentally paſſing in a carriage, the Nabob having broken off all perſonal intercourſe with me, even ſo far as to refuſe receiving from me in the uſual ceremony your Honourable Court's letters to him.

100. For

100. For a conſiderable time paſt, indeed almoſt ever ſince the Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons for the diſmiſſion of Mr. Haſtings, there have been various reports fabricated and induſtriouſly ſpread through ſeveral parts of India, relative to the ſucceſſion to that Gentleman's Government, and the names of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Chatham, Mr. Leyceſter, Mr. Vanſittart, Lord Macartney, and others, have been mentioned for it at different times and in different modes; in whiſpers, private letters, and in public newspapers; but with regard to myſelf, I never held but one uniform language upon the ſubject, and I appeal for the truth of it to the Gentlemen of my Council at Madras, and to every other perſon there with whom I have had occaſion to converſe. I always declared, that were I to conſider a removal from Fort St. George to Bengal merely in a pecuniary light, it was not an object to me, as the difference of emolument between £.17,000 and £.26,000 per annum, being the reſpective allowances of the two Governments, would be abſorbed by the difference and increaſe of expence, but that my views did not at all point towards it, and that they were bounded entirely by the faithful diſcharge of my duty where I was, and by the hope of being able to complete the plan I had begun; and thus to leave the Company's affairs at my departure for Europe on ſuch a footing in the Carnatic, as would enſure their ſtability and permanence againſt every accident that might have been apprehended from without or within.

101. Such were my declared ſentiments; and I can appeal to Mr. Haſtings himſelf, whether he was not more than once informed by my direction, that I entertained no thoughts or deſire of his office; and I could appeal if neceſſary to much higher authority at home.

102. Your Honourable Court, in whom reſts the nomination to it, and to whom I ſhould therefore naturally look up, well knows that I never have ſolicited or applied for it in any addreſs to you, either collectively or individually; and I do ſolemnly aſſure you, that I never ſolicited or applied for it through any other channel, whether private friends or public miniſters.

103. Having ſaid thus much, I muſt alſo expreſs my regret that this Government did not, by informing me of the Nabob's letter, afford me an opportunity of doing myſelf juſtice to them, inſtead of ſuffering ſuch a falſehood to contaminate their Records, uncontradicted and unremarked on; and thus finiſhing, in the tranſmiſſion home, a ſure vehicle for the poiſon to work its purpoſe againſt me in the minds of my honourable employers.

104. How different a language would his Highneſs have held of me, if I had obſerved a different conduct from that which I did obſerve!

105. Had I endeavoured to delude him by flattering his paſſions, by giving him hopes of repoſſeſſing Tanjore, of extirpating or expelling every Zemindar or Polygar of the Carnatic, whoſe riches or territory excited his avarice or ambition, and of aiding him to elevate his ſecond ſon to the diſheriſon of his eldeſt; or had I endeavoured to delude the Company by repreſenting that he truly was, what he affects to ſtyle himſelf, the *hereditary independent Sovereign* of the Carnatic, and a man of ſtrict honour and integrity; that he had the pureſt intentions and wiſhes for your intereſts and proſperity; and that you might rely on his generoſity and liberality of ſentiment for the performance of all his engagements with you, I ſhould have been extolled by him as the beſt Governor you ever ſent to Fort St. George, and I might poſſibly have been one of the richeſt.—But ever attentive to the various orders and inſtructions with which you had thought neceſſary to guard your Preſidency of Madras, your apprehenſions of the Nabob's aſpiring views, the jealouſies you had expreſſed of his deſigns at different periods and on different occaſions, your wiſe policy in endeavouring to hold in your own hands the whole military power of the country, and that the Nabob ſhould depend entirely on the Company for protection and ſupport, I regulated my conduct accordingly, and never for a moment loſt ſight of theſe great lines of direction for my Government.

106. To conciliate the Nabob's mind to his real ſituation, which he ſeemed willing to forget, to revive in his memory, without wounding his delicacy or his pride, the ſteps by which he had riſen to elevation, to lead him to feel his obligations to the Company, that whatever rank or territory he had ever poſſeſſed, either by his paper titles or by actual occupancy, he derived from their arms, their influence, their generoſity,

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nerosity; and that his interests and security were so involved in theirs, that to attempt or pretend to a distinct, separate, independent Sovereignty, as he talked of, or to imagine that he could exist without the Company, or to expect that the Company would go on defending the country at their own expence, without an adequate share of the Revenues of it, were absurdities that, though in some measure warranted by former friendship or connivance, he ought no longer to indulge in, as they would prove a fatal deceit upon himself, and must soon end in his total destruction, and in that of his best friends on the Coast. To engage the Nabob's mind to a calm consideration of all these points, was not an easy task, but it was a necessary one, and was performed with success.—The result was, his Assignment of the Revenue.

107. In the general letter by the Swallow of January 1782, full justice was done to the Ameer for his share in the accomplishment of this measure; and surely his aid and concurrence are no slender proofs of the gentleness and conciliation of my language and deportment in my part of the business, and that I did not employ those airs of arrogance and imperious dictation which the Durbar, (but the Durbar alone,) and their partisans, have since imputed to me.

108. It is true, indeed, that having obtained the Assignment, I held it fast with a steadiness and perseverance which the Durbar, I believe, did not expect; that, whether from pride, prudence, or principle, I held myself above temptation; that, from my growing experience in your affairs, I became proof against imposition, and against those acts which, having been practised perhaps successfully upon others, it was provoking to see lost upon me; and that through every transaction with them I endeavoured to discharge the duty of an honest man and a faithful servant to the Company and State.

109. These were offences that I know the Durbar will never forgive me; and I have therefore little doubt, that wherever I am, I shall meet in my way with frequent traces of their malignity as long as I live.

110. I shall now draw this letter to a close, which, from the various matter that has unavoidably crowded upon me, is swelled far beyond the size I expected when I first took up my pen.

111. As it is probably the last letter I may have occasion to trouble you with, I will venture to plead *that* circumstance as its apology. There is another which may not be so easily excused, and which I wish it had been possible to avoid; but having from my situation been so interwoven into the texture of your affairs, that the transactions could not be separated from the person without injury to both, I have sometimes been forced into a strain of egotism and controversy very unpleasant to my feelings and opposite to my character; but it is better that I should suffer inconvenience or uneasiness, than that you should be darkly or imperfectly informed.

112. It is not without pain that I recollect some passages of this letter which express or imply a complaint or dissatisfaction of the proceedings of others, but I could not erase them without being guilty of disingenuity to you, or of injustice to those Gentlemen, who had concurred with me in measures which differing so widely from the sentiments of this Government, might be misconceived or misconstrued, if they were not fairly represented and explained.

113. Reserving myself for such farther communications as you may think proper to require, when I shall have the honour of waiting upon your Honourable Court in person, I shall only add, that, as in the exercise of *your* authority I have been solely guided by an attention to your honour and advantage, so if in the pursuit of them I have ever fallen into any seeming irregularity or error, I rely with confidence on your support (should I want it) against any shafts of enmity or persecution that may be aimed at me from certain quarters, having, in the discharge of my duty through every branch of your service, always preferred public utility to private regards, reputation to emolument, and your interest to my own.

I have the honour to be,
With great respect,
Gentlemen,
your most obedient and most faithful humble Servant,
Macartney.

P. S.

P. S. Having ſince writing the above ſeen a printed letter from Mr. Richard Joſeph Sulivan, addreſſed to the Honourable Court of Directors, in which, pages 58 and 59, I obſerved the following Note: II.

"Extract of a letter from the Governor General and Council of Bengal to the "Honourable the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company, October 20th "1783."

"And here we beg leave to obſerve, that we have undoubted evidence from the "letters of the Nabob Wallajah, as well as from *the repreſentations of Lord Macart-* "*ney to one of our Members*, that it was chiefly owing to Mr. Sulivan's zeal and in- "fluence that the Nabob granted to Lord Macartney the Sunnud of Aſſignment "for the Revenues of the Carnatic."

I beg leave to trouble you with a word upon the ſubject.

The Ameer, in converſation with me, always aſſumed entirely to himſelf the merit of bringing his father to reliſh my ſentiments, and make the Aſſignment.

What influence Mr. Sulivan may have had over ſuch a man as the Ameer, I do not now enquire, nor do I know, otherwiſe than as I learned by what has come from Mr. Sulivan himſelf.

I ſhould be glad to ſee the repreſentations ſaid to be made by me to a Member of the Council of Bengal, which ſhew that it was chiefly owing to Mr. Sulivan's zeal and influence that the Nabob granted to me the Sunnud of Aſſignment for the Revenues of the Carnatic; and I do requeſt that your Honourable Court will call for theſe repreſentations, and for every other in which I ever have mentioned Mr. Sulivan's name.

Calcutta,
July the 28th, 1785. *M.*

(N°. 1.)—Fort St. George.

MINUTE for Council, May 28th, 1785.

HAVING frequently expreſſed to the Board my intention of proceeding to Europe, as ſoon as I received authentic information of the appointment of a ſucceſſor; and the Honourable Court of Directors having now apprized us of the nomination of Mr. Hollond to ſucceed me in the Government, I propoſe, in conſequence, to avail myſelf of the earlieſt opportunity of putting that intention into execution.

My health is much broken by ſevere and repeated attacks of the gout, and I feel myſelf unable to continue thoſe exertions of labour and application, by which I have, during theſe laſt four years, ſuſtained the heavy and increaſing weight of the charge intruſted to me. But, were my ſtrength and abilities much ſuperior to what I feel them, I candidly confeſs, it would be utterly impoſſible for me to carry on the Company's adminiſtration under the orders juſt received for ſurrendering the Nabob's Aſſignment. Theſe orders are founded in ſentiments directly oppoſite to the opinions which I have invariably entertained, and communicated to my employers of the actual ſituation of their affairs; and I cannot help ſuppoſing from them, that the Honourable Court of Directors have withdrawn their confidence from my adminiſtration; and, by eſtabliſhing a ſyſtem which tends to throw an abſolute diſcredit upon all that I have done and repreſented upon this important ſubject, it would appear as if they meant, though they have not expreſſed it, that my reſignation ſhould immediately follow the receipt of theſe orders.

After all that has paſſed relative to this Aſſignment, after the ſtruggles that have been made to keep it, againſt the whole power of Bengal, and againſt the moſt determined oppoſition of the Nabob, I certainly expected that the Honourable Court of Directors would have allowed greater credit to the motives which induced me, contrary to my own perſonal intereſt and ſafety, to hold faſt to the Aſſignment, as the great reſource for the common preſervation of the Company and their friends; and, at any rate, that they would not have ſurrendered this pledge of ſecurity, without pointing out and obtaining ſome equivalent for it. The ſtatements and calculations before the Honourable Court at the time they came to the reſolution of reſtoring the Aſſignment, led to concluſions directly the reverſe of

thoſe

II. thoſe which have been taken in the general letter. They ſhewed the rapid decline of Revenue, and increaſe of expence, while the country was under the Nabob's management. They proved, that the whole amount of his receipts were inſufficient to diſcharge one half of the annual demands upon him from the Company and his Creditors; and they demonſtrated that, by the Company's management, the Revenue was nearly doubled, and promiſed a Fund amply ſufficient to have eaſed the Nabob in a few years of moſt of his incumbrances. I conceive therefore (and am pretty confident I ſhall never have cauſe to change my opinion) that the Nabob's real intereſt and happineſs, as well as the general ſecurity, would have been beſt conſulted by retaining the Aſſignment; and that the Company, upon the ſame principle that they aſſert their right to wield the ſword for the common good in the time of war, might have adminiſtered the Revenue for the common good in time of peace. When danger threatens, the principle muſt hold equally good in both ſituations. The embarraſſments which the late war has thrown upon the Company, render their circumſtances almoſt as critical at this juncture, as they were during the invaſion; and until the army arrears are reduced, and ſecure Funds eſtabliſhed for the preſent and future payment of the troops, our internal danger is as great as any that can threaten us from without.

The differences that have ſubſiſted between the Nabob and this Government, and which no accommodating ſpirit on my part can now reconcile, preſent inſurmountable objections to my bearing any concern in the new arrangements. Their ſucceſs muſt chiefly depend, in the firſt inſtance, upon their being brought forward by Gentlemen, againſt whom the Nabob entertains none of thoſe violent prejudices which he has manifeſted in all his actions and correſpondence with me, ever ſince the Aſſignment was firſt obtained from him. I am ſtill ſenſible of the great difficulties and perplexities which are likely to involve this Government, however ſucceſsful it may be in its firſt operations: theſe can only be alleviated by the powerful aid and interpoſition of the Governor General and Council of Bengal; and, if the Board ſhould think it eligible, I freely offer my ſervice to proceed thither in my way to England, and endeavour, by a perſonal repreſentation of the ſtate of this Government, to draw ſuch a decided and effectual ſupport from them, as may be adequate to the relief of its embarraſſments.

This offer proceeds ſolely from a wiſh to employ my ſervice in any way that may be acceptable or uſeful, to the very laſt moment of my ſtay in India. I have no other concern which could induce me to viſit Bengal, and particularly at this unhealthy ſeaſon of the year; but ſhould the Board be of opinion, that my preſence there will not tend to ſtrengthen their written repreſentations, or to give the Gentlemen a better inſight into the actual ſtate of your affairs than they have at preſent, I ſhall requeſt permiſſion in that caſe to proceed to England in the Glatton, now under diſpatch.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

(N°. 2.)—Fort St. George.

MINUTE for Council, June 1ſt, 1785.

HAVING in my Minute, read at the Board the 28th May, ſignified my intention of ſoon proceeding to Europe, I now beg leave to record, that I propoſe embarking on the Greyhound to-morrow for Bengal, from whence I mean to take my paſſage to England by the ſpeedieſt ſafe conveyance.

At the ſame time that I mention this, I cannot omit to expreſs my particular thanks to the Members of the Board, for the unremitting ſupport which I have received from them in the execution of the laborious duties of my office: without this ſupport I muſt have ſunk under the peculiar embarraſſments of my ſituation: with it, I have been enabled thus far to reſtore peace and tranquillity to the country, and to make ſome proviſion for the numerous and preſſing demands of the ſervice. The late orders from England, however they may have affected thoſe plans, by which alone I conceive the Company's intereſts and eſtabliſhments on this Coaſt are likely to be ſupported, can make no alteration in my wiſhes for the proſperity of

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their affairs, or my firm determination to promote that proſperity as far as I can, both in Bengal and in England, by the aid of ſuch information as I may have acquired during my reſidence in the country.

The laſt duty I am to perform, before I take my final leave of the Coaſt, will be my formal reſignation of the Government. I ſhall ſend it in writing from the laſt Northern port of the Circars at which I ſhall touch in my way to Bengal. I now deliver up to the Board my key of the Treaſury, and ſhall deliver up the keys of the Fort St. George to Mr. Davidſon at the moment of my embarkation, both under the neceſſary reſervation of my right to reſume them—"in the event of my "being obliged, which God forbid (by any accident befalling the ſhip in her "paſſage to Bengal) to return to this Preſidency; or any other contingency com-"pelling my return."

The painful moment is now arrived when I muſt bid you farewel. My feelings on the occaſion are too ſtrong for my expreſſion. May your adminiſtration, Gentlemen, be happy; I am fully perſuaded it will be juſt, prudent, and honourable.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to enter upon your Records two Papers: I requeſt they may go together with my preſent addreſs as numbers in the Packet to England. One is an Affidavit, and the other a Declaration, both which it is proper to have tranſmitted for the information of my honourable employers.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

I GEORGE Lord MACARTNEY, Governor and Preſident of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt Indies, do ſolemnly ſwear and declare, to the beſt of my knowledge and belief, that from the day of my arrival here on the 22d June 1781, to this hour, I have never by myſelf, or by any other perſon for me, directly or indirectly, accepted or received for my own benefit, from any perſon or perſons whomſoever, a preſent or preſents of any kind, except two pipes of Madeira wine from two particular friends (one of whom never was in India, the other is at Bengal) a few bottles of Champaign and Burgundy, and fruit and proviſions of very trifling value. And I farther ſwear and declare, that I have confined myſelf ſolely to the Honourable Company's allowances, which are forty thouſand pagodas per annum, and the commiſſion and conſulage on coral, which during my Government have produced on an average one thouſand pagodas per annum; that I have never embezzled, or miſappropriated to my own uſe, any part of the Company's monies or effects; and that I have not been engaged in any trade, traffic, or dealing of any kind, but ſtrictly and *bona fide* obſerved all my covenants with the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and acted in all things for their honour and intereſt to the beſt of my judgment and ability.

So help me God.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George,
Sworn before me, this 1ſt day of June, 1785.
(Signed) *Philip Stowey,*
Mayor.

Fort St. George.

MINUTE for Council, June 1ſt, 1785.

HAVING, in January 1784, made up my account of the clear benefit (after paying my expences) of the Government of Fort St. George to me, from my arrival to that time; I tranſmitted it to the Honourable Court of Directors by the Buſbridge, which ſailed from hence for England early in the February following. The balance in my favour was then 52,224 pagodas; ſince that period to this day, 1ſt June 1785, the net benefit, according to the moſt accurate ſettlement that I can draw out, amounts to 29,572 pagodas; ſo that upon the whole, during my four years' reſidence in India, my fortune has been increaſed by the ſum of 81,796

 pagodas,

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pagodas, from which ought to be deducted my expences, and the price of my paſſage to Europe, which I conceive can ſcarcely be eſtimated at leſs than 5,000 pagodas.

Although the proviſion of 58 Sect. of the Act of the 23d of His Majeſty declares, that no perſon returning from India before the 1ſt January 1787, ſhall be compelled to deliver any inventory, or account of his property, I have thought it neceſſary ſo far to anticipate the wiſh of the Legiſlature in this reſpect, as to record the foregoing account on the books of this Preſidency where I have been ſerving, and I deſire it may ſtand there as a public Record open to the inſpection of every perſon who may be inclined to peruſe it.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George, 2d June, 1785.

STATEMENT of the Sums in the Treaſury and Caſh of Fort St. George, with the expected Sums due to them the 2d June 1785.

Balance in the caſh in fanams and current pagodas	23,564 8 54		
Balance in the Treaſury in Ar^{s} M. pagodas and current pagodas	174,500 1 12		
Balance in the Europe Bills	9,726 16 3		
		P. 207,790	25 69
Balance in the Aſſigned Revenue		33,920	0 0
Bills running on different perſons		14,375	0 0

Depoſits are as follow, viz.

The amount of Nuzzurs depoſited by the Governor	2,009 29 43		
Boat people depoſited	500 0 0		
Colonel Home's money depoſited	5,604 4 1		
Mr. Hoiſſard paid on account of quit-rent of ground	830 35 25		
The rent of Toddy trees of Mr. Caſſamaijor's garden	972 0 0		
		9,916	32 69
Money expected from Tanjore	120,000 0 0		
Received	85,000 0 0		
		35,000	0 0
Jagapah's pro. note to lend on a bond		20,000	0 0
	Pagodas	321,002	22 58

(Errors excepted)

(Signed) *Macartney.*

Fort St. George, June the 1ſt, 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Eſquire, Governor General, and Council, at Fort William.

Gentlemen,

THE Company's ſhip Houghton arrived from England the 26th inſtant, and rought us letters from the Court of Directors, dated the 9th and 10th December, f which we have now the honour to incloſe copies for your information.

You will perceive by thoſe Diſpatches, that the Honourable Court of Directors ave ordered the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, and referred us to certain Treaties

and

and Arrangements to be made with the Nabob and the Rajah of Tanjore, for defraying the expences of protecting the Carnatic both in peace and war. II.

We have in conſequence written a letter to the Nabob, copy of which we encloſe, informing him of our intention to comply with the Company's orders, with as much expedition as the nature of ſuch a change will permit.

Our Preſident finding his health much impaired by frequent attacks of the gout, has determined to return to England immediately, in which reſolution he is not only ſtrengthened by the appointment of Mr. Holland, who is nominated to ſucceed him on his reſignation, but alſo by the purport of the orders received from the Court of Directors, in the execution of which he cannot be a party conſiſtently with his known ſentiments, with the line he has taken, and under the ſtrong prejudices which have invariably operated againſt him in the mind of the Nabob.

To take away, therefore, every pretence to impute to him the embarraſſments and difficulties which muſt neceſſarily attend the new arrangements, he now withdraws himſelf from the ſcene, and he truſts that his motive for doing ſo will be received as the beſt evidence he can give of his ſincere diſpoſition to obey the orders of the Company, by removing, as far as depends upon himſelf, what might perhaps be conſidered as an obſtacle to their accompliſhment. We beg leave to encloſe a copy of the Minute delivered in by the Right Honourable the Preſident on this occaſion.

We have made it our particular requeſt to Lord Macartney, that he will proceed to Bengal before he takes his final departure for Europe; and this we have done with a view of availing ourſelves of his perſonal repreſentations to you upon the ſtate of this Preſidency, in order that you may be fully apprized of our preſent embarraſſments, and prepared to give us the moſt effectual relief in your power.

Strongly impreſſed as we are with the higheſt ſenſe of duty and obedience to the orders of our conſtituents, it may yet be permitted us to expreſs our apprehenſions of the fatal conſequences that may reſult from the ſudden abolition of the Aſſignment ſecurity without any equivalent, or chance of an equivalent, to anſwer the various preſſing and momentous exigencies of the ſervice.

Soucar ſecurity, on which the Court of Directors ſeem to lay ſo great a ſtreſs, never can be obtained from the Nabob for the heavy payments he will have to make to the Company. Nor, if obtained for any part of them, can it be depended upon; ſince we know for a certainty, that the principal Soucars here are abſolutely ruined by former tranſactions with the Nabob, and that there is not one in the place whoſe ſecurity can be ſafely taken, even for ſo ſmall a ſum as twenty thouſand pagodas.

We fear, therefore, that this expected reſource of Soucar ſecurity, which has been held out to the Company in ſuch ſhewy colours, will fail altogether of its purpoſe, and leave us to depend entirely upon the faith and honour of the Nabob, even for our daily ſupport.

However favourably we might be inclined to think of the Nabob's future intentions, we certainly cannot draw any hope from the paſt experience of our own or of any former Government. The Records, for many years paſt, are full of eſſential failures on the part of the Nabob in his money engagements, and of conſtant complaints on the part of Government of the critical and dangerous ſituations to which they were frequently expoſed, by being reduced to an abſolute dependence on the Nabob in this particular.

The breaking out of the late war afforded the moſt ſtriking example of the Nabob's inſufficiency or diſinclination to aſſiſt us; for, from the time of Hyder's invaſion in July 1780, until the acquiſition of the Aſſignment in December 1782, we ſcarcely received any aſſiſtance whatſoever from him, though at this period he had not only the obligations of faith and honour, but the more powerful ſtimulative of ſelf-preſervation to direct him to his true intereſts.

But, admitting that he has now profited by the leſſons he has had, and that he is further impreſſed with the moſt lively attachment and gratitude to the Company for the immenſe obligation which he has received from them; and allowing him to act in conſequence with the pureſt deſign of fulfilling his engagements, nothing is more

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eaſy than to prove from the materials before you, and which were before the Court of Directors at the time their late orders were framed, that it is impracticable for the Nabob, in the management of his own Revenues, to perform what is now required from him.

It appears by the Nabob's own accounts entered in the proceedings of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue, that his net receipts from the whole Carnatic, on an average for the three years immediately before the war, were 13,81,218 pagodas per annum. Suppoſing him to receive the ſame ſum now, without any deduction for the impoveriſhed and ruined ſtate of many of the diſtricts in conſequence of the war, how will this account then ſtand?

His proportion of the current charges for the defence of the Carnatic, excluſive of the pay of the King's troops, will be, according to the former arrangements, about - - - - - - - - 5 lacks
Annual payment on account of his public and private debts 12
Expences of his houſehold, guards, and all other charges, &c. &c. 5

22 lacks.

This is a moderate computation, and yet it ſhews at once a deficiency of about eight lacks of pagodas. It is poſſible indeed, and barely poſſible, that the Nabob may, by anticipations of the Revenue, and other forced and unnatural methods, diſcharge his payments in full for the firſt year; but this, we think, is the utmoſt that can be expected; and if it be done at all, it muſt be at a heavy expence to the Revenue, and to the welfare of the inhabitants, which will be miſerably felt in the ſecond and third years by all the parties concerned.

Under the impreſſion of circumſtances ſo ſtrong and convincing, we have invariably oppoſed the Nabob's views of obtaining the immediate ſurrender of the Aſſignment; and we are ſure it will appear hereafter, that in this oppoſition we have conſulted his true and permanent intereſts, as well as thoſe of the Company, by retaining the Aſſignment in our hands; the current charges of defence might have been ſecurely provided for, a conſiderable part of the Nabob's public and private debts extinguiſhed, and his mind eaſed of a heavy load of care and vexation.

This muſt appear evident from the paſt ſucceſs of the Committee of Aſſigned Revenue in the management of the Collections, of which you have authentic accounts before you.

We truſt you will excuſe ſo minute a diſcuſſion of a ſubject which, by reaſon of its importance, well merits the moſt ſerious attention that can be given to it. You are fully acquainted with our debts and embarraſſments occaſioned by the late ruinous and complicated war in the Carnatic; and we flatter ourſelves that, in conſequence of the new arrangements by which we are directed to part with the chief ſecurity we had for our preſent relief, you will conſider of the moſt early and effectual means to ſupport us againſt the heavy and urgent demands for arrears, and for the current pay of his Majeſty's and the Company's forces on this eſtabliſhment. We beg leave to refer you to Lord Macartney for any particulars concerning the ſtate of this Preſidency, which may have eſcaped us in the correſpondence with your Board.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) *Macartney*, &c. Council.

P. S. We encloſe a copy of the Company's letter to the Nabob of Arcot.

Fort William, 15th June 1785.

To the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am requeſted by the Board to inform you, that they have taken into their conſideration the laſt Diſpatches from Fort St. George under date the 1ſt June, and that they will be happy to receive from your Lordſhip any repreſentation which you

you may be pleaſed to communicate to them, on the affairs of the Preſidency of Fort St. George in general, or more particularly relative to the orders recently received from the Company, on the ſubject of the Aſſignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic. H.

The conſequences which may reſult from the ſurrender of the Aſſignment, as well as the difficulties which may immediately occur in realizing a ſufficient Revenue for the ſecurity of the Carnatic, are ſubjects of deep concern and critical embarraſſment. No perſon can afford this Government better lights for their guidance than your Lordſhip can, ſhould their interference be required by the Adminiſtration of Fort St. George.

Permit me to add, my Lord, that I ſhall be, for my own part, extremely ready to avail myſelf, for the general good, of the honour of your Lordſhip's communications upon theſe intereſting ſubjects; and if my ſenſe of the obligations which the Company owe to your Lordſhip, in your viſit to this Settlement, for the purpoſes ſtated in the public Diſpatch from Fort St. George, could increaſe the ſatisfaction which the breaſt of every zealous Governor feels in the ſteady purſuit of the good of his employers, I would with chearfulneſs tender my thanks to your Lordſhip upon the preſent occaſion; and I can anſwer for every member of this Government, that their ſentiments coincide with thoſe which I have now the honour to expreſs to your Lordſhip.

I have the honour to be, &c.
(Signed) *John Macpherſon.*

Calcutta, June 20th, 1785.

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Governor General, &c. &c. at Fort William.

Sir,

I HAVE received the honour of your letter of the 15th inſtant, informing me that the Board had taken into conſideration the laſt Diſpatches from Fort St. George, under date the 1ſt June, and that they ſhould be happy to receive any repreſentation which I might wiſh to communicate to them on the affairs of the Preſidency of Fort St. George in general, or more particularly relative to the orders recently received from the Company on the ſubject of the Aſſignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic.

With reſpect to the general ſtate of Fort St. George, it has been ſo amply detailed in the letters from that Preſidency, that little remains for me to add: if however any thing contained in them ſhould appear to require either explanations or opinions from me, I ſhall give them with the utmoſt readineſs to the beſt of my judgment and ability.

As to the orders recently received from England, my ſentiments are unequivocally expreſſed in the Minute delivered by me in my place at Fort St. George, and in the letter from thence of the 1ſt June, ſigned by me, and now before you. They continue unaltered; and I repeat to you, with equal concern and conviction to myſelf, that the ſurrender of the Aſſignment up to the Nabob, whether conſidered as a meaſure of ſtate or of finance, muſt infallibly draw with it the ruin of the Company's affairs on the coaſt of Coromandel.

Let me requeſt you, Sir, for a moment to recur to the ſtatements which I had the honour of tranſmitting to your Government in October laſt, and you will perceive at a glance the impoſſibility of the Company's exiſting in the Carnatic without the Aſſignment. Even with it, and with every attention to the management of the Revenue on its preſent advantageous footing, by Mr. Oakeley and his Committee, the Company's relief from that reſource will not be very ſenſibly felt for the next two or three years. Afterwards indeed, if the peace of the Carnatic be not diſturbed, a rapid progreſs may be made in the diſcharge of the Company's and the Nabob's incumbrances; but, without the Aſſignment, I ſee not a ray of hope for the preſervation of the Company, or the ſecurity of the Nabob. If, then, there be ſo much

II. difficulty at preſent in ſupporting the Company in the Carnatic, even whilſt we hold the receipt and management of all the Revenues of the Coaſt, what will be our ſituation if we loſe any part of them? The Preſidency of Fort St. George will be plunged into the utmoſt diſtreſs and confuſion, and will ſoon be compelled, from neceſſity, to reſume by force that Revenue which they now peaceably poſſeſs by another title: but, in the mean time, the loſs will be heavy and immediate; the good faith of the Company, pledged to the Renters under the confidence of the Aſſignment, will be irretrievably forfeited, and every difficulty with regard to our neighbours on the Coaſt be ſharpened and redoubled.

Formally to ſurrender the Aſſignment, as directed from home, and yet attempt to preſerve the collection and receipt of the Revenues without it, as may poſſibly be ſuggeſted, would introduce a ſcene of anarchy ſtill worſe than even a total dereliction of the Company's interference; for, in ſuch caſe, there would be double Aumildars, and double Revenue Officers of all kinds over the whole country; the Collections themſelves would either fail, or be irrecoverably embezzled, and neither the Nabob nor the Company receive a ſhilling from them.

Under the preſent circumſtances I confeſs myſelf at a loſs to deviſe any middle mode or conciliatory expedient, to extricate the Honourable Company's Repreſentatives from the dilemma into which they have been thrown by the late orders on this ſubject; for the plain ſtate of the queſtion is now reduced to this:—In order to ſave the Company's intereſts on the Carnatic from the ruin impending over them, either the Aſſignment ſhould, by the declared interpoſition and order of the Governor General and Council, be preſerved inviolate as it now ſtands, till further directions be received here upon a reference of the matter, I may ſay, from the Company itſelf, ill informed as it has been, to the Company well informed as it may be; or effectual means ſhould inſtantly be provided and received by the Governor General and Council, to anſwer the deficiencies and remedy the miſchiefs which muſt inevitably follow a ſurrender of the Aſſignment.

The latter meaſure muſt depend upon the preſent ſituation and reſources of Bengal; the former upon the ſenſe your Honourable Board may entertain of the Company's danger, and of the neceſſity of deviating from their orders upon ſuch an emergency as now offers.

Permit me to obſerve, before I conclude, that the expreſſions of the general Letter from the Court of Directors of the 9th December laſt, declaring their perſonal attachment to the Nabob of Arcot, and their reliance upon his generoſity and liberality of ſentiment, &c. &c. can only be applied to the Nabob *himſelf*, and by no means to his ſecond ſon and Miniſter Ameer ul Omrah. Now as the Nabob himſelf has long been, and now is, a mere cypher, and totally out of the queſtion with regard to the management or judgment of his own affairs, and his Miniſter's diſpoſition and character perfectly unlike what the Directors ſuppoſe the Nabob's to be, it may be worth conſidering how far an inſtruction, conveying a complimentary confidence to the Nabob individually, ſhould operate or extend to his Miniſter, in whom it is well known that no confidence ought to be repoſed of any kind whatſoever.

I beg you will be pleaſed to communicate the contents of this Letter to the Gentlemen of your Council, and to believe me, with great reſpect, &c. &c.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Honourable the Governor General and Council in the Secret Department, 28th June 1785.

THE Governor General lays before the Board a Letter which he has received from the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, dated the 20th inſtant.

Reſumed the conſideration of the Diſpatches from Fort St. George, dated the 1ſt, and entered in Conſultation 14th June.

Read again the Letter from the Nabob of Arcot to the Governor General, dated the 2d inſtant, and recorded on the 14th, complaining of the non-compliance of the Preſidency of Fort St. George with the orders of the Company.

The

The Board, after the matureſt conſideration of the reference made to them by the Adminiſtration of Fort St. George, and notwithſtanding the great force of the arguments advanced by the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, are of opinion that they cannot authorize the Preſidency of Fort St. George either to ſuſpend or delay the execution of the Company's commands for the ſurrender of the Aſſignment of the Revenues of the Carnatic to the Nabob of Arcot; but the Board are fully aware of the inconveniences and loſs of Revenue which may immediately reſult from a tranſfer of the Collections from the charge and controul of the Company's ſervants to the management of the Nabob and his Miniſters. II.

They are further of opinion, that the exhauſted ſtate of the Finances of this Government will not admit of any extraordinary and continued aid to Fort St. George, ſhould any great loſs of reſource from the reſtoration of the Aſſignment produce the diſtreſs that is apprehended from the meaſure; and upon this ground the Board admit, that there are arguments of increaſed weight in ſupport of thoſe reaſons which have given cauſe to the appeal of the 1ſt of June from the Preſidency of Fort St. George.

It appears at the ſame time to the Board, that the orders of the Company for ſurrendering the Aſſignment were given after much conſideration, and with a full view of the conſequences which were likely to ariſe from them. The meaſure muſt have been approved by his Majeſty's Miniſters, as well as by the Court of Directors, and ſeems to have been founded on a liberal principle of national juſtice, a principle invariably connected with ſound political wiſdom.

It appears further to the Board, that the Company have taken extraordinary pains in their letter to the Nabob of Arcot to explain to his Highneſs the conditions upon which the Sunnud of Aſſignment is reſtored to him. The inference which the Nabob muſt draw from the letter is, that the forfeiture of his country will be a certain conſequence of the non-performance of thoſe conditions. The final arrangement which the Company propoſe as the great baſis of the ſecurity of the Carnatic, is ſo diſintereſted on their part, and ſo favourable to the real rights of the Nabob, and of the Rajah of Tanjore, that it would be difficult even for a foreign ſtate (if ſuch ſtate were umpire in the queſtion), to deviſe a more equal or a more liberal adjuſtment. The adjuſtment gives a new and properly defined conſtitution to the Government of the Carnatic, and provides the moſt equitable regulations for the full application of the Revenues of the Circars, the Carnatic, and Tanjore, to the ſecurity of our poſſeſſions upon the Coaſt of Coromandel, and with the utmoſt regard that can be ſhewn to the rights of our native allies, as well in peace as war. The Board are of opinion, that this important arrangement is ſo connected with the orders relative to the Aſſignment, that the execution of them could not be ſuſpended without injury to that arrangement. Should the great and generous purpoſes of it be defeated by any failure on the part of the Nabob, or of the Rajah of Tanjore, the juſtice of the Company and the liberal policy of the State will not be the leſs conſpicuous, nor will the creditors of the Nabob have a juſt cauſe of diſſatisfaction or complaint.

The Governor General and Council ſee the juſtice and feel the policy of leaving to orders ſo evidently founded on principles of national juſtice, and directed to the public good, their full ſcope and proper effect; and they truſt that the Nabob will find greater reſources than the Preſidency of Fort St. George expect from his beſt exertions.

Reſolved, That theſe opinions be communicated to the Right Honourable Lord Macartney.

Reſolved further, and Reſolved unanimouſly, That it be recommended to the Adminiſtration of Fort St. George, to carry the Company's orders relative to the ſurrender of the Aſſignment into execution without delay; and that the ſaid Adminiſtration be aſſured, that every aid or reſource, and every co-operation within the power of this Government, will be cheerfully granted to relieve any diſtreſs, or remove any inconvenience that may ariſe in the Carnatic from the immediate execution of the Company's commands.

Reſolved, That the Governor General be requeſted to write an anſwer to the letter of the Nabob of Arcot, dated the 2d inſtant, ſtating to his Highneſs, in the moſt

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forcible and decided terms, the conſequences which muſt immediately and neceſſarily reſult from any failure on the part of his Highneſs, his Miniſters or Agents, in the punctual performance of the ſtipulations under which his country is ordered to be reſtored to him; and that the Nabob be further informed, that his Highneſs is to conſider the declaration contained in the late Letter from the Court of Directors to him, as a final determination and arrangement relative to his connection with the Company and with the Engliſh Nation.

The ſecurity of the Renters, who have fully and faithfully fulfilled their engagements with the Company, muſt be likewiſe ſo particularly attended to, that it will be proper for the Governor General to acquaint the Nabob, that any injury or oppreſſion towards thoſe Renters from his Highneſs's Government will be conſidered as an act of hoſtility towards the Company.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Ed. Hay*,
Sec^r.

Fort William, 1ſt July 1785.

To the Right Honourable Lord Macartney, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to communicate to your Lordſhip the encloſed proceedings of the Board, on the ſubject of the reference from the Preſidency of Fort St. George, of the 1ſt of June.

I have the honour to be,
With profound reſpect, &c. &c.
(Signed) *John Macpherſon.*

EXTRACT from the Requeſt of the Nabob Wallajah to the Governor General of Bengal, &c. intruſted to the care of Aſſam Khan and Richard Joſeph Sulivan, Eſquire; February 1781.

Article 6th.—AFTER peace and alliance is made between me and the Engliſh Company, the enemies, the ſecurity, and the dangers, will be the ſame; that is to ſay, whoever ſuffers an injury, it will be felt by both of us: I therefore wiſh that the Engliſh in India, or the King of Great Britain, would make a treaty of peace with the King of France, and let the peace and ſecurity of the Carnatic, and the Rights of my Government, without the connection of any one, and my power to appoint a ſucceſſor in the Carnatic, be ſettled in a ſolid manner, and included in the treaty.

EXTRACT of Letter from Alexander Davidſon, Eſq. to the Secret Committee; dated 10th January 1786.

IN the beginning of laſt November, his Highneſs the Nabob addreſſed a Letter to the Board, repreſenting that the Poligars in the Tinnevilly Country, from the earlieſt times, had been refractory in withholding the Peiſhcuſh from the Circar, until compelled to pay it; and that, for the purpoſe of collecting it, a ſtrong force had always been kept up by his anceſtors, and, until of late years, in that Province: That theſe Poligars had behaved in a diſobedient manner ſince he was put in poſſeſſion of his country, delaying to pay the balance due under the arrangement concluded with them by Mr. Irwin, after their being ſubdued and brought to reaſon by Colonel Fullarton's detachment: That they refuſed to comply with his demands for the future ſettlement of Peiſhcuſh: That they had committed diſturbances, and killed ſeveral of the inhabitants:—His Highneſs therefore applied for the aſſiſtance of two complete battalions of Sepoys and four guns, which would be joined by the Peons of thoſe Poligars who continued in obedience, as well as thoſe of the Tondiman and Shevagunda Poligars, and one battalion belonging to the Rajah of Travancore,

core to chaſtiſe and bring back to their duty the Poligars of Tinnevelly. His firſt object was, he ſaid, to pay punctually his Kiſts to the Company, and that any delay in affording this aſſiſtance would unavoidably throw back the payments of the ſecond Kiſt: he concluded by requeſting that Colonel Sir Henry Coſby might command the detachment.

In conſequence of the foregoing application, I propoſed that his Highneſs the Nabob Ummeer ul Omrah Behaudur ſhould attend the Board, which he did accordingly, and repeated the ſubject of the before-mentioned letter from his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic. After expatiating on the bad conſequences and expence that would probably attend the collecting Peiſhcuſh by military force, I deſired to know if every lenient mode had been tried to obtain it; inſiſting on the advantages the Nabob would derive from adopting the ſyſtem eſtabliſhed during the Company's adminiſtration of the Revenues, and that it was the beſt policy to fix a moderate tribute, which would be chearfully paid, rather than exact what might be collected with difficulty, and tend to alienate his tributaries from their allegiance.

The Ummeer aſſured the Board, that his Highneſs the Nabob, guided by the ſame ideas, had not applied for military force until he found it impracticable to collect the Peiſhcuſh without it; and that he had pointed out an officer on whoſe experience and prudent conduct every dependance could be placed. He repeated that his father was apprehenſive he ſhould not be able to pay his Kiſts, unleſs aſſiſted with the force he had applied for, the appearance of which, he conceived, would anſwer every deſired purpoſe.

On theſe grounds it was reſolved, that a detachment of troops ſhould be ordered on this ſervice; and, conformably to his Highneſs's wiſhes, placed under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Coſby, who, from his character and local knowledge, was perfectly qualified to conduct it, and in whom the Board could place the fulleſt confidence: we were willing to hope therefore, that the object of putting this detachment in the field might be accompliſhed without diſaffection of the Poligars to the Nabob's Government, which, in the event of war, might be attended with ſerious conſequences. It was agreed, that in the inſtructions to Colonel Coſby he ſhould be particularly directed to refrain, if poſſible, from proceeding to extremities, and enjoined to give the ſupport of the detachment under his command to the enforcing ſuch demands only as were moderate and equitable. It was pointed out to him of how great importance it might be to the ſafety of the Carnatic, that theſe Poligars ſhould be firm in the intereſt of the Nabob and the Company, their Pollams forming a ſtrong barrier to the Southward. And in order that every light which could be thrown on the Nabob's demands might be obtained from the Poligars in writing or in perſon, by which an equitable ſettlement might be amicably fixed on, we directed Colonel Coſby to communicate our intentions, and iſſue his Cowle jointly with the Nabob's manager, to induce them to wait on him: we therefore directed him to make known to the Poligars, that in caſe of their coming to terms with the Nabob's Manager, we ſhould be diſpoſed, on application from them through him, to preſerve ſuch agreement inviolate, and guarantee them againſt any innovations.

A detachment of troops under the command of Colonel Sir Henry Coſby aſſembled at Trichinopoly, and moved from thence to Cilpettah. On the 29th ultimo his Highneſs the Nabob informed me, that the Poligars were returning to their obedience. A letter has within theſe few days been received from Colonel Coſby confirming that information, and mentioning in particular, that Eitiaporam, a Poligar, who, in reſpect to family and extent of country, is conſidered as the ſecond in the Province, and who had been aſſiſted with troops by other Poligars, has readily conſented that his fort ſhould be razed, for which purpoſe a working party is now employed. The acquieſcence of Eitiaporam in the requiſitions of his Highneſs may be looked upon as breaking, in an eſſential degree, the confederacy that had been entered into, and promiſes a favourable arrangement with the other Poligars; and I am ſanguine in my hopes they will follow his example, and that the detachment may be ſpeedily recalled.

Your Honourable Committee are now informed upon every material ſubject: the army arrears you will perceive are in the faireſt train of liquidation;—conſiderable

II. reductions of expence have been made;—the moſt perfect harmony ſubſiſts between his Highneſs the Nabob and this Government;—the entire charge of his affairs is entruſted to his ſon Ummeer ul Omrah, whoſe ability is unqueſtionable: he is now exerting himſelf to complete the payments of the ſecond Kiſt, which I have no doubt he will accompliſh according to agreement. His profeſſions of an earneſt deſire to merit the confidence of the Company are unbounded; and no inſtance has occurred to weaken the credit of thoſe aſſurances. If his ſyſtem of management is not founded on thoſe principles of juſtice and prudence which marked the conduct of our own Adminiſtration, it may be aſcribed to the tyranny of cuſtom, and eſtabliſhed modes inherent in the nature of the Mooriſh Government; but while we have no power to interfere in the internal management, we are confined almoſt to the ſimple right of requiring that the Company's orders in regard to payments be complied with; and I think myſelf authorized to ſay, that there is no preſent cauſe to doubt a punctual obedience to them. Purſuant to the expreſs orders of the Governor General in Council, materials are preparing to form without delay the treaty directed to be entered into between his Highneſs the Nabob and the Company.

EXTRACT Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Secret Committee; dated Fort St. George, 18th April 1786.

Par. 10.—I CANNOT at preſent enter upon a diſcuſſion of the agreement ſettled between his Highneſs the Nabob and the Council at this Preſidency on the ſurrender of the Aſſignment: but I am much afraid that the ſum of four lacks of pagodas agreed to be taken on account of the Nabob's proportion of the charges for the defence of the Carnatic, will be found greatly ſhort of what his Highneſs ſhould contribute on that account, according to the ſyſtem laid down in your letter of the 9th December, 1784.

11.—I dread that the fixing of that ſum at ſo low a proportion will occaſion much trouble and difficulty in getting it increaſed to its proper level. I ſhall, however, enter upon the buſineſs of the intended treaty with the Nabob without delay; and though I may fail in accompliſhing all you wiſh, be aſſured that I will leave nothing untried to make the arrangement with his Highneſs and the Rajah of Tanjore as conſonant as poſſible to your inſtructions, and that no deviation from them ſhall ever meet with my approbation, except where the caſe may render it indiſpenſably neceſſary. At the ſame time I wiſh you to be aware, that from the Nabob being aſſeſſed 12 lacks for the payment of his debts, and 4 lacks towards military charges, his country under its preſent management may not perhaps be found able to bear any great additional burthen; although in ſtrict juſtice, and in compliance with your orders, a much greater demand will be fully warranted.

12.—While I call in queſtion any part of the agreement lately entered into with the Nabob of Arcot, I muſt do him the juſtice to ſay, that, ſo far as it has gone, his Highneſs has acted up to the terms agreed upon, by paying his Kiſts punctually as they became due, which, joined to the great reſpect I have for his Highneſs, cannot fail to ſecure to him every degree of kindneſs and attention on the part of this Government.

EXTRACT Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Secret Committee; dated 24th February 1787.

Para. 10.—UPON my return from this tour, I reſumed the ſubject of the treaty with his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, and I ſoon found myſelf involved in a complicated negociation, in which every new day preſented freſh difficulties. His Highneſs was pleaſed to furniſh me with a ſtate of his Revenues, for the purpoſe of ſettling his proportion of the military charges in time of peace and war. This ſtate made his Revenues for laſt year amount to 22 lacks of pagodas, excluſive of jaghires, eſtimated at 2 lacks of pagodas.

11.—I

11.—I had previouſly taken much pains to inveſtigate and inform myſelf of the real ſtate of the Nabob's Revenues, and brought the whole of my reſearches before the Board the 16th of laſt January, in the form of a Minute; copy of which I have now the honour to encloſe (marked N° 1.) II.

12.—To enable you to judge of the difficulties which have attended this intricate arrangement, and previous to your forming an opinion upon the treaty now happily concluded, I muſt beſpeak your attentive peruſal of this Minute, in which I have conſidered the queſtion extenſively; and, as far as the grounds of information could be depended upon, I truſt that my deductions will be found to have been accurately and fairly drawn. Indeed the Nabob himſelf and his ſon Ameer ul Omrah, with whom I generally negociated the ſeveral articles of the treaty, admitted, that the whole of this buſineſs was inveſtigated in a fair and honourable manner, and that the arguments uſed were in every reſpect juſt and concluſive. They objected, however, to the rate at which I had ſtated the Revenues of his Highneſs, and pleaded ſtrongly and anxiouſly their total inability to contribute the ſum of 10,50,000 pagodas annually, as the Nabob's proportion, for ſupporting the military peace eſtabliſhment of the Carnatic.

13.—For a long time I thought it my duty to remain obſtinate in my demand of ten lacks and fifty thouſand pagodas; and to induce the Nabob to accede to it, I propoſed that the 220,000 pagodas, being the Peiſhcuſh and arrears of Peiſhcuſh due from the Rajah of Tanjore to his Highneſs, agreeable to the arrangement I had made for paying off the public and private Debts of the Rajah, ſhould ſtand in part of the annual contribution of his Highneſs to the Company. The Nabob appeared ſatisfied with this arrangement for his benefit; but as it was not to an extent that could effectually relieve his ſituation, he declared that it was not poſſible for him to pay 12 lacks to his public and private creditors, even if the Company ſhould undertake to receive the Tanjore Peiſhcuſh as part of his contribution to the general defence. Under the Nabob's preſent expenſive ſyſtem of managing his Revenues, I think it almoſt certain that his Highneſs could not afford to pay the 10½ lacks of pagodas annually, and 12 lacks more to his creditors, without involving himſelf and family in very great difficulties; and I think it my duty to ſay ſo candidly, rather than miſlead the Company into expectations which can only tend to deceive them. Viewing matters in this light, I propoſed to his Highneſs, that in caſe the Court of Directors did not comply with his requeſt for an abatement of two lacks of pagodas, from the annual ſum paid to the creditors, and in caſe the Revenues of his Highneſs ſhould not be found adequate to the diſcharge of the ſame, I ſhould have great pleaſure in aſſenting to thoſe two lacks of pagodas being carried to the account current of his Highneſs with the Company.

14.—On a ſubſequent meeting with the old Nabob, his Highneſs, in a very affecting manner, ſtated his diſtreſſes, and warmly repreſented his diſpoſition to do whatever I ſhould, in the name of the Company, ſay he in juſtice ought to pay; at the ſame time throwing himſelf upon the generoſity and friendſhip of the Company, from a conviction that they would never aſk him to engage for more than he was able actually to perform. The old Prince was conſiderably agitated at this period, and retired, leaving his ſon, the Ameer, to communicate his ſentiments as to the extent of his powers to comply with the requiſitions propoſed.

15.—Pleaſed with the moderation and propriety of the Nabob's conduct, I deſired the Ameer to inform me what ſum his Highneſs could pay with eaſe to himſelf and comfort to his family. The Ameer replied, that he was inſtructed by his father to ſay, that he could pay nine lacks of pagodas annually to the army peace eſtabliſhment, and have a ſufficient ſurplus to make himſelf and his family happy and comfortable.

16.—An offer of ſuch magnitude, accompanied with the certain proſpect of giving ſatisfaction to a venerable Prince, and happineſs to his whole family, could not fail to be acceded to, eſpecially as it produced an additional Revenue of five lacks of pagodas, or two hundred thouſand pounds ſterling annually to the Company; and was unanimouſly approved of by the Council on my laying the offer before them.

17.—Excluſive

II.

17.—Exclusive of the pleasure I enjoyed in diffusing happiness to all the branches of a family who look up to this Government for protection and support, the consideration of the Nabob's invariable attachment to the British nation, and the strong assurances which his Highness had uniformly received of the friendship and liberality of the India Company, rendered it, in my opinion, a matter of wisdom and good policy to deviate, in a small degree, from the rigid principles set forth in my Minute; especially as such a deviation was most likely to obtain much greater objects in the treaty. If to these considerations I am permitted to add the impressions I had received from your letter of the 22d of September 1785 which directs every degree of attention to the convenience and happiness of the Nabob in forming this treaty; I trust you will think I did not make any unwarranted or improper sacrifice of the Honourable Company's interest in acceding to the Nabob's proposal.

18.—Having thus fixed the sum to be paid by the Nabob towards the military charges in time of peace, I proceeded earnestly to adjust all the other points necessary to be attended to in war; and I have the pleasure to inform you that it was also agreed, that, in case of war, the Nabob of the Carnatic, after deducting certain jaghires and charities, amounting to 2,34,787 pagodas, should contribute four-fifths of his gross Revenues to the purposes of the war, leaving the other fifth to answer for the current charges of his family and civil Government. It was also stipulated and agreed that the Nabob should pay twenty-five fifty-one parts of all expences incurred in time of war; and that you may be thoroughly informed of the principles which have directed me in this proportion, it is only necessary to observe, that the Nabob's annual gross Revenues, after the deductions already mentioned, are estimated at an average of - - 25 lacks

The Company's - - -	16
Tanjore - - - - -	10
Total - - -	51

19.—Hence twenty-five fifty-one parts becomes the contribution of his Highness, proportioned to his gross Revenues, and that of the contracting parties: and this proportion appeared to me to be so reasonable, that I recommend it might also be adopted as a rule for adjusting the proportion which his Highness ought to pay towards the expence of the last war in the Carnatic, I am now happy to inform you, that I have hopes of its being so accommodated; and that as the Nabob has engaged to pay a little more than one half of the whole war expence, I propose that the Company and Tanjore must make good the rest.

20.—The care I have taken in securing to the Company the punctual payment of the several sums agreed upon, will be sufficiently illustrated by the treaty itself, which I have the honour to enclose, marked (No. 2.) It is therefore necessary only to observe, that this, as well as all the other objects recommended to me by the Court of Directors, have been minutely attended to in this treaty.

21.—The power of the purse and sword is now completely secured to the Company without lessening the consequence of the Nabob; and I pledge myself that these powers, so long as I have the honour to preside in this Government, will be exerted with discretion, and to the utmost of my abilities, to secure the interests, and promote the honour and prosperity of the India Company.

22.—If the articles of this treaty appear satisfactory to you; if they produce, as I trust they will, solid and lasting advantages to the India Company, by the very respectable addition of five lacks of pagodas to their annual receipts, while the Nabob of the Carnatic is happy, and pleased with the arrangement, I shall think my labours well bestowed, and feel that I am fully rewarded for all the fatigue and anxiety of mind I have undergone preparatory to, and during the whole of this negociation, which I can with truth say has greatly exceeded any description that I can possibly convey.

29.—I have now the satisfaction to inform you that this treaty, of which a copy is herewith enclosed, was this day signed, sealed, and mutually exchanged at Chepauk House, with every demonstration of joy. I congratulate the Company

most

moſt ſincerely on this fortunate addition of 200,000l. ſterling annually to their Revenues, and it will be my ſtudy and pride to convince them that this addition will be foſtered with care, and applied ſolely to their advantage. II.

EXTRACT of Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Court of Directors; dated 29th March 1788.

Para. 7.—ANOTHER conſideration which renders what I have taken the liberty to ſuggeſt, deſerving of your attention, is, the large portion of our receipts depending on the Nabob of Arcot, and the Rajah of Tanjore, which muſt always be ſomewhat precarious, both as to the extent of the receipts, and the periods of payment. At this moment there is reaſon to apprehend a diſappointment in both theſe quarters, before the Kiſts of the year are completed. But no pains or aſſiduity ſhall be wanting on my part to keep up theſe payments with the utmoſt punctuality. The taſk is, and always will be difficult, but we muſt not ſhrink from it; and as the countries recover by the fortunate continuation of peace, I truſt your burthens will every year become lighter.

EXTRACT of Letter from Sir Archibald Campbell to the Court of Directors; dated 5th Auguſt 1788.

Para. 17.—HIS Highneſs the Nabob's ſon and Miniſter, Ameer ul Omrah, has been for a long time dangerouſly ill of a dropſy, which had nearly proved fatal to him. He is now likely to have a temporary recovery. The Nabob, who has long been in uſe to leave the entire management of his affairs to his ſon, found great difficulty in making good his payments to the Company, and I have had many diſagreeable altercations with his Highneſs upon that ſubject.

18.—The Kiſt of 7 lacks of pagodas, due the 10th of laſt month, is not yet completed; but he has engaged to pay as much as will amount to 5 lacks out of the 7, by the 25th of this month. The remaining two lacks he preſſed hard to have abated, under the ſtipulation contained in the public letter written to him the 22d February 1787, previous to the execution of the treaty. The Nabob ſtated, that the failure in the collections in the country would entitle him to this abatement, and that he was ready to admit an inſpection of his accounts to aſcertain the fact.

19.—I combated the application by every argument I could think of, and pointed out the difficulty I laboured under from our not having received any inſtructions from your Honourable Court relative to the requeſt made by his Highneſs for an abatement of two lacks of pagodas from his annual payments. After much altercation, his Highneſs has at laſt agreed to pay the two lacks in queſtion; one lack in September next, the other in October, to which Government will probably accede, as appearing on every ground preferable to any other meaſure that could be adopted.

EXTRACT of Letter from General Medows to the Court of Directors; dated 31ſt March 1790.

Para. 1.—I ARRIVED here in the Veſtal Frigate the 20th of February, and found things in that ſtate of confuſion that is generally attendant on a change of ſyſtem. Whether a Civil or a Military Governor is beſt I ſhall not take upon me to determine, but either is certainly better I conceive than neither or both. We have a long arrear both from and to us. His Highneſs the Nabob is ſo backward in his payments, ſo oppreſſive to his Polygars, whom at that time it is ſo neceſſary to have on our ſide, that I conceive it will be abſolutely neceſſary upon his firſt material delay of payment to take the management of his Country into your own hands; a meaſure, in ſpite of the oppoſition to it, ſo advantageous to you, the Country, and even to his Highneſs himſelf, when ſo wiſely projected and ably executed by Lord Macartney.

EXTRACT of Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Honourable Court of Directors; dated 31ſt December 1790.

Para. 11.—I HAVE ſeen his Highneſs the Nabob twice, and I have had frequent intercourſe with him by letters and meſſages, through the medium of his eldeſt ſon Omdut ul Omrah. Although he continues to expreſs an earneſt deſire that his

II. Country ſhould be reſtored again to his own management, he appears in all other reſpects to be in a favourable temper and diſpoſition towards myſelf perſonally, and your preſent Government at this Preſidency.

12.—Whatever may be my opinion regarding the moſt advantageous ſyſtem for the Nabob's real Intereſts, as well as thoſe of the Company, I have uniformly aſſured his Highneſs that I will certainly fulfil the promiſe that I made in my letter to him, dated the 11th of September laſt; that provided he will immediately diſcharge a conſiderable part of the balance due to the Company, give his countenance and aſſiſtance in the mean time to our Collectors, and agree to ſuch arrangements as will ſecure the regular payment at ſhort periods of the ſtipulated proportions of his Revenues to the Company's Treaſury, the management of his Country ſhall be reſtored to him at the expiration of the current Revenue year.

13.—He has accordingly informed me that he will ſoon make propoſitions to the above effect, but I am not ſanguine in my hopes that they will be of a nature that would juſtify my aſſent to them. In the mean time, however, he has ſhewn a ſtrong inclination to do every thing in his power, except in the material article of money, to promote the ſucceſs of our operations; for he voluntarily offered a body of his troops, a few elephants, and a number of camels and horſes, for the public ſervice.

14.—I readily accepted the elephants, camels, and horſes, which will be uſeful for ſeveral purpoſes; but as it would have been impoſſible to have introduced diſcipline amongſt the troops whilſt they conſidered themſelves to be in his Highneſs's ſervice, I declined to receive any of them, unleſs, with the Nabob's conſent, they could be prevailed upon to enliſt to ſerve the Company during the war, and to be incorporated into any of the regiments of cavalry or infantry that I might think proper: a few I have engaged on thoſe terms; but as this plan by no means meets with his Highneſs's hearty concurrence, I do not expect that any material benefit will be derived from it.

To the Honourable Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1.—I HAVE long ſeen with very great concern the various defects of the ſyſtem of the Government of the Carnatic, and being extremely anxious that ſome plan ſhould be introduced and eſtabliſhed there that ſhould be better adapted than any that has yet been tried, for ſecuring the Country againſt external enemies, and for promoting its general proſperity, I have been hitherto prevented from making propoſitions to the Nabob to that effect, more by my diſtance from the ſcene or my other occupations, than by the conſideration of the obſtacles that might occur in the negociation with his Highneſs, or of the diſapprobation that intereſted and diſappointed men might afterwards expreſs of my conduct.

2. The diſadvantage and danger ariſing from the ſeparation of the internal Government and management of the Revenue of the Country, from the reſponſibility for its defence, is ſo obvious, that if there had appeared to be the leaſt chance of obtaining the Nabob's voluntary acquieſcence, I ſhould, without heſitation, have been ready to propoſe to him, as the plan beſt calculated for promoting his own intereſt and comfort, and the happineſs of the inhabitants of the Carnatic, that he ſhould intruſt the Company with the entire management of the Country, in addition to the reſponſibility for its defence, under an engagement on their part, after allotting certain ſums for public purpoſes, and for the gradual liquidation of his private debts, to pay to him regularly a liberal portion of its Revenues for the maintenance of his family, and the ſupport of his dignity. But the Nabob's own diſpoſition, and the influence of a number of intereſted people, of a variety of deſcriptions, with whom he has intercourſe, left me no ground to hope that he could be brought to give his free conſent to an arrangement of that nature; and a regard to juſtice and liberality towards an old Ally, as well as to our own reputation in India, equally precluded the moſt diſtant idea of making uſe of any other means than thoſe of perſuaſion, which I knew would be ineffectual.

3. His-

3. His Highneſs had frequently, in the courſe of the laſt three years, requeſted that I would interpoſe and relieve him from the diſtreſſes which he ſaid he ſuffered, either from the conduct of the Government of Fort St. George, or from the terms of the treaty that he had concluded with the late Sir Archibald Campbell; and upon my return to this place from the field, he renewed thoſe applications in a very earneſt manner, both by letter, and by meſſages through his eldeſt ſon Omdut ul Omrah. II.

4. Inclination, no leſs than a ſenſe of public duty, concurred to induce me to avail myſelf of the opening furniſhed by the Nabob to take the whole ſubject under conſideration, and to endeavour to make a new arrangement between the Company and his Highneſs, which ſhould confine the demand upon him for his ſhare of the expence of the Military Eſtabliſhments, and for the liquidation of his private debts, within reaſonable bounds; and at the ſame time ſecure, as far as might be practicable, the regular payment of that ſum in future into the Company's Treaſury.

5. A negociation was accordingly opened, and the Nabob and his eldeſt ſon having, after a very full and amicable diſcuſſion of the general principles, and the different articles of the plan that I laid before them, acquieſced in all the material parts of my propoſitions, I had the ſatisfaction to conclude an agreement with them, which I truſt will be found to be as well calculated as the ſituation of affairs upon the Coaſt would admit of, for promoting the comfort of the Nabob, and the quiet of the Carnatic, and for ſecuring as large a portion of his Revenues for the ſupport of public eſtabliſhments, and for the diſcharge of his private debts, as the real reſources of his country can afford.

6. I have now the honour to encloſe a copy of the new treaty, and alſo, for your further information, copies of all the letters and written meſſages that have paſſed between his Highneſs and myſelf in the courſe of the negociation; but it is likewiſe proper to give ſome additional explanation of the reaſons on which ſeveral of my propoſitions were founded.

7. It would have been equally imprudent to have decided upon the extent of the demand on the Nabob, from his own ſtatement of his finances, as from the ſanguine opinions of people who, from imperfect ſources of knowledge, have formed extravagant eſtimates of the Revenues of the Carnatic; and therefore, in order to act with moderation and juſtice towards the Nabob, as well as with fairneſs towards the Company and his Highneſs's private creditors, I thought I could not be guided by a more certain rule in making the demand upon his Highneſs, than by the ſtatement with which I was furniſhed by the Government of Fort St. George, of the actual amount of the ſettlements and collections that have been made by the Company's own ſervants during the period that the Carnatic has been recently under their management.

8. I do not think myſelf called upon to endeavour to account for the Nabob's having been prevailed upon to agree, by the Treaty which he concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell, to pay a ſum into the Company's Treaſury, which ſo far exceeded the real reſources of his country; but ſhall only obſerve, that it was full time that this deluſion, ſo flattering, but in the end ſo injurious to the Company, and to his private creditors, ſhould ceaſe; and I am perſuaded that you will feel as I did, that, excluſive of the Jaghires, not leſs than a fifth part of the Revenues of the Carnatic ſhould, under any circumſtances whatever, be left for the ſupport of his Highneſs's family.

9. By obſerving this rule in the preſent agreement, it has certainly been rendered poſſible for the Nabob to be regular in his future payments; but, from the general improvidence of his management, and in particular from his having unluckily fallen into inveterate habits of allowing himſelf to be preyed upon by artful and intereſted men, I cannot help apprehending that his Kiſts will before long fall again, as formerly, into arrear; and although the aſſumption of the different diſtricts at the period of each failure will protect the Company againſt future diſappointments, yet, as his ſhare of one-fifth of his Revenues is never to be diminiſhed, the amount of thoſe arrears, and the accruing intereſt upon them, muſt ſtand over in account as a debt to the Company until all his conſolidated debts ſhall be diſcharged.

10. This could only have been avoided by an article in the Treaty, to entitle the Company,

II.

Company, upon the failure of the payment of a Kiſt, to take the immediate management of the whole of the diſtricts mentioned in the Schedule: but I ſhould have been reſtrained from making ſuch a propoſition, from the harſhneſs of its nature, even if I had thought it poſſible that his Highneſs could have been induced to conſent to it.

11. I conceive it to be the indiſputable right of the Company to expect that, prior to the admiſſion of any other claim upon the Nabob, a juſt proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic ſhall be appropriated for defraying the charges of its defence; and I muſt confeſs, that notwithſtanding the acquiſition of territory by the laſt peace, yet on account of the increaſe of the public debts, the declining ſtate of the Revenues of the Circars, and the reſponſibility that falls upon the Company by the treaty with the Nabob for the arrears in his payments, I did not think that, conſiſtent with juſtice to the Company, and a due conſideration for the ſafety of the State, any deduction could be made from the nine lacks of pagodas which were allotted for the general defence of the Country by the treaty that the Nabob concluded with Sir Archibald Campbell; to which I ſhall not heſitate to add, that although the ſum to be applied by the preſent treaty, to the payment of private debts, may fall ſhort of the expectations of ſome of the creditors, yet that the circumſtances above-mentioned, and the improvement that has been made in the ſecurity for the ultimate payment of thoſe debts, remove in my opinion every ſhadow of juſt ground of complaint.

12. Your own Records contain ſufficient information of the miſchievous effects to the quiet and proſperity of the Country, that have attended the frequent altercations and quarrels between the Nabob and the tributary Polygars, both in the Northern and Southern parts of his dominions; and as, in ſuch diſputes, it is not eaſy to aſcertain whether the complaints of the Nabob, that the Polygars refuſe to pay his juſt demands, or their repreſentations of his Highneſs's endeavours to enforce unjuſtifiable exactions, are well founded, the beſt-intentioned Government of Fort St. George might be embarraſſed in deciding upon the Nabob's application for the aſſiſtance of the Company's troops to ſupport his intereſts and authority; whilſt, on the other hand, I am ſorry to ſay, that I have good reaſon to believe that on ſeveral occaſions of that nature, an advantage has been taken both by the Company's civil and military ſervants of the Nabob's anxiety to execute his views, whether juſt or unjuſt, upon that deſcription of his ſubjects; and that he has only obtained the ſupport that he required by the means of the moſt ſcandalous corruption.

13. I conſidered it therefore of the utmoſt importance for the future good Government of this country, that the tribute of the Polygars ſhould be fixed and paid directly to the Company, to which the Nabob, though with ſome reluctance, at laſt conſented; and as I hope that we ſhall be equally incapable of attempting to commit extortions, as ready and able to enforce our juſt demands upon them, I truſt that in the courſe of a few years, habits of good order and ſubordination will be introduced among that irregular and turbulent claſs of people.

14. The Nabob's failure in making good his ſtipulated payments alone compelled us, at the commencement of the war, to take the management of his Revenues into our own hands; but experience having convinced me, ſince my arrival upon this Coaſt, that it would have been impoſſible to carry on the war, without having likewiſe the means in our power to command, without delay or interruption, the reſources that the Carnatic could afford, of grain and cattle for the uſe of the army, I thought it my duty to propoſe that the Nabob ſhould agree, that in caſe of a future war with any of the neighbouring powers, the Company ſhould, during the period of the war, aſſume the entire management of his country; and it gave me great pleaſure to find that neither his Highneſs or his ſon made the leaſt objection to that article.

15. Although I have heard the moſt unfavourable accounts of the character and conduct of the Rajah of Tanjore, I have thought it moſt ſuitable to the moderate ſpirit of our Government, upon the reſtoration of public tranquillity, to recommend to the Government of Fort St. George to make another trial of the Rajah, and to reſtore the management of his country to him; but as the failure laſt ſeaſon in the Revenues of Tanjore, ſeems to have been owing to temporary cauſes only, I

have

have ſeen no good reaſon for propoſing that a remiſſion ſhould be made to the Rajah, either of any part of his debt to the Company, or of the Peiſhcuſh which is due from his country, and I have pointed out to this Government the neceſſity of keeping a watchful eye upon the Rajah, and of applying to him the principle of the agreement which has been concluded with the Nabob, by reſuming the management of his Country, in caſe he ſhall fail in the regular diſcharge of the Company's juſt demand upon him.

16. I feel a perfect confidence that I ſhall meet with the moſt cordial concurrence from the Members of the Supreme Board, in the different articles of the new agreement that I have concluded with the Nabob; and as no kind of inconvenience can ariſe from a ſhort delay in the final execution of the Treaty, it is my intention to defer it on my part, until I can ſign it in Council at Fort William.

17. I ſhall carry with me from hence two Copies ſigned and ſealed by the Nabob, one of which, when executed by me, will be returned to his Highneſs, and the other will be depoſited at Fort William; and as the Treaty is to take effect from the 12th inſtant, I have furniſhed the Government of Fort St. George with a Copy of it, and of my correſpondence with the Nabob on the ſubject, and requeſted that his Highneſs may, according to the terms of it, be reinſtated without loſs of time in the management of his Country.

I have the honour,

Fort St. George,
9th July 1792.

&c. &c.
(Signed) *Cornwallis.*

To the Honourable the Court of Directors, &c. &c. &c.

Honourable Sirs,

Para. 1.—THE Supreme Government having been pleaſed to tranſmit a Copy of their addreſs to you of the 11th July, for the purpoſe of communicating their ſentiments, principally upon my conduct and minute reſpecting the negociation with the Nabob, and having ſtated, "that their principles are fairly at iſſue with mine, and that it "will remain with your Honourable Court to determine which you deem beſt adapted to promote the permanent intereſts of the Company;" I feel much ſatisfaction at the appeal, and ſhall ſubmit to your deciſion with deference and reſpect.

2.—Your Honourable Court muſt excuſe my prefacing this ſubject by intruding a few words upon the following obſervations of the Governor General in Council. "On the language of declamation or intemperance we ſhall never animadvert, unleſs it becomes neceſſary to the ſupport of the authority of the Supreme Government, leaving it on this, as on former occaſions, to the obſervation and notice of your Honourable Court."

3.—I truſt that the zealous obedience to the orders of the Supreme Board, which I have manifeſted on every occaſion, will afford ample teſtimony of the reſpect I entertain for their authority; but if I am not to defend my conduct when attacked, in terms not indeed of intemperance and declamation, but of cool deliberate cenſure and ſeverity, impeaching my character as a public ſervant, in a manner not poſſible to be miſunderſtood, I am placed in a ſituation wholly incompatible with a due regard to my own reputation.

4.—The Bengal Government having declared, that "they ſhall never regret the "time given to diſcuſſions which tend to bring under your review and judgment "the principles by which it appears to them the Governments of India ſhould be "regulated, in the conviction, that the ſtability and proſperity of the Britiſh power "in India materially depend on the clear aſcertainment and definition of theſe principles, and on a ſteady adherence to them," coupled by the obſervation, "that "their principles are fairly at iſſue with mine;" it would ſeem their intention to imply that there was a fundamental difference between us, and conſequently that if you acquieſce in the principles laid down by them, you muſt of courſe diſapprove of thoſe by which my conduct has been actuated.

5.—An expoſition, therefore, of our principles becomes the more neceſſary, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining upon what points we really are at iſſue. Whether and how far

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far our maxims of Government are contradictory, or whether the difference between us conſiſts ſolely in the application of thoſe maxims.

6.—The Governor General in Council ſtates it his firſt poſition, that the Nabob has ſucceeded to the rights and ſtation of his father, under the ſolemn obligation of a Treaty, and that thoſe rights may be conceded, but cannot be extorted without a violation of public faith. 2ndly, That the inviolability of public faith is inculcated by the orders of our ſuperiors, the preſcriptions of the legiſlature, by juſtice, policy, and law; that its infringement would be a departure from moral rectitude, and conſequently can never be politically right; and that the admiſſion of arguments in deviation from this principle, would be the certain prelude to the ſubverſion of the Britiſh power in India. 3dly, That this principle admits of deviation, for "he "cannot go ſo far as to aſſert that no circumſtances could exiſt to juſtify the deprivation of thoſe rights which the Nabob holds by treaty, but before he aſſented to "ſuch a meaſure he ſhould require the cleareſt proofs of their exiſtence, and that "they were of a nature to juſtify to the world the violation of thoſe ſanctions which "he is bound to obſerve."

7.—Theſe being the rules of policy propoſed by the Bengal Government, as a clear aſcertainment and definition of the regulating principles of Britiſh power in its relation to the Nabob of the Carnatic, the diſcuſſion can only be uſeful, in as much as it may lead to diſcover whether theſe rules be ſufficiently definite to refer to, when exigencies may require ſpecific inſtructions to determine the meaſures of your Governments in India; but as principles profeſſedly admitting of deviation, fluctuating with circumſtances neither alluded to nor enumerated, but to be eſtimated as they ariſe by the exiſting Government, the propriety or impropriety of that eſtimation to depend not upon precedent, analogy, or any written law, but upon the ſubſequent opinion of the world, can never be productive of thoſe beneficial effects avowedly ſought for by the Supreme Board; it would be deſirable that you ſhould be induced to convey your inſtructions for a more preciſe application of the foregoing principles, if they be ſuch as are honoured by your approbation.

8.—Having eſtabliſhed it as a maxim of Britiſh Government, that circumſtances may juſtify the deprivation of the Nabob's guarantied rights, the Governor General in Council proceeds to enumerate ſome of the evils which have reſulted to himſelf, his people, and the Company, from the undue exerciſe of thoſe rights. The mal-adminiſtration under which his Country has ſo long ſuffered the evils of a divided Government, the pernicious effects of Durbar influence and intrigue, the embarraſſment of the Nabob and the Company from the uſurious ſyſtem of loans and aſſignments, and the ruinous conſequences attending it to his Highneſs's ſubjects, are all acknowledged and lamented by the Supreme Board; and it appears from the tenor of the Governor General's correſpondence to be a deſideratum of national importance, implicating the moſt ſerious intereſts of humanity, that theſe cauſes of decay ſhould be removed, and ſuch an arrangement introduced for the Adminiſtration of the Carnatic as might avert impending ruin, and lay the foundation of future proſperity.

9.—In aggravation of theſe abuſes it has alſo been admitted that moſt of them have originated from the Nabob's violation of a ſolemn engagement; yet under the full conviction of the exiſtence of all theſe evils, and of the opinion that circumſtances might juſtify the deprivation of thoſe rights which the Nabob holds by treaty, the Governor General in Council has charged the Preſident of Fort St. George with having been guilty of a conduct calculated to ſubvert the Britiſh power in India, becauſe he has propoſed, and at a time of pecuniary emergency, that the Nabob ſhould be urged to liquidate an unqueſtionable debt, in the hope that it might induce his acquieſcence in the modification of a compact which he has ſo groſsly and openly violated, ſuch modification having for its ſole object the prevention of violations of a ſimilar nature in future, and offering as an additional inducement to obtain his Highneſs's acquieſcence, that the diſcharge of the debt in queſtion ſhould be poſtponed to a limited period, and that another demand upon him from the Company, which cannot amount to leſs than thirty lacks of pagodas, ſhould be relinquiſhed for ever.

10.—I muſt

10.—I muſt however obſerve, that at that time I was not aware that the Nabob conſidered it "a dereliction of his honour, as well as his intereſt," to pay his debts, much leſs that he could have been prevailed upon by any circumſtances to hazard a declaration ſo profligate and unprincipled.

11.—It cannot eſcape the diſcernment of your Honourable Court, that if the aſcertainment of principles for the guidance of your Governments in India be expedient, and if the poſition of the Governor General in Council be correct, "that "circumſtances may exiſt to juſtify the deprivation of thoſe rights which the Nabob "holds by Treaty," it would be difficult to appreciate ſuch circumſtances if thoſe which have been ſtated be not of that deſcription; and more eſpecially when you reflect that this power, the calamitous exerciſe of which is annihilating the reſources on which your Empire may depend, has been nouriſhed and upheld by Britiſh arms, and that it is now perverted from the legitimate end of all authority into an oppreſſive, perfidious, and depopulating tyranny.

12.—I ſhall cloſe this part of the ſubject with a remark, that if experience has not, I am convinced it will completely ſubſtantiate, that no point will at any time be carried with the Nabob or the Rajah of Tanjore, which does not hold out to them ſome immediate advantage from their acquieſcence, or diſadvantage from their refuſal; and that the means of perſuaſion alone, however pleaſing a ſound, will at all times be found nugatory and inoperative.

13.—I ſhall now take the liberty of drawing your attention to the repetition of the charge of the negociation with the Nabob having been *unadviſedly precipitate.*

14.—To this accuſation, after what I have already ſaid, I can have but little to add; I have expreſsly ſtated, that I had prevailed upon the Nabob to recal his firſt refuſal; that he requeſted it might not be forwarded to England; that he affirmed it to be an act, not of his own conviction, but extorted from him by the meaſures of his Miniſters; that he had not maturely weighed the ſubject, and that he deſired the Packet might not be diſpatched until the time of his mourning (a period of forty days) had elapſed; I am therefore to lament that the Supreme Board ſhould have brought forward their conjectures and partial quotations upon this ſubject, in oppoſition to my poſitive and public declaration to the contrary, and upon a point in which it is not poſſible for me to have been miſtaken; nor can I well conceive how an event, the beginning, continuance, and termination of which were circumſtances of public notoriety, marked by the fears, intrigues, and exultation of every corrupt Member of the Durbar combination, and by the hopes, anxiety, and diſappointment of every mind that felt for the injured rights of humanity, and the intereſts of the Eaſt India Company, ſhould have been unknown to the Governor General in Council. Public report, I ſhould have thought, would have ſpoken in Bengal, and corroborated my declaration, that the negociation was protracted to the period I have ſtated.

15.—The force of the reaſons I have aſſigned for the early introduction of the ſubject, having been admitted by the Governor General in Council, I do not think it neceſſary to advert to them further than to obſerve, that if, with the Supreme Board, you admit the force of the reaſons for the early introduction of the ſubject, and if you believe, what upon my honour I aſſert as a fact, that the negociation did not terminate for at leaſt forty-five days, you cannot agree in the cenſure of unadviſed precipitation which has been paſſed upon my conduct.

16.—The Supreme Government having reſumed the ſubject of the 5th Section of the 8th Article of the Treaty of 1792, I muſt refer your Honourable Court to my Minute of the 7th of Auguſt reſpecting the Tanjore Treaty, in which I have given the beſt conſideration in my power to that point; upon the preſent occaſion, I ſhall briefly remark, that the Article is made to affect two parties, the Nabob and the money-lender. If the former grants Aſſignments on the mortgaged diſtricts, he is liable to ſuch penalties as generally attach upon a breach of engagement. If the latter advances his money upon ſecurities on the diſtricts in queſtion, he hazards the loſs of it on their falling into our hands. How a clauſe diſtinctly affecting two ſeparate objects can juſtly be conſtrued to exonerate the one from all penalty, becauſe its final operation is ſpecifically provided for, is beyond my capacity to diſcover,

II.

diſcover. The Governor General in Council has explicitly ſtated his conſtruction of the terms of the Treaty of 1792. You are in poſſeſſion of mine. To whom the charge of an attempt "to explain away the obligations of a Treaty" is moſt applicable, your Honourable Court will determine.

17.—The principle I maintain is, that ſo long as the party with whom a Treaty has been made, ſhall adhere to his engagements, a ſimilar obſervance from us is indiſpenſable; but that, from the hour it is violated by him, our obligation ceaſes. Were it neceſſary to go beyond an appeal to common ſenſe upon the ſubject, I might refer you to Vatel. He ſays, "If a power, which has ſought the protection "of another, does not fulfil his engagements with fidelity, the protecting party is "diſcharged from his; he may refuſe his protection, and declare the Treaty "annulled, if he ſhall think it expedient ſo to do."

18.—It being the opinion of the Supreme Board that it will not be difficult to "ſhew, that arguments founded on the views of the Company at the original "formation of the Treaty of 1787, or at the ſubſequent modification of the "pecuniary ſtipulations of it in 1792, are either inapplicable or overſtrained,"—my own juſtification demands that I ſhould aſſign my reaſons for having reſorted to ſuch arguments. I have the beſt authority for aſſerting, that the Nabob had been in the habits of complaining, that his engagements under the Treaty of 1787 involved him in the greateſt diſtreſſes, alleging that the reſources of the Carnatic were not competent to enable him to perform his pecuniary ſtipulations. I am confident, that one of the principal objects of the Treaty of 1792 was to relieve thoſe reſources, by leſſening the Nabob's payments (ſix lacks of pagodas annually); and that, in conſequence of ſo conſiderable a deduction from the receipts of the Company, the Nabob was obliged to enter into certain new ſtipulations, having for their object the preſervation of thoſe reſources which he had repreſented to be endangered by the exiſting Treaty. Now if the ſubject of the modification of the Treaty of 1787 really was the preſervation of thoſe reſources, and he has violated the conditions agreed upon for that purpoſe, a reference to that Treaty, with a view to prove not only that the letter, but the ſpirit of that which was a modification of it had been infringed by his Highneſs, does not appear to me to warrant the term "inapplicable."

19.—Whether the ſentiments of the Governor General in Council, and particularly thoſe conveyed in his letter to the Nabob reſpecting your orders on the ſubject of the Polygars, be calculated to effect the ſalutary object you had in view, or to impede its attainment, is a point to which your early attention is certainly required. The queſtion at iſſue between the Governor General in Council and me ariſes from the following paragraph in his letter to the Nabob.—Your Highneſs cannot but recollect, "That on the death of the late Rajah of Calaſtry, your honoured father "conferred the ſucceſſion on the preſent Rajah, and received the Nuzzernah on the "occaſion. This was an act of ſovereignty coming clearly within the reſervation "of the Treaty, and the exerciſe of it conſequently readily admitted." To which I have obſerved, in reference to the manner in which the Nabob was allowed to exerciſe his right of ſovereignty, upon the occaſion alluded to, that "if the Nabob "be at liberty to make pecuniary demands upon the Polygars upon all occaſions, "whenever the cuſtoms of his Durbar may furniſh claims for Nuzzernah, under "the idea of ſuch demands coming clearly within the reſervations of the Treaty, "as acts of ſovereignty, I was under the neceſſity of declaring, that the right "which has been countenanced and aſſerted by the Governor General, is abſolutely "incompatible with the realization of the Polygars tribute."

20.—If I had the arguments of the Governor General to combat upon this point, I ſhould certainly meet them, but with a deference I cannot now feel, ſince he has reſted the caſe upon my inconſiſtency, and requeſted your deciſion upon that ground. A reference to the whole of the correſpondence on the ſubject of the Calaſtry Nuzzer is all I deſire in proof of my conſiſtency; but I muſt beg not to be judged by the partial abſtract which the Governor General in Council has thought proper to annex to their letter. Upon the candour of ſuch a proceeding it would be unbecoming in me to make any remark; I conſider it, however, my duty to ſay,

that

that had I entertained at that early, or indeed at any other period of my reſidence in India, an opinion which further experience had taught me to alter, and more eſpecially after the comprehenſive communication of your ſentiments upon the ſubject, I ſhould have been more proud to have acknowledged my error than to have preſerved my conſiſtency, and thus have acted in oppoſition to my own judgment and your inſtructions. But I am not reduced to ſuch an alternative. A detail of the tranſaction, and a more enlarged reference to the Records, will demonſtrate that the ſentiments ſubſcribed by me throughout are both reconcileable and conſiſtent. II.

21.—Upon the death of the late Rajah of Calaſtry, the Nabob intimated his intention of demanding a Nuzzer on the inveſtiture of his ſon, which underſtanding to be the cuſtom of the Carnatic, and looking upon it as a complimentary acknowledgment of the Nabob's right of ſovereignty, I was diſpoſed to admit; but at all events judged it prudent to ſolicit the opinion of the Supreme Government upon the ſubject. In reply, the Governor General in Council conceiving that the Nabob "was rather tenacious as to the principle, than anxious as to the amount," ſuggeſted that he ſhould be allowed to receive a ſum, which might fairly be deemed a complimentary acknowledgment of his ſovereign right, but alſo directed, "That "it ſhould be ſettled with his Highneſs's acquieſcence."

22.—A communication of the Nabob's ſentiments ſoon diſcovered that he looked upon the Nuzzers as a ſource of Revenue, and not as mere compliment, upon which I immediately ſaw the neceſſity of urging the terms of the Treaty as a bar to that underſtanding of the ſubject. His Highneſs adhered to his original idea; a ſecond reference was made to the Supreme Government, and the diſcuſſion terminated in the Nabob's receiving a lack of rupees. The Governor General has ſtated the precedent to the Nabob, as the rule by which he is at liberty to exerciſe his ſovereign rights. I reſiſt it, as incompatible with the realization of the tribute.

23.—An appeal to the whole of the proceedings upon this tranſaction would be the moſt ample teſtimony of my conſiſtency; but I ſhall merely trouble your Honourable Court, in addition to the extracts furniſhed by the Governor General in Council, with copies of my Letter to the Nabob of the 26th April, of my Minute of the 21ſt May 1795, and of the concluding paragraph of the Letter from this Government of the ſame date.

24.—I cannot forego this opportunity of expreſſing to your Honourable Court, the deep regret I have felt at the frequent animadverſions the Supreme Government have made upon my conduct. I will not preſume to aſſert it is free from errors; but whatever thoſe errors may be, I can confidently declare they have been the reſult of the moſt zealous anxiety to promote the intereſts of the Eaſt India Company

25.—The ſatisfaction to be derived from diſintereſtedneſs and generoſity, is too grateful to a well-diſpoſed mind to be checked by any conſiderations except thoſe of duty; but to publiſh to all the Indian world, that our allies may violate the faith of Treaties, undermine the reſources of the Britiſh Government, and withhold the liquidation of their debts to the Company, without incurring any poſſible inconvenience, appears to be a ſacrifice deſperately alarming to the public welfare.

26.—For my part, I muſt for ever diſclaim that ſpecies of reputation, which is to be raiſed upon the ruin of thoſe intereſts which it is my duty to preſerve, or to be acquired by reſorting to popular arguments in ſupport of a depopulating ſyſtem. An adherence to the faith of treaties is a great principle of the firſt public utility, but if it be not uniform it cannot be juſt. It muſt be binding on both, or concluſive againſt neither party. Vatel tells us, "If the engagements of a Treaty impoſe "on one ſide a perfect obligation, they give to the other a perfect right. To "violate a treaty, is to violate the perfect right of him with whom it has been "contracted; it is to do him an injury."

27.—The relative ſituation of the Nabob and the Company, renders our protection to his Country an act of indiſpenſable neceſſity; he is indebted to our arms for the poſſeſſion of it, and his intereſt is ſo interwoven with ours, as to have become

II. abſolutely inſeparable from it. Various engagements have been entered into between the Company and his father for the purpoſe of realizing his proportion of the military expences, and for ſecuring the liquidation of his private debts; but it is notorious that the Nabob has never fulfilled his engagements; and that his arrears, at the opening of the laſt war, were ſo enormous as to oblige Lord Cornwallis to take his Country into the immediate management of the Company's ſervants. The Treaty of 1792, had it been adhered to, was admirably calculated to correct the evils of the prevailing ſyſtem; ſince, by making the forfeiture of a large proportion of the Country, the inevitable conſequence of a defalcation in his Kiſts, it ſecured the payments to the Government and the Creditors from falling into arrear; and, if the expreſs ſtipulation againſt granting Aſſignments upon the mortgaged diſtricts had not been violated, the effect of the meaſure would have been as beneficial as its deſign was ſagacious. The fulleſt conſideration of this important ſubject, with the contemplation of that ruin in which the Nabob's breach of engagement is involving the Carnatic; the daily accounts I receive of the oppreſſion and miſeries of the unfortunate inhabitants, and the conviction I have of the progreſſive annihilation of the reſources of the Company, have ſo ſtrongly impreſſed my mind with the neceſſity of a change of ſyſtem, that I have no heſitation in ſaying, if there be no doubt (and it is not poſſible that any man in India can doubt it) of the Treaty of 1792 having been violated by the Nabob, there can be no queſtion of our right to avail ourſelves of every means in our power to enforce ſuch a modification of the Treaty as will guard againſt the fatal conſequences of future violation; and I am not afraid to hazard my character upon this opinion, reſting it upon the policy, the juſtice, or the humanity of the meaſures.

28.—I ſhall conclude this Addreſs with the recital of two paragraphs from Lord Cornwallis's letter to the Court of Directors, dated the 10th of Auguſt 1792.

29.—The change of circumſtances ſince that period, ſeems to have leſſened the weight of thoſe arguments which his Lordſhip was apprehenſive might be urged againſt an alteration in the ſyſtem. The preſent Nabob, though heir to the poſſeſſions, cannot have the ſame claim to your conſideration to which his father was entitled. The expectations juſtly entertained from the operation of the Treaty of 1792, have been diſappointed; and the evils of the Adminiſtration of the Carnatic have, if poſſible, been increaſed tenfold, ſince the deceaſe of Mahomed Ally.

Extracts of a Letter from Lord Cornwallis to the Court of Directors; dated 10th Auguſt 1790.

" Par. 22.—" I MUST freely own, that I could not venture to propoſe any plan, " on the ſucceſs of which I could have any firm reliance, unleſs the Nabob " could be induced, by a large annual Revenue regularly paid, and properly ſecured " to him, to ſurrender the management of his Country for a long term of years " to the Company."

" Par. 24.—" The Nabob's age, his long connection with us, his rights to the " poſſeſſion of the Country, which, however, without our aſſiſtance would have been " but of little value to him, and exaggerated accounts of his former ſervices, may " furniſh topics for popular declamation, and may poſſibly engage the nation upon " miſtaken ideas of humanity to ſupport a ſyſtem of cruelty and oppreſſion. But " whilſt I feel conſcious that I am endeavouring to promote the happineſs of " mankind, and the good of my country I ſhall give very little weight to ſuch " conſiderations, and ſhould conceive that I had not performed the duty of the high " and reſponſible office in which you did me the honour to place me, if I did " not declare, that the preſent mixed Government cannot proſper even in the " beſt hands in which your part of it can be placed; and that unleſs ſome ſuch " plan as that which I have propoſed ſhould be adopted, the inhabitants of the

Carnatic

"Carnatic muſt continue to be wretched; the Nabob muſt remain an indigent — II.
"bankrupt; and his Country an uſeleſs and expenſive burthen to the Company and ———
"to the Nation."

I have the honour to be,
With great reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
HOBART.

Fort St. George,
15th September 1796.

Poſtſcript.—The Governor General in Council having directed this Government to procure information on certain points concerning the relative rights of Sherfogee, and the preſent Rajah to the Muſnud of Tanjore, I have the honour to tranſmit herewith, for the information of your Honourable Court, copies of the correſpondence that has paſſed on the occaſion.

HOBART.

III.

N° 5.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

To the Honourable the Committee of Secrecy of the Court of Directors for Affairs of the Honourable the Company of Merchants of England trading to the Eaſt Indies, London.

Deal, January 8th 1786.

Gentlemen.

I HAVE the honour to acquaint you, that I arrrived here this morning on board the Swallow Packet, after a paſſage of four months and twenty-two days from the time we left the Pilot at the mouth of the Ganges. III.

2. A few days after the date of my laſt Letter to you from Calcutta, of the 27th July 1785, with a Poſtſcript of the 28th, your overland Diſpatches of the 10th of March, and thoſe alſo by the Rodney Indiaman, were received at Fort William, ſignifying your pleaſure that the Government General of India ſhould devolve upon me at the departure of Mr. Warren Haſtings. That Gentleman, you will have been informed, had long before reſigned it into the hands of Mr. Macpherſon.

Had I ſuffered myſelf to be influenced by the common views of the generality of mankind, I ſhould probably have entertained few ſcruples in accepting of that high office; but in declining, at the time I did, to take it upon me, I was governed by ſuperior motives, and ſet aſide every conſideration of my own private intereſt or perſonal advantage.

No man can value more highly than I do the honour conferred upon me by your appointment, and there are many circumſtances which ought to render it particularly flattering; but it is only from a very ſerious conſideration of the ſtate of your affairs, as they now ſtand in India, that you can judge how far any exertions of mine can be made effectual to retrieve them. You may be aſſured that I ſhall never ſhrink from reſponſibility, where a foundation is given for it to reſt upon; and that, whenever I am empowered to act with honour to myſelf, and with that energy which can alone enſure the ſucceſs which your intereſts require, my zeal for your ſervice will ſurmount every obſtacle that might ariſe from difficulty, from ill health, or former diſappointments.

I incloſe in N° 1. a copy of Mr. Secretary Bruere's Letter to me, dated Council Chamber, Fort William, Auguſt 3d, 1785, communicating to me your letter of the 10th March 1785; and I alſo tranſmit a copy of my anſwer in N° 2.

I flatter myſelf with hopes of having the honour of paying my reſpects to your Honourable Court in a very few days, and of aſſuring you in perſon how much I am,

Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and

Moſt faithful humble Servant,

(Signed) *Macartney.*

III.

(Copy.)

The Right Honourable George Lord Macartney, K. B. &c. &c.

My Lord,

I am commanded by the Honourable the Governor General and Council, to communicate to your Lordſhip an authenticated copy of an original Diſpatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, under date 10th March laſt, and received here this day.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
With the higheſt reſpect,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient and
Moſt humble ſervant,

Council Chamber,
3d Auguſt 1785.

(Signed) *Wm Brueres*
Secy

(Copy)

Our Governor General and Council at Fort William in Bengal.

OUR Governor General having in his Letter dated 20th March 1783, ſignified his earneſt deſire that we would nominate a ſucceſſor to the Government of Bengal, we have appointed the Right Honourable George Lord Macartney to ſucceed to the Government General of Bengal, upon the death, removal, or reſignation of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire.

Our Governor General having, in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, ſignified his earneſt deſire that we would nominate a ſucceſſor to the Government of Bengal, we have accordingly appointed Lord Macartney as ſucceſſor to the Government General; and having taken into conſideration the long, faithful, and able ſervices of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, we have unanimouſly reſolved that he be permitted to reſign the Government of Bengal, agreeably to his requeſt contained in the above Letter.

We have not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Government, but direct that he take the firſt convenient opportunity in the enſuing ſeaſon, commencing in October next, to return to Europe; and as we have inſtructed Lord Macartney to hold himſelf in readineſs to proceed to Bengal immediately after the departure of Mr. Haſtings, we order that the Senior in the Supreme Council, on whom the Government is in the interim to devolve, ſhall loſe no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earlieſt information of that event.

We are your affectionate Friends,
(Signed) *Nath¹ Smith,*
W. Devaynes,
S. Sulivan,
Geo. Tatem,
Ja¹ Moffat,
John Matteax,
Hugh Inglis,
Jos^h Sparkes,
R. Hall,
F. Baring,
J. Smith,
J. Woodhouſe,
J. Michell,
John Manſhip,
Wm Benſley,
Tho¹ Barry.

London,
10th March 1785.

(A true Copy.)

(Signed) *Wm Bruce,*
Secy

To the Honourable John Macpherſon, Governor General, &c. Council. III.

Council, Fort William.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE received the favour of Mr. Secretary Bruere's Letter of the 3d inſtant, written by your order, incloſing a copy, atteſted by him, of a Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, dated 10th March 1785, informing you,

1ſt. "That the Governor General having in his Letter of the 20th March 1783, "ſignified his earneſt deſire that they would nominate a ſucceſſor to the Govern- "ment of Bengal, they had appointed the Right Honourable George Lord Macart- "ney to ſucceed to the Government General of Bengal, upon the death, removal, "or reſignation of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire.

2d. "And that the Governor General having, in his Letter of the 20th March "1783, ſignified his earneſt deſire that they would nominate a ſucceſſor to the "Government General, and having taken into conſideration the long, faithful, "and able ſervices of Warren Haſtings, Eſquire, they had unanimouſly reſolved that "he be permitted to reſign the Government of Bengal, agreeably to his requeſt con- "tained in the above Letter.

3d. "And that they had not fixed any particular day for his quitting the Go- "vernment, but directed that he take the firſt convenient opportunity in the enſuing "ſeaſon, commencing in October next, to return to Europe; and as they had in- "ſtructed Lord Macartney to hold himſelf in readineſs to proceed to Bengal imme- "diately after the departure of Mr. Haſtings, they ordered that the Senior in the "Supreme Council, on whom the Government was in the interim to devolve, ſhould "loſe no time in conveying to Lord Macartney the earlieſt information of that "event."

So diſtinguiſhed a mark of honour conferred on me by the Court of Directors being entirely ſpontaneous, without any ſolicitation from me or my friends, I muſt ever ſet a high value upon; but I have many reaſons, which, I flatter myſelf, will be ſatisfactory to the Court of Directors, why I wiſh at preſent to decline taking upon me this Government.

Very early after my arrival here in the middle of June laſt, long before the arrival of the late Letters from England of the 10th March, long before the arrival of Lieutenant General Sloper in Bengal, I expreſſed my ſentiments to Mr. Macpherſon and to Mr. Stables, and informed them, that even in caſe an appointment of me to the Government General ſhould be ſent out, and received here before my departure, (an event, however, notwithſtanding the public rumour, I thought very improbable, conſidering the recent orders from home to the Government of Fort St. George), my intention was not to remain in India: my reaſons were then ſtrong; they are now ſtronger.

Expecting to have heard from you again before my departure, I delayed till now the acknowledgment of your Letter of the 3d inſtant.

I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) *Macartney.*

On board the Swallow,
Auguſt 13th 1785.

IV.

Nos. 6. & 7.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 9th *February* 1803.

(Copy.)

MINUTES of Lord Hobart in Council at Fort St. George; dated the 24th October and 24th November 1795. IV.

Lord Hobart's Minute in Council, the 24th October 1795.

THE propoſed arrangements which have been brought into diſcuſſion ſince the death of his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, make it neceſſary for me to advert with more minuteneſs than has been uſual upon the Public Records, to the ſyſtem on which the Adminiſtration of his Revenue has been conducted, becauſe it manifeſtly ſhews the neceſſity of that change which it is my object to accompliſh, both in reſpect to the Country itſelf, which, though under the immediate controul of his Highneſs, it is the duty of this Government, in a general point of view, to cheriſh and protect; and in reſpect to the ſecurity which has been pledged to the Company for the ſupport of their Military Eſtabliſhment, and for the diſcharge of the Conſolidated Debts guaranteed by Parliament to the private creditors of his Highneſs the Nabob. I ſhall, therefore, in this Minute lay before the Board the information which I have collected, and the conſequent obſervations which have occurred to me, upon the uſurious loans which it has long been the practice (principally among the European Gentlemen of the Preſidency) to make to the Durbar, for mortgages upon the different provinces of the Carnatic; and here I may be allowed to expreſs my belief, that though the Honourable Court of Directors have been extremely pointed in their orders and obſervations againſt this practice, the continuance of it has been owing in ſome meaſure to the want of that candid expoſition of the fact, which it is my intention to make.

The Southern Diſtricts of the Nabob's country, and Tinnevelly in particular, as being the moſt diſtant from the Preſidency, have been the theatre in which theſe ſcenes have been chiefly exhibited; but it is notorious that ſimilar practices have been introduced, and are now actually in uſe, in Nellore, Arcot, and Trichinopoly.

The tranſaction commences at Madras, where the Kiſts of his Highneſs are payable, and is opened by an agreement between the Nabob and ſome one of the principal houſes of buſineſs, or even ſome of the Company's ſervants, for the payment of a certain ſum into the Treaſury on account of his Highneſs's public engagements. The advancers of this money, knowing from experience that a ſimple mortgage would be inſufficient ſecurity, unleſs the means of reimburſing themſelves ſhould be placed in their own hands, find it neceſſary not only that a perſon of their own nomination ſhould be appointed to the management of the mortgaged province, but that there ſhould be a vigilant ſuperintendance and a powerful ſupport of the concern upon the ſpot; hence the expediency of a connection between them and the military commanding officer in the Diſtrict; he alſo finds it advantageous to embark in the ſpeculation; becauſe he thereby adds conſiderable weight to his own intereſt, and

IV. becauſe it facilitates the means of raiſing money to carry on his part of the concern. From this connection both parties derive ample ſecurity for their money by the abſolute power of the one in command upon the ſpot, and by the weighty influence of the other in command of monied intereſt at Madras. This outline is filled up by a further connection with the perſon who appears to receive the appointment of Aumildar or Manager from the Nabob; hence it is either ſtipulated that a perſon choſen by the money lenders at Madras ſhall be nominated to manage the Diſtrict, or where men of rank may have already been appointed as Foujdars by his Highneſs, the ſame effect is produced by a communication between him, the commanding officer, and the money lenders, previous to the agreement for a loan at the Durbar. The combination is in this latter caſe completed by the appointment of a Tehſaldar on the part of the money lenders, and thenceforward produces an uniform, conſiſtent, and connected operation. His Highneſs having by this arrangement obtained his principal object, proviſion for the payment of his kiſt, without any immediate diſburſement from himſelf, delivers his people and his province up to the controul and power of the Manager, evidently without regard to their ſituation; becauſe, as his terms with the money lenders neceſſarily provide for the removal of all reſtraint from the governing power, ſo he muſt expect that the Manager, who can have no intereſt in the future proſperity of the Country, will have recourſe to every means by which he may hope to bear himſelf and his connections harmleſs, and that within the ſhorteſt time poſſible.

The intereſt allowed by the Sirkar varies in different places, and depends not a little upon the influence which the lender may happen to have at the Durbar: at a medium however it may be ſtated at 4 per cent. per month, beſides the pay of all the ſervants employed by the junto in receiving the Revenue. This laſt charge is always a fixed ſum at the expence of the Nabob, conſiderably above the actual expence incurred by the Tehſaldar, and the difference is conſidered amongſt the cuſtomary advantages of the concern. The Manager arrived within his Diſtrict immediately aſſembles his under Managers, Aumildars, and Renters, and then enſues the ſecond part of this oppreſſive ſyſtem:—The Tehſaldar is importunate, and the Manager muſt find means of ſatisfying his demands:—ſubordinate Soukars, native as well as European, are called upon for aſſiſtance.—The Soukar makes his advance; and in the firſt inſtance, the Aumildar or Renter of the Diſtricts, aſſigned over as ſecurity for ſuch advance, grants his bond until other ſecurities ſhall be forthcoming: theſe are either the bonds of the Inhabitants or grain. In time about three-fourths of the ſum are ſecured to the Soukar by grain made over to him, and placed under charge of his ſervants; and for the other one-fourth the bonds of the inhabitants are made over for that part of the Revenue payable by them to the Sircar in ready money upon the cultivation of doy grain, &c. Thoſe are frequently forced from them at the commencement of the ſeaſon, which conſequently compels them to anticipate the crops, and pay intereſt upon money before it be due from them.

At this period of the tranſaction the Soukar ſends his ſervants and Peons into the Country, with an order from the Nabob's Manager to the guards placed therein to afford every aſſiſtance (as it is generally called), but in fact to obey them implicitly in collecting the amount of the bonds from the inhabitants. Anxiety to ſecure ſo precarious a property, naturally leads the Soukar to adopt ſuch meaſures as power enables him, and the cuſtom of the country authorizes. Then follows this proceſs: if the Ryot is dilatory in the diſcharge of his bond he is confined without victuals, beaten with rods and compelled to pay Batta to thoſe very peons and guards who are the means of his confinement and puniſhment. In this manner, I am credibly informed, that an inhabitant who grants his bond for 100 chuckrums (nearly 40 pagodas) is compelled, before he is releaſed from the conſequences, to pay from 110 to 115 chuckrums, according to circumſtances. If his credit or his other means is exhauſted, which is too often the caſe, he muſt neceſſarily diſpoſe of ſome part of his ſtock, which conſiſts of cattle and ſeed grain.

The firſt part of the ſyſtem which I have ſtated, deſcribes the original cauſe at the fountain head: the ſecond comprizes the detail which ſprings out of it; in both the conſiderations of the means which are immediately employed, and of the effect

which

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which it may produce upon the future Revenue, is abandoned; and while the grand mover of theſe effects is at a diſtance from the ſcene, and the ſubordinate inſtrument is hardened by practice, conſcience is lulled to reſt by the deluſive opiate of intereſt upon intereſt.

Thus far I have traced the progreſs of a loan ſecured upon the bonds of the inhabitants: it will be not leſs principal for me to purſue it to the diſpoſal of the Paddy.

The firſt endeavour of thoſe who are engaged in a concern of this nature is, to enhance the price of grain by artificial means, leſt the ordinary price of that article, the ſole ſubſiſtence of the natives, ſhould fail to anſwer the large advance of money, and the exorbitant advantage expected upon it by the Soukar. The means of effecting this purpoſe is eaſy; for the neceſſitous condition of the Ryots compels them to diſpoſe of their grain as ſoon as it comes into their poſſeſſion, in order to ſatisfy the urgent demands upon them which I have already deſcribed: the purchaſers of this grain monopolize it until the demand, which increaſes with the conſumption, advances the price: if, towards the expiration of the ſeaſon, any part of the grain ſhould yet remain on hand, the expedient is, to divide the whole quantity, in whatever condition it may be, among the inhabitants; and to force it upon them by Guddyum. This Guddyum, it appears, compels the people (in general the manufacturers) to receive grain at a valuation conſiderably above the market price; and it would ſeem to be of ancient eſtabliſhment and current practice; for in the agreement which I was ſucceſsful in negociating with his late Highneſs the Nabob Walajah, for placing a portion of the Tinnevelly weavers under the immediate ſuperintendance of the Company's Reſident, his Highneſs has expreſsly reſerved, nor could be prevailed upon to relinquiſh, the Right of his Sirkar to exerciſe this Guddyum.

The inferior ſervants of the Sircar, whoſe duty ſhould be to watch over the public intereſts, are placed under the arbitrary controul of the money lenders, without whoſe permiſſion not an anna can be expended nor a meaſure of grain iſſued, except by ſtealth: indeed I underſtand, that upon the arrival of a Soukar or his Repreſentative in a mortgaged Diſtrict, the uſual cuſtom is, to notify his authority throughout the villages, and to prohibit the expenditure of grain or money but by his order; this prohibition extends to the ordinary charges of pagodas, maniums, and ſibbendy; and when an order is granted from the Sudder Cutcherry for any of theſe purpoſes, the perſons receiving the Sunnud muſt wait at the Cutcherry of the money lender for a confirmation of his right.

Inſtead of receiving relief by Tukavy (or advances for cultivation) at the proper ſeaſon, by which to replace their cattle, and to provide ſeed for extending their cultivation, the inhabitants are often obliged to ſacrifice both to their own immediate wants and the rapacity of the Soukar; of courſe no ſyſtem of regulation can prevail, and every hope of improvement muſt be relinquiſhed. Some of the means for enhancing the price of grain I have already related, but the ſubject is exhauſtleſs. The Poligars have been prevented by the Manager of Tinnevelly from ſelling within the Sirkar lands the grain which is allowed them for Daſh Cavellry (or watching fees); and I ſhould heſitate to advance, if I was not ſupported by the authority of public record, that during a late ſcarcity of grain in the Southern provinces, Extabar Khan, the Nabob's Manager, had the hardineſs to write a public complaint to the Company's Collector againſt the Poligars for ſelling grain to the inhabitants; nor was the evil removed without the interpoſition of this Government, who, by ſending veſſels loaded with grain, induced the monopolizers, from regard to their own intereſts, to reſtore their uſual ſupplies to the market: yet did the Company not eſcape the effects of this monopoly, for they were reduced to the neceſſity of purchaſing grain at the price to which the monopolizers had raiſed it, for the ſubſiſtence of thoſe troops who were ſtationed there for the protection of his Highneſs's territories.

After this expoſition no comment can be required to ſhew that this ſpecies of Government, if it deſerves the name of Government, contains the moſt grievous oppreſſion of the people, the certain impoveriſhment of the Country, and conſequently the inevitable decay of Revenue; but it will be uſeful to ſhew the particular manner in which it affects the reſources of his Highneſs the Nawaub.

It

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It is eſtimated, and I believe not with exaggeration, that the Province of Tinnevelly alone is annually mortgaged upon the terms I have deſcribed, to the amount of 3,00,000 pagodas; and calculating the period for which intereſt is paid upon the whole ſum, at ſix months, the amount of intereſt, at 4 per cent. per month, is - - - - - - - - 72,000

The charges paid by the Sirkar for the Sibbendy of the money lenders, during that period, cannot amount to leſs than - - - 3,000

The amount of loſs therefore to the Sirkar, on this tranſaction, is, pagodas, - - - - - - - 75,000

That an individual gentleman ſhould, in leſs than three years, amaſs a fortune of more than £.50,000, would be a matter of wonder, if this ſtatement did not at the ſame time afford a ſolution of the difficulty, and a proof of its own correctneſs.

But the ſcene is not cloſed here: Beſides the dealings of the principal Soukars with the Head Manager, there are ſubordinate tranſactions of a ſimilar nature among the inferior officers, and thoſe who poſſeſs but ſmaller means for uſurious practices, amounting in all perhaps from fifty thouſand to a lack of pagodas; this brings an additional expence upon the Sirkar, becauſe intereſt is allowed on all advances made by the Renters on preſſing occaſions, before the Kiſts are due; and, on the other hand, the inhabitants are not exempt from a part of this expence, which is impoſed upon them by fine, forfeiture, or guddyum, in order that he may be enabled to make the advance, upon which he receives intereſt.

As the Manager is under engagements to pay the fulleſt computed value of the diſtrict, he is juſtified, according to the cuſtom of the country, in availing himſelf of every poſſible reſource. A proportion of the church allowances is withheld; the pay of all deſcriptions of ſervants is kept in long arrear, and in particular the Sibbendy Sepoys: a ſmall advance indeed, is ſometimes made for ſubſiſtence; but their principal reſource (and it is not unproductive) is in the Batta, which they receive by acknowledged practice while doing the duty of Sezawuls, and in the dexterous management of the power which that ſervice gives them to extort preſents for their forbearance. The Manager knows from experience, that in the event of aſſuming the Country, the Engliſh Government will be induced, either from motives of humanity to attend to the calls of theſe unhappy people, or from motives of policy to ſatisfy the clamours of a mutinous and undiſciplined rabble. Thus at the very time when the exigencies of Government became moſt preſſing, a part of their reſources, which ought to be immediate, is appropriated to the liquidation of arrears.

If this is a true hiſtory of the preſent management, it may be aſked, why an immediate and large defalcation of the Revenue does not follow; for the operation of ſuch ſyſtem as I have deſcribed tends directly to the point of ruin? Nothing leſs than the hand of arbitrary power could avert it, even for a time. In proportion as the means of cultivation decreaſe, the price of grain is enhanced; and it is a notorious but inhuman maxim of Eaſtern finances, that a year of ſcarcity is more productive than a year of plenty to the Sirkar; becauſe, as a given number of months can only conſume a proportionable quantity of grain, the immediate advantage or diſadvantage of Government ariſes from the price at which that given quantity is ſold.—In years of plenty the ſuperfluous grain is in a great meaſure uſeleſs, owing to the partial and difficult means of exportation:—in years of ſcarcity the ſame given quantity is required for the ſubſiſtence of the people; and as the demand is greater than the ſupply, an increaſe of the price is produced by the uſual effects of a competition in the market.

Though the dealings of Soukars in the collection of the Revenue are not of recent eſtabliſhment, yet the terms of loans have never been carried to ſo uſurious an extent, as ſince the practice has been introduced among Europeans; and though the inevitable effects of it may be protracted by the harſh expedients of an arbitrary Government, yet no man who reflects upon ſuch a ſyſtem can doubt that the reſources of the Country

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Country have been undermined; that the wealth of the people is exhauſted; and that a principle of decline has been eſtabliſhed which is now precipitating the Carnatic, with accumulated weight, and rapidity, to deſtruction. Impreſſed as I am with a ſerious conviction of this truth, I cannot but look with extreme anxiety to the nature of the ſecurity provided by the Treaty of 1792, for thoſe reſources on which the Britiſh intereſts on the Coaſt of Coromandel materially depend; I cannot but ſee that the preſent ſyſtem of collecting the Revenues of the Carnatic manifeſtly invalidates that ſecurity; and that, whenever a failure may happen in the payment of his Highneſs's Kiſts, we ſhall in vain have recourſe to it for the recovery of the defalcation. As thoſe payments, though avowedly moderate in their extent, are now kept up by the extraordinary means which I have deſcribed, ſo it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that a failure, whenever it may happen, will ariſe from the total impoveriſhment of the people. In taking poſſeſſion of a Diſtrict under ſuch circumſtances, for the amount of a Kiſt which will then have fallen in arrear, we ſhall, inſtead of finding the immediate means of reimburſement, become charged with an exhauſted Country, requiring all the liberal aſſiſtance and foſtering attention of a lenient and indulgent Government. It is not only that our means will be curtailed at our greateſt need, but that humanity and policy will call upon us for advances of money, at a time when our expences will be moſt burthenſome. This is an embarraſſment from which the known reſources of this Government are unequal to extricate us; and it is a dilemma unprovided for by the Treaty of 1792; for the objects of that Treaty are, the payment of a debt guaranteed by Parliament, which we are not at liberty to poſtpone; and the diſcharge of military pay, which cannot be interrupted without danger to the State.

To avert the conſequences of an evil big with ſuch imminent danger, is an object that merits the moſt ſerious as well as the moſt unwearied attention of this Government: and it is a matter of very great mortification to me, that ſeeing the progreſs of this calamity, and anticipating as I do its peſtiferous effects, I am compelled to acknowledge, that the means of arreſting its courſe is extremely difficult.

The prohibitory orders hitherto publiſhed have all failed of their object, becauſe the evaſion of them is eaſy to Europeans, through the agency of their native ſervants, and becauſe the enormous profits, which ariſe from thoſe uſurious loans, hold out an irreſiſtible temptation to adventurers. To prohibit the intercourſe of Europeans at the Durbar is ineffectual;—other channels of communication are open; and the ſuperintendant of an uſurious loan at Palamcotah, conveys his demands to the ears of the Nabob with no leſs certainty than he who lives in the precincts of Chepauk: as long therefore as his Highneſs ſhall be ſo regardleſs of his true intereſts, as to deliver up his provinces and his people to public depredation, ſo long will there be found men who, in the purſuit of extravagant advantages, will overleap the bounds of diſcretion and of moral obligation.

So deſperate a malady requires a remedy that ſhall reach its ſource; and I have no heſitation in ſtating my opinion, that there is no mode of eradicating the diſeaſe but by removing the original cauſe, and placing thoſe Diſtricts which are pledged for the ſecurity of his Kiſts beyond the reach of his Highneſs's management. The diſpoſition which his Highneſs has already evinced to ſuppoſe ſuch an arrangement, leaves me in no doubt of the real cauſe. It is not poſſible to calculate the extent and variety of intereſts which are involved in this one purſuit; and though they are ſubdivided in every direction of the Carnatic, yet at the call of danger they all rally round a common centre. The great houſes of buſineſs, who are the principal money lenders at the Durbar, borrow from individuals, who, though not abſolutely engaged in the loan itſelf, are partakers of the ſpeculation in a remote degree, and feel with no leſs ſenſibility than their principals the approach of danger: ſimilarity of intereſt makes it a common cauſe; and the great body of influence which is condenſed upon this principle, is uniformly exerted to ſupport his Highneſs the Nabob in an inflexible reſiſtance againſt a melioration of ſyſtem, and to oppoſe a reformation which I conſider eſſential to the national welfare.

In the propoſition which I have made to his Highneſs the Nabob, I am aware that I have offered great conceſſions on the part of the Company; but, with the im-

IV. preſſion of the evils I have ſtated ſtrongly on my mind, I could not but conſider the object I had in view above every idea of a pecuniary nature, even if the ſyſtem of the Nabob's Government was not in itſelf calculated completely to annihilate every ſource of Revenue.

(Signed) *Hobart.*

EXTRACT of Fort St. George Military and Political Conſultations, the 24th November 1795.

Preſident's Minute in Council, 24th November 1795.

ENTRUSTED with the Government of the Company's affairs upon the Coaſt, it is my duty not merely to look to that temporary proſperity which an increaſe in their Revenues, and the manifeſt improvement of their commercial concerns is calculated to afford; but, conſidering their permanent intereſts as the ſubſtantial object of every adminiſtration, to point out all defects in their ſyſtem, and more particularly if they are of a nature tending to undermine their reſources, and contribute, to an alarming degree, to the inſecurity of their poſſeſſions.

Under this conviction the Minute, to which the opinions I am now offering may be deemed ſupplementary, has been ſubmitted.

The Treaty of 1792, entered into by Lord Cornwallis on the part of the Company, and the Nabob Walajah, appears to have embraced three objects; viz. the diſcharge of the Nabob's private conſolidated debts; proviſion for a military eſtabliſhment in time of peace; and an arrangement to ſupply reſources for a period of hoſtility.

The Company binding themſelves for a ſtipulated ſum (nine lacks of pagodas) to furniſh a ſufficient military force for the defence of the Carnatic, and the Nabob engaging to pay a certain ſubſidy under a guarantee of landed ſecurity, whereby a proportion of the Revenues of the Carnatic were mortgaged for the execution of the proviſions of the Treaty; and therefore, ſo long as the Company fulfil the conditions on their part, they have acquired an intereſt, and eventually a right of interference, to prevent the declenſion of thoſe Revenues to the extent of their being rendered inadequate to the ſecurity for which they have been pledged.

As they can have no claim, and notwithſtanding the encreaſe of their military expences, have made none, under any circumſtances, for calling upon the Nabob to augment his ſtipulated payments; ſo, on the other hand, under a liberal and equal conſtruction of the Treaty, they would be juſtified in interpoſing their authority to guard againſt a poſitive deficiency in the appropriated reſources.

Was the ſecurity in bullion or moveables of any kind, an attempt to tranſport it out of the reach of the Company, even during a period that no defalcation had ariſen in the payment of the Kiſts, would probably be reſiſted, if neceſſary by force. The difference in the caſe now under diſcuſſion is, that whatever diminution (and it is conſiderable) in value, the ſecurity is gradually though rapidly ſuſtaining, carries along with it the deſtruction of the human race, and the deſolation of the Country.

The Treaty is formed upon a well-founded preſumption, that the Diſtricts ſpecified therein are capable, either in the hands of the Company or of the Nabob, of producing Revenues competent to the purpoſes for which they are given as ſecurity: but that ſecurity becomes nugatory, if the exceſſive deterioration of it ſhall not be deemed a virtual violation of the Treaty, and warrant the adoption of meaſures with a view to avert the injurious effects of ſuch deterioration.

If we look back to the origin of the Treaty of 1792, we ſhall find that it aroſe from the repreſentations of the Nabob Wallajah, that, without impoſing burthens upon his people which they were not able to bear, he could not make the payments to the Company ſtipulated for in the Treaty of 1787; but he had no ſooner

prevailed

prevailed upon the Government to acquieſce in a reduction of thoſe payments, which he effected by the Treaty of 1792, than, by the manner in which he carried the proviſions of it into execution, he increaſed the miſeries of his people tenfold, and defeated every humane and ſalutary object it was intended to attain. IV.

Should the principle I have laid down be deemed inſufficient to warrant a reviſion of the Treaty, the open and notorious violation of it on the part of the Nabob, by granting, without the authority of Government, Tuncas or Aſſignments upon the mortgaged Diſtricts, contrary to an expreſs article of it, would indiſputably juſtify ſuch meaſures as might be thought adviſable for the ſecurity of the Company; and, in my opinion, calls upon the Court of Directors to iſſue ſuch orders as may be beſt calculated to guard the intereſts of their conſtituents from ſo alarming and extenſive an evil.

Under ſuch an impreſſion I have ventured to make a propoſition to the Nabob, offering great, but, in my mind, neceſſary ſacrifices on the part of the Company, for the accompliſhment of an object connecting their ſubſtantial intereſts with the welfare of the people of the Carnatic.

To thoſe who may think the ſacrifice too great I would obſerve, that the realization of the ſums propoſed to be relinquiſhed (probably above thirty lacks of pagodas) under the preſent ſyſtem, is a phantom that may be held up to their view, but muſt for ever diſappoint their expectations.

The advantages to the Nabob, as well as to the Company, in the plan I have ſuggeſted, are extremely obvious: during the period of hoſtility, an increaſe of Revenue ariſing from an improved management, would be an eſſential reſource to Government, in which his Highneſs would participate, from the receipt of a proportional addition to his fifth of the whole produce whilſt in peace, the benefit would be excluſively his.

Under exiſting circumſtances, the Company ſuſtain no loſs except in extinction of the inhabitants of the Carnatic; but in the arduous ſeaſon of war they muſt experience the moſt fatal defalcations.

It has been with the deepeſt regret that I have found the Nabob unmoved by my entreaties and remonſtrances upon this ſubject; not that he has been inſenſible to the juſtice and expediency of what I have propoſed, but, as he has candidly confeſſed at ſeveral interviews with me, that he has not the reſolution to comply;—informing me, that his native Miniſters and European adviſers ſo perplexed, plagued, and intimidated him, that he could not venture upon the meaſure, notwithſtanding his conviction that he ought to do ſo.

In my Minute of the 24th ultimo I went into a full explanation of the miſchiefs reſulting from the pernicious practice of uſurious loans: I traced the iniquitous ſyſtem through all its intricacies, and expoſed a detail of oppreſſion and rapine not leſs offenſive to humanity than deſtructive of public property, and ruinous to the permanent intereſts of the Carnatic.

The operation, however, of this ſyſtem is not confined to the ſubjects of his Highneſs: it takes a wide range, and affects in a ſenſible degree the public credit of the Company; for a very large proportion of the ſpecie in circulation being applied to the uſes of the Nabob at an exorbitant intereſt, Government are forced into the meaſure of depreciating their own paper, in order to raiſe funds adequate to the exigencies of the State.

The perſons concerned with the Durbar, from the immenſe profit they reap, are well able to afford to raiſe money at 12 per cent. the legal intereſt of the Country, and to lodge ample ſecurity for the debt; and hence it is that the Company are driven to the neceſſity of increaſing the rate of intereſt upon their own paper, in order to ſupply their immediate wants.

The effects of theſe uſurious loans upon the commercial intereſts of the Country, as well as every national improvement which would require a capital, are moſt lamentable: no trade can ſtand a competition with ſuch exorbitant profits; and when the practice which ſo generally prevails with the Eaſtern Princes, of hoarding up

every

IV.

every pagoda they can lay hold of, is ſuperadded to the various corroding evils that have been ſtated, it would ſeem that ſuch a complicated ſyſtem of ruin and devaſtation was without a precedent in the annals of the world.

Had the Treaty of 1792 been adhered to with that good faith which the Britiſh nation had a right to expect from his Highneſs the Nabob, the Country would have found in it a ſource of increaſing proſperity; ſince, by its wiſe proviſions, a conſiderable portion of the Carnatic was exonerated from thoſe private Aſſignments which have ever been productive of ſuch oppreſſion and diſtreſs to the inhabitants.

To the violation therefore of the Treaty may be attributed thoſe evils which have been ſo fully ſet forth, and which loudly demand inſtant eradication.

The ſituation of the Tanjore Country, from preciſely the ſame cauſes, is ſtill more deſperate. It has recently been developed with an accuracy not to be queſtioned; by which it appears, that notwithſtanding the Company conſented, with a view to the Rajah's accommodation, to remit, for the term of three years, more than one-fifth of his annual payments, his Excellency is at this moment embarraſſed with a debt of at leaſt twelve lacks of pagodas; and when we conſider there is an intereſt chargeable upon it of two and three per cent. per menſem, and that the whole Country is mortgaged for the payment, where are the means by which the Rajah will be enabled to fulfil his engagements to the Company without ruin to his people?

Were I to attempt to deſcribe the preſent ſtate of the Tanjore Country, it would be little more than a repetition of what I have ſaid reſpecting the Carnatic, ſince the ſame ſyſtem prevails throughout; but, if poſſible, has been productive of a quicker progreſs to decay and impoveriſhment in the Rajah's dominions.

I have it therefore in contemplation to authorize Mr. Macleod to propoſe to the Rajah, to aſſign over to the Company the Diſtricts mortgaged for his ſtipulated payments, upon a footing ſimilar to that, as far as circumſtances will permit, which I have ſuggeſted in the arrangement relative to the Carnatic.

I muſt candidly acknowledge, that I am not ſufficiently ſanguine to expect that the influence which has operated to prevent the Nabob's concurrence, will not have equal effect with the Rajah; as preciſely the ſame arguments and the ſame urgency apply to the one caſe as the other. I truſt an early remedy for both will be provided by the Court of Directors, and before the Countries are irretrievably ruined.

The acts of the legiſlature with reſpect to uſurious bargains;—the reiterated orders of the Company on the ſubject, and the iniquity of ſuch tranſactions abſtractedly conſidered, have had ſo little effect, that I ſcarcely know what to ſuggeſt as a means of future prevention. Poſſibly it might be attended with good conſequences, if the Court of Directors were to order the Governor and Council of Fort St. George to take an oath, that in every caſe where, according to his or their belief, there ſhall be reaſon to ſuppoſe that any ſervant of the Company, or perſon living under the Company's protection, ſhall, ſubſequently to the publication of the orders in queſtion, have been concerned, directly or indirectly, in any loan or other money tranſaction with any of the native powers, unleſs with the knowledge and expreſs permiſſion of Government, ſuch ſervant of the Company, or perſon living under the Company's protection, ſhall be called before the Council Board, and examined upon oath touching ſuch ſuppoſed loan or money tranſaction: and in the event of ſuch ſervant of the Company, or other perſon living under the Company's protection, refuſing to anſwer to ſuch queſtions as may be put to him, or not anſwering ſatisfactorily, ſo as to exculpate himſelf from all concern, directly or indirectly, in ſuch loan or money tranſaction, he ſhall be ſent to Europe by the firſt opportunity, for having been guilty of a diſobedience of the orders of the Company, and puniſhed accordingly. And with a view more effectually to check this miſchief, I would recommend that a proclamation ſhould be iſſued inviting to the diſcovery of theſe nefarious tranſactions, and offering a reward to any one that ſhould bring forward ſubſtantial proof that ſuch prohibited loans had been negotiated.

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The pains, the trouble, the anxiety, and above all, the preſſure upon my perſonal feelings, ariſing from the inveſtigation and expoſure of this ſubject in its true colours, muſt be a teſt to the Court of Directors how important I conſider it to their intereſt, as well as to the welfare of Britiſh India. IV.

I am aware of the numerous enemies who will ſtart up againſt me for the part I have taken; but I have a ſhield in the conſcioufneſs of an honeſt execution of my duty which blunts their arrows, and which will ultimately render all their efforts impotent and unavailable.

I have forborne to bring forward the names of individuals, not becauſe I am not able to do ſo, but becauſe the ſubject is above perſonal conſiderations.

Let thoſe who have amaſſed wealth by ſuch means enjoy it as well as they can;—let it be my pride to have paid this tribute to ſuffering humanity, by deterring others from the commiſſion of ſimilar enormities.

(Signed) *Hobart.*

V.

N° 9.

ORDER of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 9th February 1803.

Private Claimants on the late Nabobs of the Carnatic.

CAVALRY DEBT.

Liſt of New BONDS in the CAVALRY LOAN, executed by His Highneſs the NABOB, in Lieu of the Four original Bonds which were ſurrendered up and cancelled on 21ſt Auguſt 1786, dated 1ſt January 1785; with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. per Annum; with the Perſons to whom payable, and the Sums.

N°										
1 a' 24.	24	Bonds payable to Paul Benfield, for Pagodas 10,000 each				Pagodas	2,40,000	—	—
25 a' 46.	22	Ditto to Ditto, for Pagodas 5,000 each				—	1,10,000	—	—
47.	1	Ditto to Ditto				—	5,246	28	—
						Pagodas	3,55,246	28	—
48.	1	Ditto to Robert Storey				25,502	10	54	
49.	1	Ditto to Charles Binny				25,502	10	54	
50.	1	Ditto to Job Bulman				10,000	—	—	
					Pagodas	61,004	21	28	
51.	1	Ditto to Francis Rollefton	10,373	34	—				
52.	1	Ditto to William Cooke	17,002	6	19				
53 a' 60.	8	Ditto to James Taylor, George Savage, James Call, or either of them, for Pagodas, 10,000 each	80,000	—	—				
61 a' 69.	9	Ditto to Ditto, for Pagodas, 5,000 each	45,000	—	—				
70.	1	Ditto, for	2,324	2	61				
						1,54,700	—	—	
71 a' 76.	6	Ditto, payable to William Wynch, for Pagodas, 10,000 each	60,000	—	—				
77 a' 79.	3	Ditto to Ditto, 5,000 each	15,000	—	—				
80.	1	Ditto to Ditto, for	15,000	—	—				
						76,500	—	—	
81 a' 86.	6	Ditto, payable to James Taylor, George Savage, James Call, or either of them, for Pagodas, 5,000 each	30,000	—	—				
87 a' 91.	5	Ditto to Ditto, for 2,000 Pagodas each	10,000	—	—				
92.	1	Ditto to Ditto, for	3,173	13	62				
						43,173	13	62	
									3,35,377 35 10
						Pagodas			6,90,624 21 10

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96.

OLD CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

List of BONDS outstanding in the OLD CONSOLIDATED DEBT of his Highness the NABOB of 1767; with the Numbers, the Names of the Persons to whom new Bonds were granted on the 1st January 1769; the present Holders of the Bonds; the original Principal ditto the 1st January 1778; and ditto made up at Simple Interest to 31st December 1784.

N° of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1st January 1769.	Principal, 1st January 1778.	Principal, 1st January 1785.
1.	Samuel Hardley	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	10,950	3,051 12 60	5,187 19 72
	Do. N° 3	Messrs. Pelling and Defries, & Co.	5,000	3,718 23 20	6,321 25 10
2.	William Alderfey	Ditto	9,600	3,500 — —	5,257 — —
3.	James Anderson	James Anderson	5,100	3,119 18 —	5,303 5 32
4.	Reynold Adams	The Estate of R. Adams, Ja. Taylor, Esq.	5,100	1,835 — —	3,119 18 —
5.	Captain George Airey	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	1,950	600 — —	901 7 16
6.	Captain Philip Affleck	Ditto	12,950	4,400 — —	6,608 28 64
7.	James Alexander	Josias Dupre Porchen	37,200	13,991 31 40	23,786 6 60
10.	Henry Brooke	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	37,750	19,900 20 56	33,830 35 14
20.	Stephen Briggs	Thomas Oglevie	45,800	7,900 — —	11,865 28 64
25.	Charles Boddam	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	1,700	550 — —	826 3 48
26.	Mary Boddam	Ditto	4,850	1,700 — —	2,553 14 32
27.	Duncan Buchanan	John Turing	61,450	2,339 22 40	3,977 13 4
29.	Francis Barnwell	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	2,900	1,004 22 40	1,508 34 6
30.	John Bellingham		2,200	734 — —	1,247 88 64
31.	Captain George Baker	John Turing	8,450	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
32.	Captain Thomas Backhouse	Ditto	7,350	2,660 27 —	4,523 9 72
33.	Richard Brickenden, Esq.	Mr. Torians	4,850	1,743 9 —	2,963 18 72
34.	Simon Corcher		930	229 13 40	389 33 60
36.	Quintin Craufurd	Mr. George Moubrey	3,700	1,250 — —	1,877 18 —
37.	Rebecca Casamayer	Josias Dupre Porcher	5,050	1,789 4 40	3,041 18 36
38.	Churchwardens of St. Mary	Mr. Craig	5,400	1,926 27 —	3,275 17 8
40.	Edward Cotsford	Edward John Holland	9,280	3,350 — —	5,031 25 16
42.	Captain John Cooper	Mr. Mackay, jun.	1,740	550 18 —	935 30 48
43.	John Call, Esq.	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
44.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	4,586 — —	6,879 5 60
46.	Ditto	Ditto	30,850	6,100 — —	9,162 7 15
48.	Charles Campbell	John Turing	43,450	3,624 4 40	6,161 — 36
	Ditto Assignment to General Sir Robert Fletcher	Ditto		4,750 — —	7,134 18 —
49.	John Calland	Ditto	20,140	14,358 31 40	24,410 3 12
52.	Captain William Cook	Avannighiddala Vancatadrellum	1,790	550 18 —	935 30 48
53.	Captain Cossey	Josias Dupre Porcher	4,000	1,376 9 —	2,339 22 40
54.	Roger Carter	Edward John Holland	6,950	2,500 — —	3,755 — —
56.	Captain George Dunnen	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,700	596 30 2	1,014 22 19
57.	Captain Augustus Remorgan	John Turing	2,860	963 13 40	1,637 26 44

N° of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1st January 1769.	Principal, 1st January 1778.	Principal, 1st January 1785.
58.	Francis and Jane de Lametrie	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	2,950	1,041 13 —	1,564 4 38
60.	Josias Dupre, Esq.	Josias Dupre Porcher	15,350	5,683 18 —	9,670 16 16
61.	George Dawson, Esq.	Thomas Cockburn	9,450	3,486 18 —	5,927 1 64
63.	Captain James Dewar	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,550	477 3 48	811 2 42
64	Captain Philip Delafield	James Call	620	137 22 40	233 34 52
65.	Dawsanne Drake	Mr. Wooley	48,400	18,304 4 40	31,117 — 36
66.	Col. John Francis Debrake	Antonio de Souza	3,940	1,376 9 —	2,339 22 40
68.	Major John Eley	Messrs. Perring & Defries, & Co.	9,400	3,490 — —	5,241 35 23
69.	Henry Fletcher, Esq.	Ditto	4,300	1,500 — —	2,253 — —
70.	John Philip Fabricious	Mr. Antonio de Souza, Executor to the Estate of Colonel Dutton	3,800	1,330 13 40	2,261 22 76
71.	Charles Floyer	General Sir R. Barker's Concern, by his Attorney to C° Floyer	23,950	5,505 — —	9,358 18 —
	Estate of Francis Cavartho, Transfer by Charles Floyer, ditto	Charles Floyer, Esq.	—	3,486 18 —	5,927 1 64
72.	John Lewin Smith, in Trust for Richard Fairfield, Esq.	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	6,650	2,440 — —	3,664 31 55
73.	John Defries	Ditto	4,860	1,708 — —	2,553 14 32
74.	Thomas Fitzgerald	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	17,200	6,101 13 40	10,372 12 12
75.	Col. Daniel Trieschman	Antonio de Souza	5,200	1,835 — —	3,119 18 —
76.	Richard Fairfield	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	37,650	14,170 — —	21,283 12 19
77.	William Martin Goodlad	Antonio de Souza	7,800	4,082 31 40	6,940 31 76
78.	William Gray	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	4,550	1,633 5 32	2,776 12 62
79.	Robert Gambier, Esq.	Mr. Charles Binny	7,400	2,706 22 40	4,601 9 36
80	John Hunter, Esq.	Ditto	6,950	2,523 4 40	4,289 11 20
81.	Captain Norton Hutchinson	Captain Edward Jourdan	6,500	2,350 — —	3,529 25 16
82.	Rev. William Hirst	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	3,100	1,100 — —	1,652 7 16
85.	Simon Hart	John Turing, as Security	12,650	4,688 15 24	7,970 11 49
86.	Joseph Hinchley	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	8,400	3,082 27 40	4,630 11 17
88.	James Haldane		7,800	2,800 — —	4,205 21 48
90.	Phillis Hopkins	Mr. Charles Binny	3,750	1,330 13 40	2,261 22 76
91.	Thomas Hodges, Esq.	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	2,600	926 22 40	1,391 28 38
93.	Major Edward James		1,450	412 31 40	701 31 76
95.	Jourdan and Company		13,060	950 — —	1,426 32 32
97.	James Kirkpatrick	Andrew Ross, Esq.	25,150	9,358 18 —	15,909 16 16
98.	James King	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,650	550 18 —	935 30 48
99.	David Kellican		2,420	825 27 —	1,403 27 72
101.	John Little	Messrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	800	203 24 52	346 9 40
102.	Colley Lucas	Colley Lucas	800	183 18 —	311 34 16
104.	General Lawrence	Messrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	10,500	3,850 — —	5,782 25 16
105.	George Mackay, Esq.	Ditto	5,000	5,000 — —	7,510 — —
106.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	2,844 22 40	4,272 22 46
107.	Ditto	Ditto	10,000	7,500 — —	12,759 — —
108.	Ditto	Ditto	17,000	344 22 40	585 31 4
109.	Mary Munro	Thomas Oglevie	4,600	1,651 18 —	2,807 19 64
110.	Andrew Majendie	Mr. Wooley	2,900	1,030 — —	1,751 — —

N° of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1st January 1769.	Principal, 1st January 1778.	Principal, 1st January 1785.
111.	Nicholas Morſe, Eſq.	Meſſrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	14,750	5,450 — —	8,185 32 32
112.	Jane Morſe	Ditto	9,700	3,550 — —	5,332 3 48
113.	Robert Duncan Munro		1,300	367 — —	623 32 32
116.	Peter Mariette	Meſſrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	9,850	5,500 — —	8,261 — —
117.	Samuel Moſes	Ditto	9,150	3,300 — —	4,956 21 48
119.	Andrew Newton	Joſias Dupre Porcher	9,750	3,550 — —	5,332 3 48
122.	Thomas Powney	Ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
124.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
125.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	3,211 9 —	5,459 4 40
128.	Captain Edward Paſcal	Paul Benfield	1,170	367 — —	623 32 32
129.	Gilbert Paſley	Thomas Oglevie	8,100	2,900 — —	4,355 28 64
132.	Mary Powney	George Savage	5,750	2,064 13 40	3,509 15 60
133.	John Pybus, Eſq.	Mr. Chamier	63 350	23,900 31 40	40,631 17 44
134.	Andrew Roſs	Security from Taylor and Co. to ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
135.	Ditto	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000	4,587 18 —	7,798 27 —
137.	Ditto	Meſſrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	5,000	3,394 27 —	5,771 2 56
140.	Claud Ruſſel, Eſq.	Joſias Dupre Porcher	17,900	6,650 — —	9,988 10 64
142.	James Reid	Robert Storey, Eſq.	1,100	367 — —	623 32 32
143.	George Richardſon	Edward Garrow	4,400	1,559 27 —	2,651 20 56
144.	George Stratton, Eſq.	Meſſrs. Pelling & Defries, & Co.	5,000	5,000 — —	7,510 — —
145.	Ditto	Ditto	5,000	2,400 — —	3,604 28 64
146.	Ditto	Antonio de Souza	10,000	5,000 — —	8,500 — —
147.	Ditto	Ditto	14,600	628 18 —	1,068 16 16
148.	Colonel Richard Smith	Major Sydenham	1,19,050	44,957 18 —	76,427 27 —
149.	Offley Smith	Captain Edward Jourdan	5,020	1,750 — —	2,628 18 —
150.	John Lewin Smith	Antonio de Souza	28,850	10,800 — —	16,221 21 48
152.	Anthony Sadleir	Mr. Wooley	8,850	3,257 4 40	5,537 4 4
153.	William Stratton		4,350	1,500 — —	2,253 — —
154.	Executors of John Smith, jun.	Antonio de Souza	6,650	2,431 13 40	4,133 12 12
156.	Robert Storey		4,850	1,700 — —	2,553 14 32
159.	Rev. Padie Stanton	Mr. John Snow	3,900	1,376 9 —	2,339 22 40
161.	Alexander Tod	Security from Taylor and Co.	7,750	2,073 19 64	3,525 1 21
162.	Colonel Charles Tod	Meſſrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	3,350	1,220 9 72	2,074 16 66
163.	John Turing	John Turing	5,930	3,348 31 40	5,693 3 12
164.	Charles Turner, Eſq.	George Moubrey	25,100	9,358 18 —	15,909 16 16
165.	Mary Turing	John Turing	13,850	4,092 4 40	8,656 22 4
166.	Agar Weſtman	Meſſrs. Savage, Taylor, and Call	1,050	330 10 64	561 18 29
167.	William Webber	Ditto	9,550	3,532 13 40	6,005 1 28
168.	Colonel John Wood	Mr. John Balfour	64,550	18,625 9 —	31,662 33 24
170.	James Wilſon	Robert Storey, Eſq.	7,500	2,750 — —	4,130 18 —
171.	John Whitehill, Eſq.	Thomas Lewin	7,150	2,569 — —	4,367 10 64
172.	Executors of Robert Dixon		950	229 13 40	389 33 60
174.	Ditto of Charles Griffiths		7,350	2,660 27 —	4,523 9 72
175.	Captain John Griffin	Thomas Oglevie	1,650	550 — —	826 3 48

N° of the Bonds.	To Whom the Bonds were granted.	The present Holders of the Bonds.	Principal, 1st January 1769.	Principal, 1st January 1778.	Principal, 1st January 1785.
176.	Executors of Mitchelbourne Knox	James Taylor, Executor	900	229 13 40	389 33 60
177.	Ditto of Achilles Preston	John Turing	4,200	1,486 12 48	2,526 28 50
178.	John Call, George Straton, & James Bourchier, for Theatrical Society	Mr. Vaughan	4,750	1,697 13 40	2,885 19 28
179.	Executors of John Adams, Captain, deceased	James Call	620	137 22 40	233 34 52
		Total Pagodas	12,92,960	4,85,592 35 62	7,96,445 23 29

Chepauck,
23d December 1785.

Errors Excepted.

(Signed) *Robert Storey.*
Charles Rieuv.

NEW CONSOLIDATED DEBT.

A Liſt of BONDS granted in the Fund conſolidated by his Highneſs the NABOB, on the 26th November 1777; with the Intereſt calculated thereon, agreeable to the Orders of the Honourable the Court of Directors; dated 9th December 1784.

Nº of the Bonds.	Names of the Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
1.	George Moubray	58,833 — —	22,650 25 30	10,942 33 61	92,426 23 11
2.	George Mackay	38,200 — —	14,707 — —	7,105 7 16	60,012 7 16
3.	Richard Parks	17,500 — —	6,737 18 —	3,255 — —	27,492 13 —
4.	Richard Joſeph Sullivan	9,700 — —	3,734 18 —	1,804 7 16	15,238 25 16
5.	John Sprat	13,000 — —	5,005 — —	2,418 — —	20,423 — —
6.	Antonio de Souza	17,000 — —	6,545 — —	3,162 — —	26,707 — —
7.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
8.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,426 18 —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
9.	Ditto	8,900 — —	1,925 — —	1,655 14 32	13,981 32 32
10.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
11.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
12.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
13.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
14.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
15.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
16.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
17.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
18.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
19.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
20.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
21.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
22.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
23.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
24.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
25.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
26.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
27.	Quintin Crauford	28,500 — —	10,972 18 —	5,301 — —	44,773 18 —
28.	Ditto	10,500 — —	4,042 18 —	1,953 — —	16,495 18 —
29.	George Moubray	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	1,420 — —
30.	Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
31.	Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 incluſive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 incluſive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
32.	George Moubray - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
33.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
34.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
35.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
36.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
37.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
38.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
39.	Lieut. Col. Henry Auguſtus Montagu Coſby - - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
40.	Alexander Boſwall - - - -	42,450 — —	16,343 9 —	7,895 25 16	66,688 34 16
41.	Lieut. Col. Humphrey Harper -	9,050 — —	3,484 9 —	1,683 10 64	14,217 19 64
42.	Hon. Edward Monckton - -	24,570 — —	9,459 16 16	4,570 — 57	38,599 16 73
43.	Henry Moore, of Bombay - -	14,850 — —	5,717 9 —	2,762 3 48	23,329 12 48
44.	Lieut. Col. Abraham Bunjour -	11,650 — —	4,485 9 —	2,166 32 32	18,302 5 32
45.	Antonio de Souza - - - -	34,280 — —	13,197 28 64	6,376 2 70	53,853 31 54
46.	Eſtate of Reynold Adams - -	23,319 5 20	8,977 31 29	4,337 13 —	36,634 13 49
47.	George Savage - - - - -	50,000 — —	19,250 — —	9,300 — —	78,550 — —
48.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
49.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
50.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
51.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
52.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
53.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
54.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,436 — —
55.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,436 — —
56.	James Call - - - - - - -	50,000 — —	19,250 — —	9,300 — —	78,550 — —
57.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
58.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
59.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
60.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
61.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
62.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
63.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
64.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
65.	James Taylor - - - - - -	50,000 — —	19,250 — —	9,300 — —	78,550 — —
66.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —
67.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	18,000 — —	6,930 — —	3,348 — —	28,278 — —

No of the Bonds	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
68.	James Taylor	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
69.	Ditto	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
70.	Ditto	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
71.	Ditto	9,000 — —	3,465 — —	1,674 — —	14,139 — —
72.	Ditto	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
73.	Ditto	6,000 — —	2,310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
74	George Savage, James Call, and James Taylor	13,662 7 60	5,259 34 24	2,541 6 16	21,463 12 20
75.	Jame Taylor, Andrew Majendie, Ja$ Call, and George Savage	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
76.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
77.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
78.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
79.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
80.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
81.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
82.	Ditto — — Ditto	30,000 — —	11,550 — —	5,580 — —	47,130 — —
83.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
84.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
85.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
86.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
87.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
88.	Ditto — — Ditto	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
89.	Ditto — — Ditto	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
90.	Ditto — — Ditto	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
91.	Ditto — — Ditto	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
92.	Ditto — — Ditto	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
93.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
94.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
95.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
96.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
97.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
98.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
99.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
100.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
101.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
102.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
103.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per-Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
104.	James Taylor, Andrew Majendie, Ja[s] Call, and George Savage	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
105.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
106.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
107.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
108.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
109.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
110.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
111.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
112.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
113.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
114.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
115.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
116.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	6,618 9 40	2,548 1 12	1,230 35 72	10,397 10 44
117.	George Savage, Ja[s] Call, Andrew Majendie, and James Taylor	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
118.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
119.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
120.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
121.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	40,000 — —	15,400 — —	7,440 — —	62,840 — —
122.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
123.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
124.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
125.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
126.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	25,000 — —	9,625 — —	4,650 — —	39,275 — —
127.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
128.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
129.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
130.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
131.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	16,000 — —	6,160 — —	2,976 — —	25,136 — —
132.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
133.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
134.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
135.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
136.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
137.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
138.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
139.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777 to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
140.	George Savage, Ja. Call, Andrew Majendie, and James Taylor	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
141.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
142.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 22 40	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
143.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
144.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
145.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
146.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
147.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
148.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	4,000 — —	1,540 — —	744 — —	6,284 — —
149.	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	9,000 35 —	3,465 13 38	1,674 6 40	14,140 18 78
150.	James Taylor and James Call	6,601 25 —	2,541 23 39	1,227 32 —	10,371 9 35
151.	James Taylor - - - - - -	11,601 2 40	4,466 14 66	2,157 28 62	18,225 10 8
152.	James Call & Andrew Majendie	12,276 25 60	4,726 19 22	2,283 16 71	19,286 25 73
153.	James Taylor - - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
154.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
155.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
156.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	11,329 30 60	4,361 35 62	2,107 12 58	17,799 7 29
157.	Andrew Majendie - - - -	4,016 3 18	1,546 7 —	716 35 60	6,309 9 78
158.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,986 30 62	2,304 33 65	1,113 20 1	9,405 12 48
159.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
160.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
161.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
162.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
163.	James Taylor - - - - - -	12,500 — —	4,812 18 —	2,325 — —	19,637 18 —
164.	Captain Peter Bounevaux - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
165.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
166.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	2,661 — —	1,024 17 36	494 34 4	4,180 15 40
167.	Major Grove Gilles - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
168.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
169.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
170.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
171.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
172.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	3,195 — —	1,230 2 56	594 9 58	5,019 12 34
173.	George Moubray - - - -	29,770 — —	11,461 16 16	5 537 7 74	46,768 24 10
174.	Benjamin Solomon - - - -	6,000 — —	2 310 — —	1,116 — —	9,426 — —
175.	Captain Robert Long - - -	2,000 — —	770 — —	372 — —	3,142 — —
176.	Charles Edward Jones - - -	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777 to the 25th November 1781 inclusive being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
177.	Job Bulman and Robert Smith Bird	6,547 — —	2,520 21 33	1,217 26 57	10,285 12 10
178.	Robert Storey	11,950 — —	4,600 27 —	2,222 25 16	18,773 16 16
179.	Ditto	11,950 — —	4,600 27 —	2,222 25 16	18,773 16 16
180.	Antonio de Souza	37,317 — —	14,367 1 49	6,940 34 51	58,625 — 20
181.	Ditto	2,447 — —	942 3 34	455 5 10	3,844 8 44
182.	Colonel James Capper	13,900 — —	5,351 18 —	2,585 14 32	21,836 32 32
183.	Major George Brown	7,646 — —	2,943 25 45	1,422 5 50	12,011 31 15
184.	Antonio de Souza	28,300 — —	10,895 18 —	5,263 28 64	44 459 10 64
185.	Robert Smith Bird	4,349 — —	1,674 13 11	808 32 72	6,832 10 3
186.	Thomas Pelling and John de Fries	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15 710 — —
187.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
188.	Ditto — — Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
189.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
190.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
191.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
192.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
193.	Ditto — — Ditto	8,000 — —	3,080 — —	1,488 — —	12,568 — —
194.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
195.	Ditto — — Ditto	5 000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
196.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
197.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
198.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
199.	Ditto — — Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
200.	Henry Brooke	9,698 — —	3,733 26 23	1,803 29 66	15,235 20 9
201.	William Petrie, Charles Drake, and Andrew Majendie.	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	25,565 — —
202.	Captain Peter Pigou	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
203.	Captain Thomas Dibdin	7,000 — —	2,695 — —	1,302 — —	10,997 — —
204.	Thomas Pelling and John de Fries	21,152 — —	8,143 18 57	3 934 9 63	33,229 28 40
205.	Ditto — — Ditto	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
206.	William Gordon	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
207.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
208.	Robert Storey	2,000 — —	770 — —	372 — —	3,142 — —
209.	Capt. Michael Bruce	6,224 — —	2,396 8 51	1,157 23 71	9,777 32 42
210.	Mrs. Marian Douglaſs	1,500 — —	577 18 —	279 — —	2,356 18 —
211.	Lieut. Col. Patrick Roſs	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
212.	Francis Balfour	3,000 — —	1,155 — —	558 — —	4,713 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
213.	Lieut. Col. James Kirkpatrick	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
214.	Macoomal and Dakermnaul -	23,298 — —	8,969 26 23	4,333 15 32	36,601 5 55
215.	Vencatta Rangapille - - -	5,682 — —	2,187 20 42	1,056 30 54	8,926 15 16
216.	Caſſyram and Vencateſha Deva	4,734 — —	1,822 21 20	880 18 69	7,437 4 9
217.	Meyer Seyed Mahomed Mogul	30,676 — —	11,810 9 29	5,705 26 40	48,191 35 69
218.	Aga Huſſem Mahomed - - -	15,925 — —	6,131 4 40	2,962 1 64	25,018 6 24
219.	Wallaboo Sunderdoſs Soukar -	48,424 — —	18,643 8 52	9,006 31 8	76,074 3 60
220.	Ragoonadados Shamdoſs - -	5,954 — —	2,292 10 35	1,107 16 —	9,353 26 35
221.	Colonel Roſs Lang - - - -	14,000 — —	5,390 — —	2,604 — —	21,994 — —
222.	Thomas Pelilng & John Defries	5,786 — —	2,227 21 77	1,076 7 5	9,089 29 2
223.	Wallaboo Sunderdoſs Soukar -	16,097 — —	6,197 12 34	2,994 1 40	25,288 13 74
224.	Dawſonne Drake - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
225.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
226.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
227.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
228.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
229.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
230.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
231.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
232.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
233.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
234.	Moſes de Caſtra Pelling Defries	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
235.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
236.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
237.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
238.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
239.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
240.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
241.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	8,326 — —	3,205 18 29	1,548 22 71	13,080 5 20
242.	George Moubray - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
243.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
244.	Ditto - - - - - - - - -	4,557 — —	1,754 16 2	847 21 54	7,159 1 56
245.	Gilbert Paſley - - - - -	9,705 — —	3,736 15 24	1,805 4 54	15,246 19 78
246.	James Call - - - - - -	8,665 — —	3,336 — 72	1,611 24 69	13,612 25 61
247.	Andrew Majendie - - - -	8,665 — —	5,336 — 72	1,611 24 69	13,612 25 61
248.	Robert Storey - - - - - -	1,733 — —	667 7 31	322 12 12	2,722 19 43
249.	Captain Thomas Giels - - -	7,000 — —	2,695 — —	1,302 — —	10,997 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
250.	Kiſtnadoſs Veergeedoſs	3,909 — —	1,504 34 59	727, 2 53	6,141 1 32
251.	Capt. Alexander Jameſon	13,400 — —	5,159 — —	2,492 14 32	21,051 14 32
252.	John Holland	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
253.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
254.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
255.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
256.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
257.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
258.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
259.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
260.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
261.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
262.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
263.	Ditto	2,711 — —	1,043 26 36	504 8 70	4,258 35 26
264.	Edward John Hollond	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
265.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
266.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
267.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
268.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
269.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
270.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
271.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
272.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
273.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
274.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
275.	Ditto	2,711 — —	1,043 26 36	504 8 70	4,258 35 26
276.	Kiſtnadoſs Veergeedoſs	4,285 — —	1,649 26 8	797 — 29	6,731 26 37
277.	Mayauram Kinderdoſs	2,480 — —	954 28 64	461 10 6	3,896 2 70
278.	Gungadud Ranganad and Gocut Vittal	777 9 —	299 8 55	144 20 35	1,221 2 10
279.	Soorah Cundapah Chitty	1,016 13 40	391 10 77	189 1 51	1,596 26 8
280.	Coomury Dava	609 — —	234 16 59	113 9 68	956 26 47
281.	Tanker Nulacunda Severam	17,263 31 40	6,646 21 25	3,211 2 68	27,121 19 53
282.	Pelling and de Fries	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
283.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
284.	Ditto	7,397 — —	2,847 30 33	1,375 30 23	11,620 24 56
285.	William Petrie	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
286.	Lady Clerke	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —

N° of the Bonds.	Names of Perſons to whom the Bonds were granted.	Principal Sums ſpecified in the Body of each Bond.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 12 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1777, to the 25th November 1781 inclusive, being 4 Years; from which is deducted 9½ per Cent. Intereſt, paid at different Times by His Highneſs the Nabob.	Intereſt calculated on the principal Sums at the Rate of 6 per Cent. per Annum, from the 25th November 1781, to the 31ſt December 1784 inclusive; being 3 Years, 1 Month, and 6 Days.	Amount of each Bond, with the Intereſt due thereon on the 31ſt Dec. 1784.
287.	Charles Darke	15,000 — —	5,775 — —	2,790 — —	23,565 — —
288.	Charles Edward Jones	20,000 — —	7,700 — —	3,720 — —	31,420 — —
289.	George Moubray	58,833 — —	22,650 25 30	10,942 33 61	92,426 23 11
290.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
291.	John Sykes	11,300 — —	4,350 18 —	2,101 28 64	17,752 10 64
292.	Gokool Doſs Muckeendoſs	20,744 22 40	7,986 24 40	3,858 18 —	32,589 29 —
293.	George Moubray	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
294.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
295.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
296.	Ditto	10,000 — —	3,850 — —	1,860 — —	15,710 — —
297.	Ditto	5,000 — —	1,925 — —	930 — —	7,855 — —
298.	Ditto	3,834 — —	1,476 3 18	713 4 37	6,023 7 55
	Pagodas	35,00,000 — —	13,47,500 — —	6,51,000 — —	54,98,500 — —

V.

UNCONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Transmitted by the Right Honourable Henry Dundas to the Court of Directors, with his Letter, dated 30th June 1801.

Statement of DEBTS due by his late Highness the NABOB OF ARCOT; contracted prior to the Proceedings which took place at Madras, respecting Claims on his Highness, conformably to the Act of Parliament passed in 1784; proved by the Affidavits of the Creditors in the Manner required in the Letter from the Directors of the East-India Company to Mr. Fordyce, dated the 10th June 1796.

N° 1.

Heirs of the late General Horne.

Samuel Elliot, Esq. as Heir in Right of his Wife to the Estate of the late General Horne.

Bond for Pagodas 16,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 1st July 1777.

This Bond was granted to General Horne, as the price of a garden, house, and grounds, purchased from him by the late Nabob of Arcot; and as a proof that the price was moderate, the widow of General Horne and Mr. Elliot have stated, upon Oath, that the Nabob soon afterwards sold that house and grounds for the same sum which he agreed to pay to General Horne for it.

Many applications were made to his Highness for payment of this Bond, but without effect; and so satisfied were the Government of Madras and the Court of Directors in England, of the justness of the claim, that the most earnest requests were, in 1787, made by them to the Nabob for having it put in a train of payment; but the state of affairs in India prevented that from taking place, and no part, either of principal or interest, has been paid.

This Bond was, in the year 1786, referred for examination to the Committee appointed at Madras for investigating the claims on his Highness the late Nabob; and was reported by them to be just.

N° 2.

Heirs of the late Major Lysaught.

The Heirs of the late Major Arthur Lysaught.

Four Bonds, amounting to Pag^{s} 21,442. 10. 40. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 22d February 1779.

Sir Charles Oakeley, one of the Trustees named in the marriage settlement betwixt the late Major Lysaught and Miss Pybus, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 28th May 1799; in which he declares it to be his belief, that these Bonds were granted to the late Major Lysaught for money lent to the Nabob; and that no part, either of principal or interest, has been paid. They were referred for examination to the Committee at Madras in 1786, and reported by them to be just.

N° 3.

Colonel Wynch.

Colonel Alex^{r} Wynch, late of Madras.

Bond for Pag^{s} 6,000. with Interest from 2d May 1785.

Colonel Wynch, in his affidavit dated 28th February 1798, deposited with Mr. Fordyce, states, that he was in the Nabob's service from February 1786 to January

V. January 1783, at which time a balance of 6,000 pag^{s} was due to him for arrears of pay, for which the Nabob granted him, on the 2d May 1783, his Bond payable in two years, without intereſt; which Bond was certified to be juſt by the Committee at Madras.

Although no rate of intereſt is ſpecified in the Bond, Colonel Wynch ſtates, that he expects to be allowed 12 per cent. from the 2d May 1785, when the Bond became payable, that being the rate allowed to Bond-holders in ſituations ſimilar to his own.

Heirs of the late Major Gillis.

N° 4.

Robert Storey, Eſq. as Heir (in Right of his Wife) to the Eſtate of the late Major Grove Gillis.

Bond for Pag^{s} 18,022. 26. 20. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 1ſt July 1782.

This Bond was granted to the late Major Grove Gillis by the late Nabob, for pay, batta, off-reckonings, &c. due to the ſaid Major Gillis in 1782, when this Bond was granted; and to which Mr. Storey has acquired a right by his marriage with the only daughter of the late Major Gillis.

The Bond was reported to be juſt by the Committee at Madras in 1786; but no payment has been made upon it, as is proved by Mr. Storey's affidavit, dated 11th January 1798, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

The Executors of the late Colonel Buck.

N° 5.

The Executors of the late Colonel George Buck:

Bond for Pag^{s} 20,210¼ with Intereſt at 6 per Cent, from 1ſt November 1782.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to the late Colonel George Buck, then in the ſervice of the Nabob, for arrears of pay, batta, and off reckonings; and was afterwards referred to the Committee for inveſtigating the claims on the Nabob, and reported to be juſt.

Colonel Buck died in 1794, leaving his widow Ann Buck, Major Cooke, and Jeremiah Batley, his executrix and executors; and Major Cooke, one of theſe executors, has made affidavit upon this claim, dated 2d December 1797, and lodged with Mr. Fordyce; by which it appears that no part, either of principal or intereſt, has been paid, and that the whole ſtill remains to be claimed for by the heirs and executors of Colonel Buck.

Lieutenant Jourdan.

N° 6.

Lieutenant John Jourdan, of Madras.

1. Bond for Pagodas 1,072. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.
2. Bond for Pagodas 66. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 1ſt September 1781.

The firſt part of this claim ariſes from arrears of pay due to Lieutenant Jourdan; for which, upon a ſettlement of accounts, the Nabob granted him his Bond, dated 31ſt December 1786, for 1,072 pagodas, bearing intereſt at 6 per Cent. as is certified by Lieutenant Jourdan's affidavit, made at Madras the 6th of October 1798, and tranſmitted to Mr. Fordyce by Meſſrs. Tullon, Brodie, and Co.

This

V.

This Bond was referred in 1787 for examination to the Committee of Madras, and reported to be juſt.

The ſecond part of this Claim conſiſts of a ſmall Bond to Henry Price for pagodas 66. granted by the Nabob for arrears of pay due to Mr. Price, bearing intereſt at 6 per cent. from 1ſt September 1781. This Bond was transferred by Mr. Price to Lieutenant Jourdan for a valuable conſideration, as appears by Lieutenant Jourdan's affidavit, dated 6th October 1798, and the notarial copy of the Bond and Aſſignment from Mr. Price to Lieutenant Jourdan, tranſmitted therewith from Madras.

N° 7.

Heirs of the late Captain Graham Campbell.

Heirs of the late Captain Graham Campbell.

Bond for Pagodas 14,322. 2. 40. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 1ſt January 1786.

The Debt due by the late Nabob to the late Captain Graham Campbell, was compoſed partly of money advanced by him for the uſe of his Highneſs, and partly of arrears of pay due to him as Captain in his Highneſs's ſervice. Captain Graham Campbell died in 1780; but it was not till the end of the year 1785, that the ſettlement took place betwixt his heirs and the Durbar, when the balance due to the heirs of Captain Graham Campbell, with intereſt at 8 per cent. was found to amount to pagodas 27,322. 2. 40. for which the Nabob granted three Bonds for pagodas { 14,322. 2. 40. / 10,000. 0. 0. / 3,000. 0. 0. } bearing intereſt at 12 per cent. This Debt was examined by the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt.

Captain James Graham (heir of Captain Graham Campbell) in his affidavit ſtates, that the late Captain Graham Campbell was obliged to borrow, on his own credit, a very conſiderable part of the money advanced to the Nabob, and that ſo great a part of the ſums thus borrowed by Captain Campbell remained unpaid at the time that theſe Bonds were granted by the Nabob, that Captain Graham was obliged to transfer, in payment of them, the two Bonds for pagodas 10,000. and 3,000. at diſcount of 20 per cent.; the Bond therefore for pagodas 14,322. 2. 40. is the only one now in Captain Graham's poſſeſſion, and for which he claims to be allowed, with intereſt at 12 per cent. from 1ſt January 1786.

N° 8.

David Simpſon, Eſq. of Jedburgh.

David Simpſon, Eſq.

Bond for Pagodas 3,000. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 1ſt January 1786.

This is one of the Bonds before mentioned, granted by the late Nabob for arrears of pay due to the late Captain Graham Campbell; and it was transferred by his heir, Captain James Graham, in payment of money advanced by Mr. Simpſon to the late Captain Graham Campbell; and Mr. Simpſon has made affidavit upon it, dated 8th April 1799, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

It is alſo atteſted by the affidavit of Mr. John Deſnies, of Madras, Attorney to Mr. Simpſon, dated 2d October 1800, ſtating that no part of it has been paid.

Executors of the late James Woolley.

Memorandum.—The Bond for pagodas 10,000. before mentioned granted to Captain Graham Campbell, was aſſigned to the late James Woolley, Eſq. of Madras, for money advanced by him to the late Captain Campbell; but the executors of Mr. Woolley cannot make affidavit upon the whole of his claim upon the Nabob (of which this Bond forms only a part) until they ſhall receive the accounts thereof from their Agents at Madras.

V.

N° 9.

Lieutenant Charles Spyers.

Lieutenant Charles Spyers, of Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 2,212. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to Lieutenant Charles Spyers, for arrears of pay due to him; and it was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them, 1787, to be juſt.

Mr. Spyers has made affidavit upon it, dated 11th October 1798, which has been tranſmitted to Mr. Fordyce by Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. of Madras.

N° 10.

Heirs of the late Major Galway.

Heirs of the late Major Galway, of Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 14,972¼. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from the 1ſt October 1783.

This Claim is conſtituted by a Bond granted by the Nabob in 1783, to the late Major Galway for arrears of pay then due to him; of which no part has ſince been paid. It was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt.

Mr. Cooke married the ſiſter and heireſs of Major Galway; and therefore claims payment of this Debt, with intereſt at 6 per cent. from 1ſt October 1783, as is ſtated in his affidavit, dated 8th Auguſt 1800, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 11.

Captain Wm Dewar.

Captain Wm Dewar, of Berwick.

Bond for Pags 8,450. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was granted to Captain Dewar for arrears of pay due to him while in the Nabob's ſervice, from 1777 to 1786; and for which the Nabob granted him the Bond above-mentioned; which was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be juſt.

N° 12.

Captain John Moſs.

Captain John Moſs, of Madras.

Bond for Pags 5,277. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond, which was granted to Captain Moſs for arrears of pay due to him, was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be juſt; as is certified by Captain Moſs's affidavit, dated 24th September 1800, tranſmitted to Mr. Fordyce from Madras.

V.

N° 13.

Colonel Eidington, late of Madras.

Colonel Eidington.

Bond for Pag^{s} 15,350. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was granted to Colonel Eidington for arrears of pay due to him, and for money advanced to the troops when in a ſtate of mutiny; and was, upon examination, acknowledged to be juſt by the Committee at Madras; as is proved by Colonel Eidington's affidavit, dated 23d Auguſt 1797, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 14.

Heirs of the late Captain J. Lowden.

Heirs of the late Captain Lowden.

Bond for Pag^{s} 1,899. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was granted to the late Captain John Lowden, for arrears of pay due to him. It was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them, in 1788, to be juſt; but no payment has ſince been made upon it; and Captain Lowden's heirs claim to be allowed the amount of the Bond, with intereſt from 31ſt December 1786; as is certified by their affidavit, dated 9th September 1800, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 15.

Sir Hector Monro, London.

Sir Hector Monro.

Bond for Pag^{s} 40,000. with Intereſt at 8 per Cent. from 1782.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Alexander Brodie, as agent for Sir Hector Monro, being for arrears of table-money due to Sir Hector, as Commander in Chief of the army on the Coaſt. And Sir Hector, in his affidavit dated 30th May 1800, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce, ſtates, that though he had advanced ſeveral ſums of money to the Nabob and his family, when in diſtreſs; yet in conſideration of his receiving this Bond from the Nabob, he had made no charge upon his Highneſs for the money he thus advanced to him and his family; although he received by this Bond no more than was juſtly due to him for arrears of table-money as before mentioned.

This Claim was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be juſt.

N° 16.

Heirs of the late Captain H. B. Sullivan.

Heirs of the late Captain H. B. Sullivan.

Bond for Pag^{s} 4,835. 39. 10. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 1ſt Auguſt 1781.

This Debt aroſe from arrears of pay and Batta due by the Nabob to the late Captain Henry Boyle Sullivan, and for money advanced by him for the troops, and for feeding and otherwiſe providing the horſes; and for which the Nabob intended to give him an order on the Revenues of Tinnevelly; but theſe being ſhortly after taken poſſeſſion of by the Company, the Nabob granted the preſent

Bond

V.

Bond, bearing intereſt at 12 per cent.; and which has been examined, and reported to be juſt by the Committee at Madras.

Mr. Benjamin Sullivan, adminiſtrator to the eſtate of the late Captain Sullivan, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 3d October 1800, tranſmitted from Madras to Mr. Fordyce.

N° 17.

Miſs Catharine Paſcal.

Miſs Catharine Paſcal, of Madras.

1. Bond for Pag^{s} 1,185. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 1ſt September 1781.
2. Bond for Pag^{s} 1,206. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

The firſt part of this Claim conſiſts of a Bond granted to Mr. Henry Price, for arrears of pay due to him, and which was, on the 29th March 1788, transferred to Miſs Paſcal for a valuable conſideration.

The ſecond part conſiſts of a Bond granted to Miſs Paſcal, as heireſs to the eſtate of the late Lieutenant J. Mills, for arrears of pay due to the ſaid Lieutenant; and it has been referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt.

Miſs Paſcal has made affidavit upon theſe two Bonds, dated 3d October 1800; ſtating her belief of the juſtneſs of them, and that no part of them has been paid.

N° 18.

Heirs of the late Lieutenant Stockwell.

Heirs of the late Lieutenant James Stockwell.

Bond for Pag^{s} 2,425. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was granted to the late Lieutenant Stockwell for arrears of pay due to him; and an affidavit thereupon by Mr. C. N. Goricke, his executor, has been tranſmitted by Tulloh, Brodie, and Co to Mr. Fordyce from Madras, dated 30th September 1800.

This Claim was referred to the Committee at Madras, and reported by them to be

N° 19.

Heirs of the late Captain Joſhua Smith.

Heirs of the late Captain Joſhua Smith.

Bond for Pag^{s} 32,37. 9½ with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from the 4th June 1784.

This Bond was granted for arrears of pay due to Captain Smith, and was reported to be juſt by the Committee at Madras.—Mr. Zach. Pollack, adminiſtrator to the late Captain Smith's eſtate, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 27th September 1800.

N° 20.

Mrs. Halmayer.

rs. Ignacia Halmayer, of Madras.

1. Bond for Pag^{s} 4,065. 12½ Ann^{s}, with Intereſt at 6 per cent. from 2d May 1782.
2. Balance of Account Current per Pag^{s} 21,178. 22. 72. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

The firſt part of this Claim ariſes from arrears of pay due to the late Captain Halmayer, for which the Nabob granted his Bond, bearing intereſt at 6 per cent.

of

of which no part has been paid; as appears by Mrs. Halmayer's affidavit, dated 30th September 1800, tranſmitted from Madras. This Bond was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt.

The ſecond part of this Claim conſiſts of arrears of pay due to the late Captain Hoddle, part of which was contracted prior to 1778; for which the Nabob granted his Bond, dated 1ſt July 1778, for pagodas 4,754. bearing intereſt at 6 per cent. and the remainder ariſes from arrears of pay due from the date of the above-mentioned Bond to the 30th April 1784, the whole amounting (including the Bond) to pagodas 21,178. 22. 72. of which Captain Hoddle tranſmitted an account to the Committee at Madras, ſigned by himſelf, on the 26th December 1786; and an atteſted copy thereof has been tranſmitted from Madras by Mrs. Halmayer, who has made affidavit on this claim, as adminiſtratrix to the late Mrs. Hoddle, widow of the late Captain Hoddle, by which it appears that no part of the above ſum has been paid.

N° 21.

Truſtees of the late John Maxwell Stone.

Truſtees of the late John Maxwell Stone.

Bond for Pag^{s} 6,119. with Intereſt at 10 per cent. from 26th July 1775.

This Claim ariſes from a Bond granted by the Nabob to Captain Bromfield for European articles, purchaſed from him, dated 26th July 1775, for pagodas 6,119. payable on the 20th December 1775, with intereſt at 10 per cent. per annum; and was, in 1787, referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt.

It was aſſigned over by Captain Bromfield to the late John Maxwell Stone, for whoſe truſtees Meſſrs. A. and D. Defries of Madras are attornies. And Mr. J. Defries has made affidavit thereon, dated 2d October 1800, which has been tranſmitted to Mr. Fordyce by Meſſrs. Tulloh, Brodie, and Co.

N° 22.

Henry Duprey, Eſq. of Madras.

Henry Duprey, Eſq.

1. Bond for Pag^{s} 3,226. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.
2. Two Bonds for Pag^{s} $\left\{\begin{matrix}353\\162\end{matrix}\right\}$ with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 1ſt September 1781.

The firſt part of this Claim conſiſts of a bond granted to Mr. Joſeph Nevil, for arrears of pay due to him, and was favourably reported upon by the Committee at Madras. And Mr. John Defries, in whoſe poſſeſſion the Bond now is, as attorney to Mr. Duprey, to whom it was aſſigned by Mr. Neville, has made affidavit upon it, dated 2d October 1800, ſtating that no part of it has been paid.

The ſecond part of this Claim is made up of two Bonds, granted by his late Highneſs to Mr. Henry Price for arrears of pay, and which were aſſigned by Mr. Price to Mr. Duprey in 1778 for a valuable conſideration. Of theſe no part has been paid, as is certified by the affidavit of Mr. John Defries, attorney to Mr. Duprey, dated 2d October 1800, tranſmitted from Madras to Mr. Fordyce, by Meſſrs. Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. together with the before-mentioned affidavit on the firſt part of Mr. Duprey's Claim.

V.

N° 23.

Erſkine Nimmo, Eſq.

Erſkine Nimmo, Eſq. of Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 2,200 with Intereſt from 2d May 1782, at 6 per Cent.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Titus Briggs, for arrears of ſalary due to him as an Engliſh writer in the ſervice of the Nabob, prior to May 1782; and was upon examination certified to be juſt by the Committee at Madras.

Mr. Briggs transferred it for a valuable conſideration to Mr. Nimmo, in whoſe poſſeſſion it now is, and who has made affidavit upon it, dated the 26th of September 1800; depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 24.

Lieutenant Thomas Davidſon.

Lieutenant Thomas Davidſon, of Madras.

Bond for 2,502 Pagodas, with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was alſo granted for arrears of pay, and was reported to be juſt by the Committee at Madras. Mr. Davidſon has made affidavit upon it, dated 11th July 1800, tranſmitted to Mr. Fordyce, in which he ſtates, that no part of it has been paid.

N° 25.

Heirs of the late Captain Klawman.

Heirs of the late Captain Klawman.

Bond for Pagodas 3,371, with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

This Bond was granted to the late Captain Klawman for arrears of pay due to him, and was alſo reported to be juſt by the Committee at Madras. Mr. Baſil Cockrane of Madras, the adminiſtrator to the late Captain Klawman's eſtate, has made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 7th October 1800, ſtating, that no part of it has been paid.

N° 26.

Captain Alexander Tod.

Captain Alexander Tod, of Dunbar.

Two Bonds for Pagodas 5,520. and 500.

Captain Tod, in his affidavit dated 1ſt Auguſt 1797, ſtates, that the late Nabob was indebted to him in the ſum of pagodas 5,520. for articles ſold by him to the Nabob, to which his Highneſs added as a preſent a Bond for pagodas 500: Captain Tod having brought him from England a State Palanquin and ſome other articles, for which he did not charge any freight.

Theſe Bonds, which are now in the hands of Mr. Thomas Cockburn at Madras, were in 1786 referred to the Committee at Madras for examination, and reported by them to be juſt.

N° 27.

Collingwood Roddam, Eſq.

Collingwood Roddam, of Alnwick, Eſq.

Pagodas 14,460. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from September 1786.

Mr. Roddam, in his affidavit dated 21ſt April 1800, ſtates, that in the year 1775 he lent to the Nabob above 20,000 rupees, to bear intereſt at 12 per cent. for which

which his Highneſs granted him two Bonds for pagodas {6,000. / 240.} and that upon a ſettlement of accounts betwixt him and the Nabob in September 1786, there was found due to him a ſum of pagodas 14,460. as was certified by the ſignature of his Highneſs to the account thereof; but of which no part, either of principal or intereſt, has been paid.

Mr. Tulloh, of Madras, has alſo made affidavit upon this Claim, dated 29th September 1800, in which he ſtates, that he is in poſſeſſion of the two original Bonds granted for the above ſum of 20,000 rupees lent to the Nabob, dated 6th September 1775, for {6,000. / 240.} pagodas, bearing intereſt at 12 per cent. which were examined and reported to be correct by the Committee at Madras, and in lieu of which the Nabob afterwards ſigned an account current to Mr. Roddam, amounting to 14,460 pagodas, as before ſtated, being the amount of theſe two Bonds, with intereſt upon them to September 1786, to which period the account current was made up.

N° 28.

Stephen Sullivan, Eſq. of Madras.

Stephen Sullivan.

Bond for Pagodas 37,500. with Intereſt from 3d February 1785.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob, on the 3d February 1785, to John Stuart, Eſq. on truſt for Laurence Sullivan, Eſq. and of which the preſent Claimant is now poſſeſſed as heir to his father the late Laurence Sullivan, as is ſtated in his affidavit, dated 6th June 1800, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

This Claim was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras; and in 1788 was reported by them to be juſt.

N° 29.

Aſſignees of the late George Williſon, Eſq.

Aſſignees of the late George Williſon, Eſq.

1. Bond for Pagodas 2,709. with Intereſt from 31ſt December 1786.
2. ——— Pagodas 700. with Intereſt from 31ſt December 1780.
3. ——— Pagodas 500. with Intereſt from 31ſt December 1780.

The firſt part of this Claim conſiſts of a Bond granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Williſon for the balance then ſtated to be due to him; and which was examined by the Committee at Madras, and certified to be juſt; but in this balance was not included a ſum of 700 pagodas, being the price of a portrait of his Highneſs, which was ordered by Governor Haſtings, but which the Nabob inſiſted upon ſending to the Governor as a preſent; and as Mr. Haſtings refuſed to pay Mr. Williſon for it, it forms a fair Claim againſt the Nabob.

The laſt article is for 500 pagodas, being the Nabob's ſubſcription for an altar-piece painted by Mr. Williſon, and which was not included in the before-mentioned Bond; and for theſe two ſums the Aſſignees claim intereſt from 31ſt December 1780, about which time Mr. Williſon left India.

Mr. Williſon, ſome time previous to his death, aſſigned his effects in truſt to Horatius Cannon, George Dempſter, Eſq. and others; and Mr. Cannon has made affidavit to the truth of the foregoing particulars, dated 30th October 1799, which is depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

V.

N° 30.

Sir John Day.

Sir John Day.

Bond for Pag^{s} 10,000. with Intereſt from 1ſt November 1779.

This Debt is conſtituted by a Bond of the late Nabob to Sir John Day, dated 1ſt July 1779, for 10,000 pagodas, payable in two and four months; and was granted to Sir John by the Nabob, in conſequence of his conſulting Sir John upon a point of law at that time of great importance to his Highneſs, viz. whether the Nabob could be ſued for his debts in the Mayor's Court at Madras; which it was the intention of ſome of his creditors to do at that time, had not Sir John given it as his opinion, that it was not competent for any Engliſh creditor to cite his Highneſs before any one of the Engliſh courts in India; and this Bond was granted to Sir John Day as a recompence for his trouble in the buſineſs, and for the important ſervice he rendered to the Nabob at that time.

This Claim was referred for examination to the Committee at Madras, and was reported by them to be juſt; and Sir John has made affidavit upon it, which is lodged with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 31.

Heirs of late Antonio de Souza, Eſq.

Heirs of the late Antonio De Souza, Eſq.

Five Bonds, amounting to Pag^{s} 58,019. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

Theſe Bonds were granted to Mr. De Souza, upon a ſettlement of accounts betwixt him and the Nabob; and they were afterwards referred to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt, as is certified by the affidavit of John Tulloh and Thomas Demello, executors of Mr. De Souza; dated 6th October 1800; depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 32.

Charles Binny, Eſq.

Charles Binny, Eſq. London.

Bond for Pag^{s} 15,573. 6. 40. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 30th June 1790.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Binny, for arrears of ſalary due to him as Engliſh Secretary to the late Nabob. Mr. Binny made affidavit upon this Claim in December 1791; and he has ſince depoſited with Mr. Fordyce extracts of letters from the Government of Madras, and from the Court of Directors, which inconteſtibly prove that the Claim is ſtrictly juſt.

The above Bond was dated 30th November 1785, but the intereſt was paid upon it to 30th June 1790, as appears by Mr. Binny's account current with the Nabob of that date, annexed to his affidavit.

N° 33.

Col. Capper.

Colonel James Capper, late of Madras.

Bond for Pag^{s} 12,000 with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from January 1792.

Colonel Capper in 1774 lent the Nabob a ſum of pagodas 4,000 for which his Highneſs granted a Bond, bearing 12 per cent. intereſt, and which was reported to be

be juſt by the Committee at Madras; but this Bond being afterwards loſt, his Highneſs in January 1792 gave Colonel Capper an order on Francis Latour for 12,000 pagodas in lieu of it, of which no part has been paid, as is teſtified by Colonel Capper's affidavit, dated 14th January 1801, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce. V.

N° 34.

The Honourable Baſil Cockrane, of Madras. Honble Baſil Cockrane.

Bond for Pagodas 1,226. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 1ſt September 1781.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Henry Price for arrears of pay, and was by him aſſigned to the Honourable Baſil Cockrane for a valuable conſideration; as is certified by Mr. Cockrane's affidavit, dated 7th October 1800.

Mem.—The ſeveral Bonds granted to Mr. Price for arrears of pay, and which were aſſigned by him to ſundry perſons, were examined by the Committee at Madras, and certified to be juſt.

N° 35.

John Pybus, Eſq. London. John Pybus, Eſq.

Bond for Pag^s 1,888. with Intereſt from 1ſt February 1774.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to the late Miſs Pybus, in part of arrears of intereſt due by his Highneſs on a ſum of 36,000 Arcot rupees, lent in 1766 by the late John Pybus, her father, to the Nabob. It was dated 1ſt February 1770, payable without intereſt 1ſt February 1774, and was given to the late Miſs Pybus as part of her marriage-portion, on her marriage with the late Sir Robert Fletcher in 1773; but no part of it being paid, the late Mr. Pybus paid Sir Robert the value of it; and his ſon Mr. John Pybus, as heir to his father, now claims the amount of it, with intereſt from 1ſt February 1774.

It was referred for examination in 1786 to the Committee at Madras, and reported to be juſt.

N° 36.

Quintin Crauford, Eſq. of Frankfort. Quintin Crauford, Eſq.

Bond for Pagodas 83,442. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 15th March 1780; but from the amount of this Intereſt is to be deducted Pagodas 46,200. for jewels, ſold as after ſtated.

This Bond was granted to Mr. Crauford for money lent to the late Nabob, and paid by his order, and on his account, to the Eaſt India Company and others; in ſecurity for part of which ſundry jewels and pearls were depoſited in Mr. Crauford's hands, which he was at liberty to diſpoſe of, provided the Bond was not paid within one year from the date of it: but as the Nabob, notwithſtanding many ſolicitations from Mr. Crauford's attornies, did not pay any part either of the principal or intereſt of the Bond, theſe jewels, after due notice was given to the Nabob, and after public advertiſement of the intended ſale for two months in the Madras papers, were ſold on 11th December 1788; and the price of them, pagodas 46,200. was carried to the Nabob's credit in an account current betwixt the Nabob and Mr. Crauford, made out by Mr. Crauford's attornies at Madras; upon which date, after giving the Nabob credit for the above ſum of 46,200 pagodas, the balance due to Mr. Crauford, including intereſt, amounted to pagodas 1,24,745.

V.

Sir John Menzies, as attorney for Mr. Crauford, gave information of the ſale, and of all the particulars, in a letter to Governor Sir Archibald Campbell, dated the 31ſt of the ſubſequent month; and the above balance, with intereſt at 12 per cent. from 11th December 1788 to 17th September 1792, when Mr. Crauford's attornies tranſmitted a ſtatement of his Claim on the Nabob, amounts to the ſum of pagodas 181,129. 31. for which ſum, with intereſt at 12 per cent. Mr. Crauford claims to be allowed; and he has accordingly made affidavit upon his Claim, dated 19th October 1797, which is depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

In the accounts made out by the Agents of Mr. Crauford at Madras, the balance is ſtruck in the uſual way on the day on which the jewels were ſold; and intereſt is charged on that balance, compoſed partly of intereſt and partly of principal. But Mr. Fordyce, ſuppoſing that the general rule adopted in 1784, of allowing only ſimple intereſt to be ſtated, will now be followed, has, in conſequence of the power granted to him by the creditors, altered the account; and intereſt is, in this ſtatement of the Claim, now laid before the Court of Directors, charged only on the principal ſum of the Debt, which in this inſtance makes a very great reduction in the amount of the Claim.

N° 37.

Alexander Brodie, Eſq.

Alexander Brodie, Eſq. London.

Balance of Bond for Pagodas 35,551. 16. 44. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

Mr. Brodie having, in the year 1780, advanced to the late Nabob a ſum of pagodas 95,000. received from his Highneſs his Bond, bearing intereſt at 12 per cent. dated 1ſt June 1780, for that ſum; and as a ſecurity for the payment thereof, there were depoſited with Mr. Brodie three cheſts and a box of jewels, which he underſtood were valued at conſiderable more than the amount of the Bond for which they were granted in ſecurity; and he was, as ſpecified in the Bond, at liberty to ſell theſe jewels, provided the Bond was not paid in ſix months from its date; but Mr. Brodie not receiving any payments either of principal or intereſt, he, with the ſpecial permiſſion of the Nabob, communicated to him by the Ameer ul Omrah, at different times in the years 1781, 1782, 1784, 1785, and 1786, ſold the whole of theſe jewels, which produced only the ſum of pagodas 92,173. 30. 49. as ſtated in an account current, made out on the 31ſt December 1786, in which the Bond, with intereſt upon it to that date, is placed to the debit of the account, amounting to the ſum of pagodas 1,70,050.

Pagodas - - - - - - - - - -	1,70,050.
And the produce of the ſale of the jewels, with intereſt from the reſpective times at which they were ſold, is placed to the credit of the account, amounting to - - - -	1,34,498. 25. 36.
Leaving a balance of Pagodas - - -	35,551. 16. 44.

For which Mr. Brodie makes his Claim upon the Nabob, with intereſt at 12 per cent. from 31ſt December 1786.

All the circumſtances here ſtated are confirmed by Mr. Brodie, in his affidavit before a Maſter in Chancery, dated 6th March 1798, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

V.

N° 38.

Sir John Macpherſon, Bart.

Sir John Macpherſon, Bart.

1. Pag. 85,264. 3. 66. with Intereſt at 12 per cent. from 1ſt January 1796.

2. Pagodas 83,966. 37. 10. with Intereſt at 8 per cent. from 1ſt January 1796.

Sir John Macpherſon's Claim upon the Nabob conſiſts of two parts:

The firſt, containing different ſums advanced by Sir John's Agent, Sir Charles Oakeley, in 1777, upon Bills for pagodas 23,217. 23. 67. drawn by Colonel Lauchlane Macleane upon Sir John Macpherſon, who had then left India; which Bills, as Sir John was not indebted to Colonel Macleane, were accepted by Sir Charles Oakeley, as Sir John Macpherſon's attorney, at the earneſt requeſt of the late Nabob, who promiſed to pay them when due; but having neglected to do ſo, Sir Charles Oakeley was accordingly obliged to pay them; and he afterwards advanced ſeveral ſmall ſums to Colonel Macleane, upon the account and by the deſire of the Nabob, amounting in all, with the ſum above-mentioned, to pagodas 27,409. 27. 47. and he received in part payment of theſe advances, at different times, ſums to the amount of pagodas 9,250. 17. 40. which are placed to the Nabob's credit in an account current, made out and ſworn to by Sir Charles Oakeley on the 15th Auguſt 1799; the balance of which account current is ſtated in that affidavit to amount to pagodas 46,344. 2. 32. on the 1ſt of January 1789, including intereſt on both ſides of the account, at 12 per cent. to that date.

Sir John Macpherſon having, previous to his leaving Madras, given explicit directions to his attorney Sir Charles Oakeley, not to accept any Bills on his account, did not conſider himſelf as bound in law to take this debt upon himſelf; but being ſenſible that Sir Charles Oakeley had advanced this money from friendly motives to him, and being unwilling that Sir Charles Oakeley, in the ſituation in which he was at that time, ſhould ſuffer ſo heavy a loſs, he was on theſe accounts induced to take the debt upon himſelf; for payment of which he now makes his Claim upon the preſent Nabob.

By letters lately tranſmitted by Harrington, Watts, and Co. of Madras, dated 9th October 1800, it appears, that a ſettlement of this account took place at that time betwixt the Nabob and Meſſrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co. as attornies to Sir John Macpherſon, by which the balance due to Sir John, made up to the 1ſt January 1796, amounted to the ſum of pagodas 85,264. 3. 66. and which account was accordingly ſettled and ſigned by the Nabob, and by Meſſrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co. as attornies for Sir John Macpherſon.

The ſecond part of Sir John's Claim conſiſts of a Bill drawn by him when in England in 1799, to Meſſrs. Drummonds, Bankers, upon the Nabob, for pagodas 55,000. and accepted by his Highneſs; upon which a partial payment of 20,000 pagodas was made on the 25th June 1785; but the balance, with intereſt, ſtill remains unpaid.

A ſtatement of Sir John's account with the Nabob for this Bill was made out in October 1800, by Meſſrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co. as attornies for Sir John, by which it appears that the balance brought up, with intereſt at 8 per cent. to 1ſt January 1796, amounted to pagodas 83,966. 37. 10. and this balance has been acknowledged by the Nabob to be juſt, in a memorandum annexed to the account current, ſigned by his Highneſs, remaining in the hands of Meſſrs. Harrington, Watts, and Co.

Sir John Macpherſon has made affidavit upon this part of his Claim, dated 17th April 1801; in which, after ſtating the above particulars, he adds, that he received in 1796, from the executors of the late James Macpherſon, Eſq. the late Nabob's Agent in this Country, a ſum of £.4,688. being a balance due by the late James Macpherſon, Eſq. to the late Nabob; and which Sir John deſires may be placed to the credit of this account on a ſettlement with the preſent Nabob.

176/96.

By

V. By the foregoing ſtatement it appears, that Sir John Macpherſon's Claims have the ſanction of the late and the preſent Nabob, beſides the teſtimony of Sir Charles Oakeley.

N° 39.

James Dott, Eſq.

James Dott, Eſq. of Bittern Grove.

1.	Pagodas	32,511. 12.	with	Intereſt	from	1783.
2.	D°	9,000.	with	d°	from January	1785.
3.	D°	1,350.	with	d°	from 30th September	1787.
4.	D°	7,101. 2.	with	d°	from 1ſt January	1785.
5.	D°	6,150.	with	d°	from 30th September	1787.

Mr. Dott was, in 1799, by a deed of his Highneſs the late Nabob, appointed Paymaſter of the three regiments of cavalry, and ordered to provide for the feeding of the horſes, &c.; and for theſe purpoſes a Teuka was granted on the Tinnevelly Diſtrict, by which he was authorized to draw a certain portion of the Revenues, and apply them to the payment of the troops. This he did in the year 1780 to a very conſiderable amount; but upon a ſettlement of accounts in 1783, it appeared that there remained due to him a balance of chucrams 56,901. 2. 57. or pagodas 32,511. 12. for which he now makes his Claim upon the preſent Nabob, as heir to his father.

Independent of this balance, Mr. Dott advanced a ſum of chucrams 54,835. 6. on account of the cavalry; which, as the Company took poſſeſſion of the Tinnevelly Country, they were pleaſed to pay to Mr. Dott on account of the peculiar hardſhip of his ſituation, and granted him a Cavalry Bond for it accordingly.

The ſecond and third parts of Mr. Dott's Claim conſiſt of pay due to him as Surgeon to his late Highneſs the Nabob, at the rate of 150 pagodas a month; and the fourth and fifth parts conſiſt of pay due to him on account of the appointment of Paymaſter and Collector of part of the Revenues of Tinnevelly for the payment of the troops, granted to him in 1799, as above ſtated; and for which he was to be allowed 150 pagodas per month alſo, ſo as to make the total amount of his pay from the Nabob 300 pagodas per month.

To theſe ſtatements Mr. Dott has made oath, and has annexed to his affidavit a paper explanatory of the origin of each of the debts, which is depoſited with Mr. Fordyce, together with copies of letters from the late Nabob, requeſting him to make the advances now claimed; and alſo a copy of the Tanka granted for his repayment; but the effect of which was prevented by the Company's taking poſſeſſion of the Country from which his payment was to be drawn.

N° 40.

Executors of the late Robert Smith Bird.

Executors of the late Robert Smith Bird.

Bond for Rupees 50,000. with Intereſt from 15th April 1780.

This Claim originated in a Debt due by the late Nabob to Admiral Sir Edward Vernon, for which a Bond was granted by his Highneſs to Mr. Bird, as Agent for Admiral Vernon, dated 15th October 1779, payable in ſix months, for 50,000 rupees; and this Bond was in February 1780 ſold by Admiral Vernon, per aſſignment bearing that date, to Mr. Bird, for pagodas 5,479, being the value of the ſaid Bond according to the exchange at that time.

Mr. Bird made many applications to the Nabob, both perſonally and by his attorney the late Dr. Paiſley, for payment of this Bond, but without effect; and his executors, who have made oath as to the juſtneſs of this Debt, claim to be paid the above ſum of 50,000 rupees, with intereſt from 15th April 1780.

The

The late Mr. Willis, in a note to Mr. Fordyce accompanying the ſtatement of this Claim, mentions that Mr. Binny will confirm the truth of it, if neceſſary; and which Mr. Binny has accordingly done.

Mr. John Defries of Madras has alſo made affidavit upon this Claim, ſtating that no part of it has been paid.

N° 41.

James Hay, of Nunrow, Eſq.

James Hay, Eſq.

1. Bond for Pag^{s} 27,558. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 4th March 1775.
2. Bond for Pag^{s} 6,295. 19. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 4th March 1777.

The firſt part of Mr. Hay's Claim on the Nabob conſiſts of advances made by him for the Nabob's troops, ſupplying them with rice, cattle, &c. for which the preſent Nabob, *on account of his father*, granted his Bond to Mr. Hay's attorney (the Honourable Mr. Monckton) in March 1775, for the balance then due to Mr. Hay, per pagodas 27,558, bearing intereſt at 12 per cent.

This Debt is confirmed by letters from General Joſeph Smith; notarial copies of which Mr. Hay has annexed to his affidavit, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce, dated 28th April 1798.

The ſecond part of Mr. Hay's Claim is for pagodas 6,295. 19. being the price of a garden houſe ſold to the late Ameer ul Omrah, the Nabob's ſecond ſon; and for which he granted his bond, dated 4th March 1777, to the Honourable Mr. Monckton, Mr. Hay's attorney, bearing intereſt at 12 per cent.

Upon the death of the Ameer ul Omrah, the late Nabob took poſſeſſion of the garden houſe, notwithſtanding the ſolicitations of Mr. Hay's attorney, that he ſhould either give up the houſe, or pay the price of it to Mr. Hay, neither of which he would do, although the Court of Directors at laſt interfered, and in June 1795 deſired that Mr. Hay's requeſt might be complied with; but as that has not as yet been done, Mr. Hay claims payment of this ſum from the preſent Nabob as heir to his father, with intereſt at 12 per cent. from the 4th March 1777.

Mr. Hay has made affidavit upon this part of his claim alſo, dated 28th April 1798, which is depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 42.

Mr. John Mills, Coachmaker, London.

John Mills.

Pagodas 3,427. 8. with Intereſt from 8th September 1792.

This Debt originated in an order received by Mr. Mills in the year 1776, to ſend to the late Nabob an elegant chariot with plated harneſs, for which Mr. Mills was to receive £. 500. ſterling; but, after many applications, he received in 1792, inſtead of payment, an order upon Governor Oakeley for pagodas 3,427. 8. being the amount of the above-mentioned ſum of £. 500. with intereſt at 12 per cent. to the date of that order, and which the Nabob requeſted might be paid out of the balance of his one-fifth part of the Revenues: this however it was not found poſſible at that time to do, and no part of it has ſince been paid, as appears by Mr. Mills's affidavit, dated 18th June 1800, and depoſited with Mr. Fordyce; in which Mr. Mills claims to be allowed the above ſum of pagodas 3,427. 8. with intereſt from 8th September 1792, at the ſame rate of 12 per cent.

V.

General Sydenham.

N° 43.

General Sydenham.

Bond for Pag^{s} 6,000. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 1ſt November 1780.

This Bond was granted to General Sydenham for money actually advanced to the Nabob, and for the payment of which the ſtrongeſt repreſentations were made on the part of the Government of Madras, by inſtruction of the Court of Directors here, both to the late and to the preſent Nabob; the laſt of which was made in January 1797, to the preſent Nabob, when his Highneſs in anſwer declared, he would pay 1,000 pagodas per month till the whole ſhould be diſcharged; but no part whatever of it has yet been paid.

General Sydenham is at preſent in India, and will make affidavit of the truth of this ſtatement.

N° 44.

Charles Darke, Eſq.

Charles Darke, Eſq. Madras.

Bond for Pagodas 18,000. with intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 12th Auguſt 1777.

Mr. Darke, in his Memorial, accompanying a ſtatement of his Claims upon oath, dated 5th December 1799, upon the Nabob and his family, mentions, that in the year 1773 he was appointed ſole European merchant to that Prince and his family: that for ſome time he was regularly paid; but that afterwards he ſupplied them to a great amount upon credit; and that upon a ſettlement of accounts in 1777, the Nabob was indebted to him in this ſum, for which he granted him his bond as above ſtated.

Mr. Darke, in his ſtatement, makes the amount of this bond and intereſt, on the 31ſt July 1799, to be pagodas 94,964. 1. 60.: but as he firſt charges intereſt upon the original Bond from 1777 to 1785, when it was preſented to the Committee for examination, and confirmed by them, and then charges intereſt upon the *accumulated* ſum from 1785 to 1799, it is doubtful whether ſuch mode of making up the account will be ſuſtained; and therefore the amount of the Bond is *here* conſidered to be his only claim on the *late Nabob*, with intereſt at 12 per cent. from the 12th of Auguſt 1777.

N° 45.

Executors of the late Lieutenant W. Leech.

Executors of the late Lieutenant Wm Leech.

Pagodas 6,556. 15. 17. with Intereſt from 1ſt June 1781.

This Claim is for arrears of pay due by the late Nabob to the late Lieutenant Leech on the 1ſt June 1781, per account made out and ſigned by the late Lieutenant Leech on that date; and it is further atteſted by the oath of Major Francis Johnſon his executor, dated 20th of July 1798, and depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 46.

William Duffin, Eſq.

William Duffin, Eſq. of York.

Bond for pagodas 4,000. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from July 1778, deducting therefrom payments made in part thereof, to the amount of pagodas 1,281. 14. 50.

Mr. Duffin, in his affidavit dated 21ſt Auguſt 1797, ſtates, that in July 1778 he advanced to the Renter of Trichinopoly, on a Circar Bond, bearing 12 per cent. intereſt, 4,000 pagodas; and that he has at various times, as ſtated in the ſame affi-

davit,

davit, in the years 1778 and 1794, received in part payment of it, pagodas 1,281. 14. 50. which remain to be deducted when the Bond ſhall be made up with intereſt, previous to its being put in train of payment.

N° 47.

Captain Charles Freeman, of Madras.

Captain Charles Freeman.

Pagodas 2,162. 40. 48. with Intereſt from the 4th of June 1774.

This Claim conſiſts of a demand for arrears of pay due to Captain Freeman, while in the Nabob's ſervice, from 1771 to 1774; and which, on the 4th of June 1774, amounted to the ſum above ſtated, as is certified by his affidavit upon it, dated 5th October 1798, which has been tranſmitted by Tulloh, Brodie, and Co. to Mr. Fordyce.

N° 48.

Heirs of the late Richard Legge Willis, Eſq.

Heirs of the late Richard Legge Willis, Eſq.

Bond for Pagodas 30,000. with Intereſt from 3d November 1785.

This Bond was granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Willis, on the 3d of May 1784, payable without intereſt eighteen months after date, being for ſalary and allowances due to him while in the Nabob's ſervice; and it was confirmed by Mr. Binny, by order of the Nabob, upon an application being made to him for that purpoſe, as appears from Mr. Binny's letter to the late Mr. Willis, dated 16th May 1796.

Mr. James Willis, as heir to his brother, has made affidavit upon this debt, dated 9th March 1798, which is depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 49.

Heirs of the late Sir Edward Hughes.

Heirs of the late Sir Edward Hughes.

Bond for Pagodas 29,681. 21. with intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 1ſt January 1785.

This bond was granted to Sir Edward Hughes as one of the Admirals on the Eaſt India ſtation, in which command he continued from 1780 to 1785, being the amount due to him for allowances uſually made by the Nabob to Admirals on that ſtation. No payment was ever made on account of this Bond, as is certified by the late Mr. De Souza's letters and Lady Hughes's affidavit, dated 13th April 1798, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 50.

Colonel Arthur Owen.

Colonel Arthur Owen.

Bond for Pagodas 13,000. with Intereſt at 10 per Cent. from 15th March 1779.

Colonel Owen was in the Nabob's ſervice from 1773 to 1776; and at the time of his leaving it, a ſettlement of accounts took place betwixt him and the late Nabob for arrears of pay, for which his Highneſs granted him a Tanaka; and as a mark of the eſtimation in which the Nabob held his ſervices, he added to the ſum due to Colonel Owen for arrears, a further ſum of 3,000 pagodas, which was alſo included in the above-mentioned Tanaka. No part of this Tanaka however being paid, a ſettlement of accounts again took place in 1779, when the intereſt on the amount of the Tanaka being calculated at 10 per cent. there was found due to Colonel Owen a

ſum

V. sum of 13,000 pagodas, for which the Nabob granted his Bond payable in twelve months, with intereſt at 10 per cent.; of which Bond no part, either of principal or intereſt, has been paid, as is certified by the affidavit of Colonel Owen, dated 19th Auguſt 1800, which has been depoſited by him with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 51.

James Lucy Dighton, Eſq.

James Lucy Dighton, Eſq. late of Madras.

Four Bonds for Pagodas 30,000. with Intereſt at 6 per Cent. from 21ſt July 1791.

This Claim ariſes from arrears of pay, and ſervices performed for the late Nabob ſince the year 1775, for which his Highneſs granted him a Bond for pagodas 30,000. bearing intereſt at 6 per cent.: but, in order to accommodate Mr. Dighton, he afterwards cancelled that Bond, and gave him four others, of ſame tenor and date for 17,000 / 3,000 / 5,000 / 5,000 pagodas, of which no part has been paid, as is certified by Mr. Dighton's affidavit, dated 31ſt December 1800. This debt was acknowledged to be juſt in a public letter, written to Sir Charles Oakeley in 1791.

A. Hepburn Mitchelſon, Eſq.

Mem.—Mr. Hepburn Mitchelſon holds an aſſignment of 5,000 pagodas on this Claim, as appears by his affidavit, dated 20th June 1800, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce, together with ſeveral papers explanatory of his Claim.

N° 52.

Richard Joſeph Sulivan, Eſq.

Richard Joſeph Sulivan, Eſq. London.

Bonds for Rupees 50,000 / 50,000 with Intereſt from 22d February 1783.

Theſe two Bonds for one lack of rupees were granted to Mr. Sulivan in November 1782, payable in three months, to defray the very heavy expences he had incurred in ſeveral miſſions to Bengal and Madras, upon buſineſs of very great importance, both to the Nabob and to the Eaſt India Company, by which the ceſſion of the Southern Provinces of the Carnatic to the Dutch Eaſt India Company was in a great meaſure prevented, as is fully explained in Mr. Sulivan's affidavit, dated 7th May 1800, and depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 53.

John Way, Eſq.

John Way, Eſq. London.

1. Pagodas 27,500. with Intereſt from 1ſt October 1795.
2. Pagodas 15,250. with Intereſt from 1ſt October 1795.

Mr. Way was, in 1778, appointed the Nabob's ſtanding counſel in England, with a ſalary of 2,000 pagodas per annum, and an allowance of 1,000 pagodas per annum, to pay for expences, retaining of counſel, &c. In this office Mr. Way continued till the Nabob's death, when there was due to him for ſalary from 1ſt January 1780, per his account, and affidavit annexed thereto, a ſum of 27,500 pagodas, after deducting his ſalary from 1ſt January 1778, to 1ſt January 1780, per 4,000 pagodas, and the yearly allowance due to him for law expences, &c. for the ſame period, per 2,000 pagodas, which was paid to him by James Taylor, Eſq. and alſo a ſum of 4,000 pagodas received by him from Sir Archibald Campbell in June 1789, further

further to account of ſalary due to him; but in the before-mentioned ſum of pagodas 27,500. is not included the yearly allowance of 1,000 pagodas for defraying law expences, and which Mr. Way leaves to the honour of the preſent Nabob to allow or not; although it was underſtood at the time of his appointment, that it ſhould be continued, and was ſo expreſſed in a letter from the Nabob to Sir John Lindſay, to which Mr. Way begs to refer:—If it be allowed, it will add to the claim pagodas 15,250. making it in all pagodas 42,750. with intereſt from the 1ſt October 1795, when the late Nabob died.

N° 54.

James Taylor, Eſq. London. James Taylor, Eſq.

Pagodas 6,000. with Intereſt from July 1796.

The Claim ariſes from an order given by the late Nabob in favour of John Way, Eſq. his counſel in England, for 6,000 pagodas. being for two years ſalary and allowances due to him from 1ſt January 1778 to 1ſt January 1780, and which was to be paid by Mr. Taylor and his partners, out of the Revenues of Warriorpollam, but which could not at that time be done; and it was not till after Mr. Taylor's return to England, that he ſettled, in July 1796, the buſineſs with Mr. Way, granting him his own bond, and that of the late Sir John Call for £.2,250. ſterling, for which, with intereſt from July 1796, Mr. Taylor makes his Claim on the preſent Nabob, as heir to his Highneſs the late Nabob, as is certified by Mr. Taylor's affidavit, dated 30th April 1801, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce; and to which is annexed Mr. Way's receipt for the ſum of £2,250. before-mentioned.

N° 55.

Dr. James Anderſon, of Madras. Dr. James Anderſon.

Pagodas 5,407. 15. 16. with Intereſt from 20th January 1800.

Dr. Anderſon, in his affidavit dated the 29th September 1800, ſtates, that in the year 1773 he lent the Nabob 20,000 pogodas, which his Highneſs afterwards repaid, but inſtead of paying him the intereſt upon it, made up at the rate of 10 per cent. he granted him his note of hand for pagodas 1,690. 5. of which 1,000 pagodas was paid on the 17th March 1795, and the balance, with intereſt at 12 per cent. made up to the 20th January 1800, amounted to the ſum of pagodas 5,407. 15. 16. as is certified by Dr. Anderſon's affidavit before-mentioned.

N° 56.

Captain James Weſt, of Madras. Captain James Weſt.

1. Tunka Bond for 1,625 Pagodas, with Intereſt from 1774.
2. Tunka Bond for 558 Pagodas, with Intereſt from 1776.

The firſt of theſe Bonds was granted by the Nabob to Captain George Burrowes Clarke for arrears of pay due to him and which was to be paid out of the Revenues of 1189 year of the Hegyra, but no part of it having been paid, it remains due to Captain Weſt, who is poſſeſſed of it by regular aſſighment, as is ſtated in his affidavit, dated the 29th September 1800, tranſmitted from Madras.

The ſecond Bond was granted to Sapany Pillah for timber ſold to the Nabob, which was agreed to be paid for in the 1191 year of the Hegyra, but no part of it has yet been paid, as appears by Captain Weſt's affidavit, dated the 29th September 1800, which certifies that he acquired right to this Bond by regular aſſignment.

V.

N° 57.

Peter Gardiner, Esq.

Peter Gardiner, Esq. of Madras.

Pagodas 2,520. 0. 24. with Interest from 1st January 1779.

The Nabob being in arrear to Peter Gardiner, Esq. then a Quarter Master in his Highness's service for Pay, Batta, &c. to the amount of pagodas 2,520. 0. 24 granted him in 1779 a Perwanna on one of the provinces for that sum, but no part of it has been paid, as appears by Mr. Gardiner's affidavit, dated 1st October 1800, transmitted from Madras.

N° 58.

Executors of the late John Stuart, Esq.

Executors of the late John Stuart, Esq.

Bond for Pagodas 14,933. 30. 16. with Interest at 6 per cent. from 18th September 1797.

This Debt originated in a Bond granted by the late Nabob to the late John Stuart, for arrears of pay due to him, as Secretary to his Highness's Vackeels in London, dated 2d March 1785, for Pagodas 30,000. and an order was transmitted along with it to England, upon the Nabob's agents there, for the payment of it, but they having refused to do so, application was made to the Nabob for that purpose, and several payments were accordingly made upon it, as is stated in an account current annexed to the affidavit, dated the 6th October 1800, of Mr. Benjamin Sullivan, executor to Mr. Stuart's estate, by which the above balance appears to be due on 18th September 1797.

N° 59.

Heirs of the late Dawsonne Drake, Esq.

Heirs of the late Dawsonne Drake, Esq.

1. Bond for Pagodas 12,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from the 19th November 1774.
2. Balance of Bond Pagodas 18,000. with Interest at 12 per Cent. from 25th November 1777.
3. Bond for Pag^{a} 10,000 with Interest from 12th September 1777, at 12 per cent.

The first Bond beforementioned for 12,000 pagodas, was granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Charles Darke of Madras, and was assigned by Mr. Darke to Mr. Drake, for the sum of pagodas 10,000 advanced by Mr. Drake on his account.

The second Bond upon which a balance of 18,000 pagodas arises, was granted by the late Nabob to Mr. Drake, in lieu of two Bonds of his Highness purchased by him and Mr. Drake (but wholly paid for by Mr. Drake) at 25 per cent. discount. This Bond was dated 25th November 1777, for 24,000 pagodas; and it was proposed that it should be consolidated; but Mr. Drake refused to do so, conceiving that it would be paid by the Nabob sooner than the time proposed for discharging the consolidated Bonds. No payment, however, has taken place upon it, excepting one of 6,000 pagodas on the 21st May 1778. The balance, therefore, of 18,000 pagodas, with interest at 12 per cent. still remains unpaid and due to the heirs of Mr. Drake.

The third Bond was granted by the late Nabob to Archdale Palmer, Esq. dated 12th September 1777, for pag^{a} 10,000. payable in twenty-five months, with interest at 12 per cent and was assigned by Mr. Palmer to Mr. Drake, for pag^{a} 6,666. 28. advanced by him to Mr. Palmer on the 19th September 1777.

N. E. Kindersley, late of Madras, administrator to the estate of the late Mr. Drake, has made affidavit upon this Claim, of which the foregoing statement is an abstract.

V.

N° 60.

Henry Crawfurd, Esq. London.

Henry Crawfurd, Esq.

Pagodas 3,500. with Intereſt at 12 per Cent. from 22d Auguſt 1777.

This Claim ariſes from the ſale of ſeveral jewels belonging to the late Elizabeth Grant of Vizagapatam, widow, (Mr. Crawfurd's ſiſter) to his Highneſs the late Nabob, in Auguſt 1777, by Mrs. Grant's agent, Mr. Eyles Irwin, for the ſum of 3,500 pags, for which the late Nabob's ſon and miniſter, Ameer ul Omrah, granted him a Tunka; but no part of it has been paid; and Mr. Crawfurd (as heir to his ſiſter) claims to be allowed the amount of it, with intereſt at 12 per cent. from 22d Auguſt 1777, as is certified by his affidavit, dated 4th April 1801, depoſited with Mr. Fordyce.

N° 61.

Edward John Hollond, Eſq. of London

Edward John Hollond, Eſq.

1. Pagodas 1,49,549. with Intereſt from 31ſt December 1786.
2. Pagodas 11,808. 15. 40. with Intereſt from 31ſt December 1786.
3. Bond for Pagodas 50,000. with intereſt at 12 per cent. from 1ſt Auguſt 1786; but from the intereſt is to be deducted 42,750 pag' for jewels ſold, as after ſtated.

Mr. Hollond, in his affidavit dated 1ſt May 1801, ſtates, that in the year 1786 he made a ſettlement of his accounts with the late Nabob, and delivered up bonds and Securities of his Highneſs to the amount of pagodas 1,61,357. 15. 40. for which his Highneſs granted him two orders, one upon his agents Charles Binny and Robt Storey, Eſqrs. for pag^s 1,49,549. and another upon Mr. Binny for pag^s 11,808. 15. 40. (both of which orders were accepted by them) directing them to deliver certain conſolidated Bonds, bearing intereſt at 6 per cent. to that amount to Mr. Hollond. Theſe Bonds, however, never were delivered to Mr. Hollond, who now makes his Claim for the whole amount, with intereſt from 31ſt December 1786. But as he agreed to reduce the rate of intereſt on this Claim from 12 to 6 per cent. only, upon condition of receiving conſolidated Bonds for the amount, and as theſe Bonds never were delivered to him, he conſiders himſelf as entitled to charge 12 per cent. upon the above ſums from the 31ſt December 1786, when the above order was dated.

The third part of this Claim conſiſts of a Bond for 50,000 pagodas, dated 1ſt Auguſt 1786, for money lent upon a mortgage of jewels, which, after repeated applications to his Highneſs for payment of the Bond, were ſold on the 21ſt March 1798, for the ſum of 42,750 pagodas, which, on making up an account of this Bond, will be deducted from the intereſt accordingly.

UNCONSOLIDATED DEBT.

Alphabetical Liſt of CLAIMANTS, with the Amount of their Claims; as nearly as the ſame can be aſcertained.

	Interest.	Principal.
		Pagodas.
Anderſon, Mr. J. - - - (page 141)	12 p. Cent. from 1ſt Jan. 1774.	1,690 — —
Abbot, Mr. - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	37,158 — —
Andrews, Mr. J. - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	10,000 — —
Buck, Colonel - - - - (page 124)	6 p. Cent. from 1ſt Nov. 1782.	20,210 27 —
Brodie, Mr. - - - - - (page 134)	Ditto - - - 20th Feb. 1782.	40,000 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - (ibid.)	12 p. Cent. - 31ſt Dec. 1786.	35,551 16 44
Binny, Mr. C. - - - - (page 132)	Ditto - - - 30th June 1790.	15,573 6 40
Bird, late Mr. - - - - (page 136)	Ditto - - - 15th April 1780. R^s	50,000 — —
Bromfield, Captain - - - - - -	10 p. Cent. - 26th July 1775. P^s	6,119 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	1,520 — —
Briggs, Mr. - - - - - (page 130)	6 p. Cent. - 2d May 1782.	2,200 — —
Bellew, Enſign, William - - - -	Ditto - - - 31ſt Dec. 1786.	1,854 — —
Ditto, Ditto, Francis - - - - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	1,288 — —
Binny, Captain - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	46,488 — —
Battey, Mr. - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	— — —
Bowles, Captain - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	1,172 23 44
Barrett, late Mr. - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	3,657 — —
Bainbrigge, late Mr. - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	10,995 14 —
Brown, late Colonel - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	8,757 8 60
Benfield, Mr. - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	1,59,836 10 16
Bedford, late Captain - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	3,657 — —
Barker, Sir R. - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	5,000 — —
Bromley, Mr. - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	23,253 14 —
Burrington, Colonel - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	30,000 — —
Briggin, Captain - - - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 2d Aug. 1776.	5,074 21 —
Brodie and Petrie, vide Petrie.		
Binny, Captain Alexander - - -	12 p. Cent. from 1ſt May 1800.	28,968 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - -	13,330 — —
Capper, Colonel - - - (page 132)	12 p. Cent. from 16th Feb. 1781.	5,000 — —
Cathcall, late Captain G. (page 125)	Ditto - - - 1ſt Jan. 1786.	14,322 2 40

	Interest.	Principal.
		Pagodas.
Caldeira, Mr.	12 p. Cent. from 15th Dec. / 86.	1,231 — —
Cauffman, Lieutenant		1,470 — —
Caſimere, Mr.		6,707 41 4
Cockrane, Honourable B. (page 133)	6 p. Cent. 1ſt Sep. / 81.	1,226 — —
Crauford, Quintin, Eſq. (page 133)	12 p. Cent. 15th Mar. / 80.	83,442 — —
Crauford, Henry, Eſq. (page 143)	Ditto 22d Aug. / 77.	3,500 — —
Crucifix, Lieutenant		7,419 6 17
Conolly, Mr.		6,000 — —
Callender, Cornet		313 — —
Davidſon, Lieutenant (page 130)	6 p. Cent. 31ſt Dec. / 86.	2,502 — —
Dewar, Captain W. (page 129)	Ditto Ditto	8,450 — —
Duprey, Mr. H. (page 129)	Ditto Ditto Ditto 1ſt Sep. / 81.	3,226 — — 515 — —
Day, Sir John (page 132)	6 p. Cent. 1ſt Nov. / 79.	10,000 — —
Dibdin, Captain		3,000 — —
De Souza, Mr. (page 132)	12 p. Cent. 31ſt Dec. / 86.	58,019 — —
Dott, Mr. (page 136)		5,839 — —
Ditto (ibid.)	83. Jan. / 85. 30th Sep. / 87. 1ſt Jan. / 85. 30th Sep. / 87.	32,511 12 — 9,000 — — 1,350 — — 7,101 — — 6,150 — —
Duffin, Mr. (page 138)		2,700 — —
Ditto	12 p. Cent. July / 78.	4,000 — —
Drake, late D. Eſq. (page 142)	Ditto 19th Nov. / 74. 25th ditto / 77. 12th Sep. / 77.	12,000 — — 18,000 — — 16,000 — —
Drake and Johnſon, vide Johnſon		— — —
Dean, Lieutenant		262 21 —
Darke, Mr. (page 138)	12 p. Cent. 12th Aug. / 77.	18,000 — —
Ditto		6,07,401 5 6
Dupré, Major		4,066 — —
Douglas and Powney, vide Powney		— — —
Dighton, Mr. (page 140)	6 p. Cent. 21ſt July / 91.	30,000 — —
Dent, late Major (page 140)		8,978 34 53
Eidington, Colonel (page 127)	12 p. Cent. 31ſt Dec. / 86.	15,350 — —

	Interest.	Principal.
		Pagodas.
Fenwick, Lieutenant - - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 31st Dec. / 86.	223 25 16
Freeman, Lieutenant - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	1,786 40 48
Freeman, Captain C. - - (page 139)	- - - - - 4th June / 74.	2,162 40 48
Fitzgerald, Doctor - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	21,150 — —
Gillis, Major - - - - (page 124)	12 p. Cent. - 1st June / 82.	18,022 23 5
Gourd, Captain - - - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 2d May / 82.	1,021 15 60
Galway, late Major - - (page 126)	Ditto - - - 1st Oct. / 83.	14,972¼ — —
Galway, late Major - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	14,961 — —
Guinet, Doctor - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - A. R.	16,800 — —
Gardiner, Lieutenant - - (page 142)	7 Years Pay and Allowance, 1st Jan. / 79. - - - - P.	2,520 — 24
Gibbings, Colonel - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	56,186 29 24
Grant, Mr. - - - - - - - - - -	12 p. Cent. from 1st Jan. 1778.	3,500 — —
Graham, Lieutenant - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000 — —
Horne, General - - - - (page 123)	12 p. Cent. - 1st July / 77.	16,000 — —
Halmayer, late Captain - (page 128)	6 p. Cent. - 2d May / 82.	4,065 27 —
Hammond, Captain - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	2,503 3 18
Hoddle, Captain - - - - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	21,178 22 72
Hay, James, Esq. - - - (page 137)	12 p. Cent. - 4th March / 75.	27,558 — —
	Ditto - - - 4th ditto / 77.	6,295 19 —
Hughes, late Sir Edward - (page 139)	6 p. Cent. - 1st Jan. / 85.	29,681 21 —
Holland, Edward John, Esq. (page 143)	- - - - 31st Dec. / 86.	1,49,549 — —
	- - - - Ditto - - -	11,808 15 40
	12 p Cent. - 1st Aug. / 86.	50,000 — —
Hamilton, Captain - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	6,933 1 64
Jourdan, Lieutenant - - (page 124)	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	1,072 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - - - -	Ditto - - - 1st Sep. / 81.	166 — —
Johnson, Mrs. - - - - - - - -	8 p. Cent. - 5th Feb. / 75.	2,500 — —
Johnson and Drake - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	1,50,000 — —
Jarvis, Lieutenant - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	503 5 48
Johnston, late Samuel - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	2,81,510 — —
Joddrel, Sir Paul - - - - - - - -	12 p. Cent. - from July / 97.	86,000 — —
Klawman, Capt. - - - (page 130)	6 p. Cent. - 31st Dec. / 86.	3,371 — —
Lysaught, late Major - - (page 123)	12 p. Cent. - 1st Jan. / 79.	21,442 10 40
Leech, Lieutenant William (page 138)	- - - - 1st June / 81.	6,316 32 1

	Interest.	Principal.
		Pagodas.
Lowden, Captain - - - (page 127)	6 p. Cent. from 31ſt Dec. / 86.	1,899 — —
Lindſay, Lieutenant Colonel - - -	12 p. Cent. - 15th Aug. / 98.	97,500 — —
La Tulippe, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	2,592 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 31ſt Dec. / 86.	1,999 — —
Mills, Lieutenant - - - - - -	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - -	1,206 — —
Moſs, Captain John - - (page 126)	Ditto - - - Ditto - - - -	5,277 — —
Murray, Captain - - - - - - -	Ditto - - - 1ſt April / 84.	1,111 — —
Menzies, Sir I. - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	89,566 — —
Macdonald, Lieutenant - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	594 — —
Macpherſon, Sir John - - (page 135)	12 p. Cent. - - 1ſt Jan. / 96.	85,264 3 66
	8 Ditto - - Ditto - - - -	83,966 37 10
Mills, Mr. John - - - (page 137)	- - - - 8th Sep. / 92.	3,427 8 —
Moniſſe, late Major - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	3,517 — —
Munro, Sir H. - - - - (page 127)	8 p. Cent. - - - - - / 82.	40,000 — —
Nevill, Lieutenant - - - (page 129)	6 p. Cent. - 31ſt Dec. / 86.	3,226 — —
Owen, Colonel A. - - - (page 139)	10 p. Cent. - 15th Mar. / 79.	13,000 — —
Pybus, Miſs A. - - - (page 133)	- - - - - - - - - - -	7,020 — —
Paris, Lieutenant - - - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 1ſt Sep. / 83.	1,002 18 —
Petrie and Brodie - - - - - - -	12 p. Cent. - 16th Dec. / 86.	13,285 35 66
Paler, Captain - - - - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 1ſt June / 84.	952 — —
Price, Lieutenant - - - (page 128)	Ditto - - - 1ſt Sep. / 81.	6,932 — —
Powney and Douglas - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	24,660 17 27
Polack, Mr. - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	4,632 — —
Roddam, Captain C. - - (page 130)	12 p. Cent. - 6th Sep. / 75.	6,000 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	Bearing no Intereſt - - - -	240 — —
Redhead, late Mr. - - - - - -	6 p. Cent. - 12th Oct. / 81.	20,000 — —
Smith, late Captain Joſhua (page 128)	6 p. Cent. - 1ſt June / 84.	3,237 21 30
Stockwell, Lieutenant - (page 128)	Ditto - - - 31ſt Dec. / 86.	2,425 — —
Spyers, Lieutenant - - - (page 126)	Ditto - - - Ditto - - -	2,212 — —
Stewart, Mr. John - - - (page 131)	- - - - 3d Feb. / 85.	37,500 — —
Sulivan, late Captain - - (page 127)	12 p. Cent. - 1ſt Aug. / 81.	4,835 39 10
Stone, late Mr. - - - - (page 129)	- - - - - - - - - - -	4,000 — —
Stuart, Mr. - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	30,000 — —
Stewart, late Captain - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - -	4,400 — —
Sydenham, General - - - (page 138)	12 p. Cent. - 1ſt Nov. / 80.	6,000 — —

		Interest.	Principal.
			Pagodas.
Sulivan, Richard J. Esq. -	(page 140)	- - - - 22d Feb. / 83. R[s]	1,00,000 — —
Stuart, late John, Esq. -	(page 142)	6 p. Cent. from 18th Sep. / 97. P[s]	14,933 30 16
Smart, late Lieutenant Colonel - -		- - - - - - - - - - - -	46,838 — —
Smart, vide Woolf - - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - -	— — —
Simpson, David, Esq. - -	(page 125)	12 p. Cent. - - 1st Jan. / 86.	3,000 — —
Tod, Captain Alexander -	(page 130)	- - - - - - - - - - - -	6,020 — —
Thompson and Tudor - - - - -		10 p. Cent. - - 1st Sep. / 77.	7,466 22 40
Taylor, James, Esq. - - -	(page 141)	6 p. Cent. - - - July / 96.	6,000 — —
Wynch, Captain A. - -	(page 123)	expects 12 p. Cent. 2d May / 85.	6,000 — —
Wilson, Lieutenant - - - - -		6 p. Cent. - - 31st Dec. / 86.	835 — —
Williſon, George - - - -	(page 131)	Ditto - - Ditto - - - -	2,709 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -		- - - - - 31st Dec. / 80.	700 — —
Ditto - - - - - - - - - -		- - - - Ditto - - - -	500 — —
Woolley, Mr. - - - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - -	25,165 8 —
Willis, late R. L. Esq. -	(page 139)	12 p. Cent. - - 3d Nov. / 85.	30,000 — —
Way, John, Esq. - - - -	(page 140)	6 p. Cent. - - 1st Oct. / 95.	27,500 — —
		- - - - - - Ditto - - - -	15,250 — —
West, Captain James -	(page 141)	- - - - - - - - 1774.	1,625 — —
		- - - - - - - - 1776.	558 — —
West, Mr. James - - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - -	1,850 — —
Woolf, Mr. (L[t] Col. Smart) - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - -	20,813 — —
Yeldham, Mr. - - - - - - - -		- - - - - - - - - - - -	8,907 22 —

VI.

N° 10.

ORDERS of the Honourable Houſe of Commons, 9th *February*, 1803.

(Copy.)

Correſpondence and Proceedings relative to the Claim of Mr. Charles Darke, in the Nabob's New Conſolidated Debt. VI.

To the Honourable John Hollond, Eſq. Preſident and Governor, &c. &c. of Fort St. George, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

WITH the greateſt deference and ſubmiſſion to the opinion of your Honourable Board, contained in your Military Secretary's Letter to me, that I received the 18th ultimo, encloſing my Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob back to me, as follows, directed to Mr. Charles Darke, at the Red Hills. M. B. N° 106.

Sir, Military Department.

I am directed by the Honourable Preſident in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 15th inſtant: and to inform you, that, as the Board are of opinion you have abuſed the indulgence they were diſpoſed to grant you of a written application to the Nabob reſpecting your ſituation, by indecent animadverſions on the conduct of the Durbar, they do not think proper to comply with your requeſt of tranſmitting it to his Highneſs the Nabob. The Letter is therefore returned to you.

I am, Sir,

Fort St. George, June 1789. Your moſt obedient Servant, (Signed) *J. Chamier*, Secr.

The diſtreſſes that I have ſo long and do at this time ſo cruelly labour under, Honourable Sir, through his Highneſs the Nabob and his family, muſt and will juſtify my Letter. As I am ſo unfortunate, and ſo greatly concerned in the miſdoings and injuſtice that has kept me ſo many years out of my property, to the great injury of my numerous creditors, as well as to myſelf; as from all the humble and deplorable repreſentations of my very unequalled diſtreſs and ſupplications for relief, through your Honourable Government, from his Highneſs the Nabob, for the payment of the ſmalleſt part of what is due to me, even to provide the neceſſaries of life for my family, until the pleaſure of the Honourable the Court of Directors is known reſpecting my cruel caſe. And to this time I have not received the ſmalleſt relief.

VI.

And as the informations I have given, and that I am ready to prove, which ſo very materially concerns the Honourable Eaſt India Company and the Engliſh Nation; and as I reſide under the protection of the Honourable Company as an indentured free merchant, I humbly conceive that I have done no more than my duty to the Honourable Company, and to the Engliſh Nation as a Britiſh ſubject, by the informations contained in my Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob, dated the 15th June, ſubmitted to the inſpection of your Honourable Board, and alſo by any further information I may give for the intereſt of the Honourable Company: and that my duty to my creditors and to my family, and juſtice to myſelf, bound me to ſubmit the facts therein ſtated to the Nabob, of my legal and juſt claims, together with the information from the inſpection and notice of your Honour in Council, as guardians of the Honourable Company's intereſt, and protectors of the Britiſh ſubjects, and their property, reſiding under your Honourable Preſidency.

I cannot, to my great ſorrow, and preſent great diſtreſs, acknowledge any indulgence from your Honourable Board. I have moſt humbly requeſted permiſſion for my perſonal application to his Highneſs the Nabob and family on my own buſineſs. That being refuſed me, I have implored the payment of a part of one year's intereſt on the money ſo many years due to me from the Nabob and his family, through your Honourable Government ſtrictly forbid all other mode of application, to enable me even to pay the debts I have for a long time paſt unavoidably contracted for neceſſaries, and the arrears due to my old ſervants, and to enable me to ſupport my family, as ſet forth in my many Memorials to your Honourable Board. This reaſonable requeſt not being granted me, I have in vain moſt humbly implored, as though I was aſking charity inſtead of ſo ſmall a part of my own, for a monthly ſum to be paid to me, even ſufficient to provide the neceſſaries of life, until the pleaſure of the Honourable Court of Directors was known reſpecting my cruel buſineſs.

His Highneſs the Nabob, in his Card to the late Honourable Governor, was pleaſed to ſay, that my diſtreſſed ſituation has given pain to his Highneſs, and that he is willing to ſhew me ſuch favour as he ſhall think proper.

I have moſt humbly implored your Honour in Council to name what you might deem proper, as that Card was addreſſed to Sir Archibald Campbell, was entered upon the Minutes of the laſt Conſultation that he preſided at; and to all my humble ſolicitations, I received an official refuſal by your Military Secretary, dated the 24th March laſt, ſaying, the Governor and Council do not intend to make any further application to the Nabob on the ſubject of my Letters.

I was then forced by the utmoſt diſtreſs, not having the means to provide the common neceſſaries of life, humbly to pray your Honour in Council to alter your intention, and to name what you might think proper, or leave to addreſs the Nabob by Letter. Your Honour in Council was pleaſed to grant me permiſſion, provided ſuch Letters were ſent open, to be tranſmitted through the channel of your Honourable Government. In obedience to your orders I encloſed my Letter to your Honour in Council, and my Letter is returned to me.

This my caſe, Honourable Sir, is ſo very hard, becauſe ſeveral European Gentlemen have for ſome time paſt conſtantly attended the Nabob's Durbar, making new and very large loans to the Nabob, and including old buſineſs therein, upon Aſſignments of his Highneſs's Country for ſecurity, at a very exorbitant intereſt, much greater than any I ever knew or heard of before; and this is publicly known to the Settlement.

And I have not been allowed by Government to aſk even for the ſupport of my family, although I have no other means to do ſo. As I am not in any ſervice, ſo I have no ſalary; and I have been diſtreſſed ſince the year 1777, by greatly more than my own fortune being in the hands of the Nabob and his family, and thereby my credit totally deſtroyed, and deprived of all manner of means and dealings as a merchant; all which I do now moſt ſolemnly proteſt againſt; and all loſſes and dangerous conſequences that may happen and befal myſelf and family, as we are in the dread even of being ſtarved to death, from being thus illegally kept from my property, and from ever aſking it.

I have

VI.

I have now moſt humbly to requeſt, Honourable Sir, that you will be pleaſed to order my Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob to be entered upon the Records of the Honourable Company, and that it may with this Letter go numbers in your next packet to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and your Military Secretary's Letter to me, dated the 24th March laſt, and my Letters to your Honour in Council, dated the 24th of April and 4th June, with your Military Secretary's Letter to me the 6th June, and my Letter to your Honour in Council dated the 15th June; all which I have now the honour to encloſe copies of for that purpoſe. As I am firmly of opinion that my information at this juncture is matter of much moment to the Honourable Company, as his Highneſs the Nabob, by the laſt Diſpatches to London, has made all the intereſt in his power to get himſelf freed as much as poſſible from the immenſe expences of the late war with Hyder Ally; alleging and proteſting that the war was not brought on by any means of his; and my information proves that the war was cauſed by his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah.

I have the honour to be,
With all due reſpect,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient and moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) *Charles Darke.*

Red Hills,
27th July 1789.

In N° 106.

(Copy.)

To his Highneſs the Nabob Wallajah, Ameer ul Ind, Omdut ul Mulk, Anſaff ul Dowlah, Ameer Uddie Cawn, Behauder Zuffer, Jung Sepoy Salar, and Subadar of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs

To conſider the very great diſtreſs of me and my family, being abſolutely in want of the common neceſſaries of life; which has been made known to your Highneſs a long time paſt by the Honourable the Government of Madras, from my public repreſentations to them of my cruel ſituation, owing to the large ſums of money ſo long due to me *on Bonds* from your Highneſs and your Highneſs's family.

And that your Highneſs will be pleaſed to conſider how many years I faithfully, diligently, and honourably ſerved your Highneſs and your family as your only European merchant, by your Highneſs's expreſs order; and that the great diſtreſs that myſelf and family now ſuffer, and have long ſuffered for many years paſt, are entirely owing thereto, and cauſed by your Highneſs and family, from the large ſums of money ſo long due to me.

And particularly that your Highneſs will be pleaſed to remember, that I never did in any way whatever interfere or meddle at your Highneſs's Durbar in politics, or do any thing out of my line and profeſſion as your Highneſs's and family's merchant; and that I never did directly or indirectly aſk for or receive more than the legal intereſt of 12 per cent. per annum for money lent and for goods ſold to your Highneſs and to your family.

In the year 1773 I was ſent for by his Highneſs Ameer ul Omrah Bahauder, and introduced by him to your Highneſs, and to his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah Bahauder, Sum Sum Dowla Kyroodeen Cawn Bahauder; and I was requeſted to be the merchant to ſupply your Highneſs and family, and to attend the Durbar daily. The honour and proſpect was very flattering; and I was careſſed and conſtantly ſent for by your Highneſs and family, and loaded with great promiſes of friendſhip and ſervices, and almoſt daily honoured with a viſit from one or other of your Highneſs's ſons. From this time I conſtantly daily attended, morning and afternoon, your Highneſs's Durbar, and your ſon's ſeparately; and if I once omitted attendance, I had meſſenger after meſſenger to call me. Thus have I been ruined; and I continued my reſpectful attendance until June 1786, when Mr. Binney, your Highneſs's Secretary, went with a meſſage from your Highneſs to Governor Sir Archibald Campbell, to requeſt of him as Governor to ſtop me from going any more to your

Highneſs's

VI. Highneſs's Durbar; and Colonel Roſs, in conſequence of the meſſage, came to me from Sir Archibald Campbell, to tell me, that by deſire of your Highneſs, the Governor requeſted I would not go any more to your Durbar. After the year 1777, on account of my unfortunate concerns with your Highneſs's Circar and your family, I was ruined as a merchant, not being able to purchaſe one Europe or China inveſtment, to ſupply your Highneſs and family with the goods you wanted; as before this time I purchaſed nearly all the cargoes that came to Madras, to the amount of many lacks of pagodas a year; but the large ſums kept from me, due by your Highneſs and family, deſtroyed my credit; and from that time I found my reception daily grow cooler, and I was no longer ſo careſſed; but ſtill I perſevered in my reſpectful attendance to your Highneſs and all your family, in the hope that juſtice would at length be done me, at leaſt ſo far as the payment of the money due to me, though nothing could make me amends for what I ſuffered by being ruined as a merchant; ſince that period my loſs has been great indeed. And my loſs then, by the ſale of a large and valuable ſtock of goods that was ſold by my creditors, was ſeventy-nine thouſand pagodas, which all my late truſtees and creditors know; and that it was owing to the want of my money, that your Highneſs and family owed me, which made me unable to pay my creditors; and the ſums of money that law-ſuits coſt me thereby have been very great; but alſo from all my reſpectful perſeverance in attendance and humble ſolicitations, I have not, ſince the beginning of the year 1777, received one ſingle pagoda from your Highneſs and family (ſave only one hundred and fifty rupees ſent me by his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah the 12th March laſt); and to prevent my further humble and reſpectful ſolicitations for my juſt right, I was thus prevented, by your Highneſs's meſſage to the Honourable the Governor in June 1786, ſo contrary to what your Highneſs expreſſed to me in the year 1775. In Mr. Wynch's Government, when all Europeans for a ſhort time were forbid to go to your Highneſs's Durbar by the Governor, when I wrote to him, praying leave to attend your Highneſs and family on my own buſineſs as your merchant, the Governor gave me leave in writing to do ſo, ſaying the prohibition was not meant to me, as he knew that I never interfered in politics at your Durbar. When I waited upon your Highneſs, you complained to me greatly that you was very ill uſed by the Governor, by his preventing your friends from coming to you, which made you priſoner in your own palace; and your Highneſs was pleaſed to ſay that you would complain to the King of England of it. The prohibition was meant to prevent the ſecret conſultations of Government being carried to your Highneſs's Durbar; but the prohibition did not do ſo; for one of the members of Government met his Highneſs Ameer ul Omrah in the roads on Choultry plain, as ſoon as the conſultations were over, who went into his Highneſs's carriage, and told him all that was done in conſultation as long as the prohibition laſted, which was a very ſhort time; and I have frequently heard his Highneſs mention what was done by the Governor and Select Committee on the day: and your Highneſs, for this ſervice, gave the member of Government your Bond for pagodas twenty-nine thouſand ſix hundred, which he immediately ſold for 25 per cent. diſcount, payable in England; and Sir George Pocock, K. B. paid the money for a gentleman then here; and I believe that Sir George to this hour is not repaid the money: and the Gentleman that held the Bond received from your Highneſs a premium of 50 per cent., added to the principal and intereſt of the Bond, to conſolidate it.

At the ſame time that I attended your Highneſs's Durbar on my own buſineſs for thirteen years, although I did not meddle or interfere in the politics of it, your Highneſs knows, and all your Durbar know, that I knew them all; and of the immenſe bribes that were made in them, and of the ruinous loans to raiſe money to pay them that were made in ready money; and that the new Conſolidated Debt, amounting to fifty-four lacks ninety-eight thouſand and five hundred pagodas, chiefly aroſe thereby, and bribes made in Bonds: for, as your Highneſs and your Highneſs's miniſters have often told me, that you never did receive in value more than ſeven lacks of pagodas for that Debt.

I will

VI.

I will here mention that moſt impolitic and ruinous buſineſs of your Highneſs's bribing the Members of the Engliſh Government of Madras in the year 1779, as it was a moſt fatal buſineſs to the Engliſh nation and to the Honourable Eaſt India Company, as well as to your Highneſs, becauſe it was the ſole cauſe of the late expenſive, dreadful, and bloody war in the Carnatic; and as I took the particulars down in writing by your Highneſs's order, to prevent your Dubaſh Kiſtnaſamy Braminy from being proſecuted, I can ſpeak to it with firmneſs; which was for the votes in Council of the following Gentlemen, for the detachment of the Honourable Company's troops that were ſent to take poſſeſſion of the Guntoor Circar, and for your Highneſs to be put into the poſſeſſion of that Circar; for which your Highneſs paid for this vote to Sir Thomas Rumbold, in ready money, one hundred thouſand pagodas; and to General Sir Hector Munro thirty thouſand pagodas in ready money; and to Charles Smith, Eſquire, your Highneſs gave your Bond for ſixty thouſand pagodas: —he ſoon after was Governor, and obliged your Highneſs to pay the money: and to Samuel Johnſon, Eſquire, your Highneſs gave your Bond for ſixty thouſand pagodas, dated 1ſt November 1779, made payable to Mr. John Douglas. The money not being paid by your Highneſs for the Bond on the 1ſt May 1780, Kiſtnaſwamy Braminy and Covabidinader's Bonds were given to ſecure the payment of your Bond and the ſeven months intereſt, together ſixty-four thouſand two hundred pagodas; Kiſtnaſwamy's Bond for fourteen thouſand two hundred pagodas, and Cavadinada's Bond for fifty thouſand pagodas, both Bonds payable to Mr. John Douglas; thirty thouſand of which Covedinadar paid, and Mr. Bromley was ordered to ſue them for the remainder; which was prevented by your Highneſs ordering me to write down the whole particulars of the unhappy buſineſs, in order to employ a lawyer to ſave Kiſtnaſaumy. And as your Highneſs and Kiſtnaſaumy, and your Miniſters know, that my telling Mr. Bromley of the conſequences that would follow, by your Highneſs's orders the ſuits were ſtopt. The rulers in England of India affairs well know, as does every one here, that the Guntoor Circar expedition was the ſole cauſe of bringing on the war with Hyder Ally, but they do not know that your Highneſs was the cauſe of it, by thus bribing the Governor and thoſe Members of Council.

I ſpeak becauſe I feel and have long felt, and do now ſeverely feel, the preſent want of my money; and I am thereby concerned, and therefore I have a right to ſpeak of all I know.

I will not for the preſent mention the bribes given by your Highneſs on account of the unhappy buſineſs of the arreſt of Lord Pigot; but the amount of them make a great part of your Highneſs's New Conſolidated Debt.

It is my very great misfortune, as well as the preſent want of my money, that has been kept from me ſo many years by your Highneſs and family, and thereby ruined as a merchant for theſe thirteen years paſt, which has made my loſs great indeed, and reduced me from being one of the firſt merchants in Madras, to the greateſt miſery and even want, that I have loſt your Highneſs's favour and friendſhip; but by what means I know not, as I never have done any thing to forfeit it, although I have long ſeverely felt the loſs of it; now twelve years paſt ſince I have received any part of the money ſo long due to me: And I hold your Highneſs anſwerable for all your family's debt to me: And it is now upwards of four years ſince my family arrived in this country, as they came in the ſhip that brought your Highneſs the welcome tidings of the reſtoration of your country. The loſs of your Highneſs's friendſhip to me has ſuffered you, ſo contrary to your wonted princely goodneſs, to ſuffer them, as reſpectable a family as ever came into your Highneſs's country, to remain ſo long in ſuch a diſtreſſing ſituation, in want of every convenience and ſometimes even the common neceſſaries of life, and baniſhed to this diſtant deſart place from all ſociety, by being turned out of our houſe on Coultry Plain by an execution, all owing to your Highneſs and family. Although I am now, and have been ſo long thus cruelly uſed, I never have heard named any one thing that your Highneſs has to accuſe me of during my long ſervices to your Highneſs and family; therefore I reſpectfully pray you do me the juſtice, if your Highneſs has any thing to allege againſt me, to name it, that I may have the opportunity to vindicate myſelf.

VI. The Card that your Highneſs was pleaſed to ſend to Sir Arch. Campbell the 24th January laſt, in anſwer to my humble repreſentations of the very great and complicated diſtreſſes of myſelf and family, and humbly imploring relief from your Highneſs through the Honourable Government of Madras; I have fully replied to that Card in my Letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council, the 28th February laſt.

It is a diſhonour to your Highneſs, to ſuffer my family and myſelf to remain in the very unequalled diſtreſs we have ſo long endured on account of your Highneſs and family.

Your Highneſs has long known my very diſtreſſed ſituation:—It is now ſo very deplorable, that I moſt reſpectfully and humbly pray immediate relief from your Highneſs, by the payment of the ſmalleſt part of the large ſums that are ſo juſtly due to me from your Highneſs and your family, all on Bonds, the amount of which were, the 1ſt January 1786, ſtar pagodas 3,34,802. with intereſt at 12 per cent. per annum from that day.

I have patiently waited more than thirteen years, ſuffering the greateſt diſtreſs and very great loſſes, humbly repreſenting them, and imploring relief and juſtice from your Highneſs; and I have not to this time received the ſmalleſt. If your Highneſs ſhould not be pleaſed to grant me my humble and reaſonable requeſt now, which your Highneſs is bound to do by the laws of all nations upon earth, my duty to my creditors and to my family, and juſtice to myſelf, will compel me, as a Britiſh ſubject, to prefer an humble petition to the Honourable the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, to obtain juſtice on the recovery of my property; and a copy of this Letter ſhall make a part of my Memorial by the firſt convenience, to be laid before that grand aſſembly of the Engliſh nation.

I am, with all due reſpect,
May it pleaſe your Highneſs,
Your Highneſs's moſt dutiful and
Moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) *Chas Darke.*

Red Hills,
15th June 1789.

EXTRACT of Court's Political Letter to Fort St. George, dated 6th May 1791.

Para. 57.—OBSERVING upon your Miſcellany Book for July 1789, a Letter of a very remarkable nature from Mr. Charles Darke to the Nabob of Arcot, dated 15th June 1789, containing an account of very large ſums of money given by his Highneſs to ſeveral perſons formerly in the Company's ſervice, and likewiſe ſome extraordinary aſſertions reſpecting the Nabob's Conſolidated Debt of 1777; we deſire that you make a very particular enquiry into the ſeveral circumſtances mentioned in the ſaid Letter; and that you report the reſult of your examination to us, with ſuch evidence or proofs thereof as you ſhall be able to procure.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated the 16th January 1792.

Para. 31.—IN conſequence of your orders contained in this paragraph*, we appointed three of your civil ſervants, Meſſrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins and Benjamin Braniill, to be a Committee to inveſtigate into and report on the grounds of the aſſertions contained in Mr. Darke's Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob of the 15th June 1789; and we deſired that Gentleman to attend on the Committee with ſuch evidence and proofs as he could adduce in ſupport thereof: Mr. Darke, however, has not as yet come forward to ſubſtantiate the charges, though he has been repeatedly called upon, and promiſed every aſſiſtance we could afford, to enable him to fulfil the object of the enquiry.

* 57th of Political Letter: dated 6th May 1791.

32.—Mr. Darke has lately addreſſed us a Letter, enumerating the inſtance wherein (according to his opinion) his Highneſs applied his Revenues to an injurious and unjuſt uſe, inſtead of appropriating them to the diſcharge of his debts, from the year 1776

1776 to the preſent time. He has expreſſed his acknowledgments for the ſupport we had promiſed him, but declared that the Committee whom we had appointed to receive any proofs, or examine any witneſſes he might have to offer in ſupport of the facts alleged in his Letter to the Nabob of the 15th June 1789, were incompetent to effect the objects of their appointment: he ſubmitted to us therefore, whether a ſubject of ſuch importance might not be taken cognizance of, and proved before us as a Bench of Juſtices, and whether the witneſſes he ſhould have to call upon ought not to be ſworn at the Triplicane Pagoda to depoſe the truth. He then proceeded to a relation of his own diſtreſſes; ſtating, that ſeveral ſuits were now againſt him for money actually borrowed for the purpoſe of procuring the common neceſſaries of life, and that he was deſtitute of every reſource whatſoever; and finally, he requeſted we would either intercede with his Highneſs for the payment of one year's intereſt on the money ſo long due to him, or that we would give ſanction to his commencing ſuits againſt the Nabob and his family for the recovery of his lawful debts; and which he was taught to believe his Highneſs had ſubjected himſelf to, in conſequence of his having commenced a ſuit againſt the Company in the Court of Chancery.

33.—We informed Mr. Darke, that we were ſincerely deſirous of aiding his endeavours by every juſt means; but having already appointed a Committee of Gentlemen to make the enquiry directed by your Honourable Court, agreeably to the uſual and approved practice; and being of opinion that no alteration could with propriety be allowed, unleſs this mode upon trial ſhould appear defective, we expreſſed our hope that he would not have any further objection to lay before them the documents on which his complaint was founded, and point out to them the means by which he propoſed to eſtabliſh his proofs. That with regard to the witneſſes whoſe evidence he wiſhed to adduce, the ſame mode was open to him that had been uſually practiſed:—A Member of Government would be ready to receive their depoſitions on oath, but that it was not in our power to compel them to give evidence in the manner he propoſed.

34.—We intimated at the ſame time our concern to learn that his diſtreſſes were ſo great, and informed him that we would certainly mention this circumſtance to the Nabob (which we have ſince done), in the hope that his Highneſs would be diſpoſed to grant him ſome preſent relief; but that we could not in any reſpect give our ſanction to the propoſition he had made of taking legal meaſures to compel payment of his claims.

35.—For the more eaſy reference to your Honourable Court to the Papers that have paſſed on this ſubject, we have ordered them to be copied into ſeparate ſections, which make a number in the Packet.

EXTRACT of Political Letter from Fort St. George; dated 15th March 1792.

Para. 41.—Mr. Charles Darke having, in a late Letter which he has addreſſed to us, perſiſted in declining to communicate with the Gentlemen whom we had appointed for the purpoſe of affording him the means of ſubſtantiating the aſſertions contained in his Letter to the Nabob of 15th June 1789, we came to the reſolution of diſſolving the Committee: and upon this occaſion it may be neceſſary to obſerve, that Mr. Darke's reaſon for declining to come forward in the manner we wiſhed him, do not, to our minds, carry that conviction to which he ſeems to think they are entitled. We humbly conceive, that aſſertions ſimilar to thoſe contained in his Letter to the Nabob, and which involved, at leaſt by inſinuation, the honour and character of ſo many perſons, ought to have been ſupported by proof the moſt unqueſtionable, and that he ſhould not have hazarded them, unleſs he had the means at hand to evince their truth. Thoſe means, it would now appear, were never within his reach; and if they exiſt at all, are moſt certainly not within the reach of our authority to procure in the way he has pointed out.

42.—Mr. Darke having requeſted, that copies in his own hand-writing of all his correſpondence with us and with the Committee may be tranſmitted to your Honourable Court, they are accordingly ſent n number in the Packet.

VI.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Conſultation; dated 27th September 1791.

" THE Board now proceed to paſs the neceſſary orders and reſolutions upon the " Political Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors; dated the 6th May laſt, " and received by the Airly Caſtle.

Para. 57.—Mr. Charles Darke's aſſertions to be inveſtigated.

" Agreed, that the aſſertions of Mr. Charles Darke, " contained in his Letter of the 27th July 1789, be re- " ferred to the inveſtigation of a Committee of three " Civil Servants; and that Meſſrs. John Kenworthy, " William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, be the Committee for that pur- " poſe."

October 3.—Sent the following Letters to Meſſrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, and to Mr. Charles Darke.

To Meſſrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill.

Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Preſident in Council, to tranſmit to you the accompanying Para. of the General Letter from the Honourable Court of Directors, under date the 6th of May laſt; and to inform you, that Government have appointed you as the Committee to enquire into the ſeveral circumſtances mentioned in Mr. Darke's Letter, which is ſent herewith, and to report to them the reſult of your examination.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) *W. C. Jackſon*,
Sec^y.

Fort St. George,
3d October 1791.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

THE Honourable Court of Directors having ordered an enquiry to be made into the aſſertions ſtated in your Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot, of the 15th of June laſt, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Council to inform you, that Government have appointed Meſſrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, as a Committee to inveſtigate into, and report on the grounds of thoſe aſſertions; on whom you will attend with ſuch evidence and proofs as you can adduce in ſupport thereof.

I am,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Signed) *W. C. Jackſon*,
Sec^y.

Fort St. George,
3d October 1791.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Conſultation; dated 11th October 1791.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Charles Darke.

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Preſident and Governor, &c. &c. of Fort St. George, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

YESTERDAY I received an official Letter from your Military Secretary, dated the 3d Inſtant, ſaying:—

" The Honourable the Court of Directors having ordered an enquiry to be " made into the aſſertions ſtated in your Letter to his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot

" o

" of the 15th June laſt, I am directed by the Honourable the Governor in Coun- VI.
" cil to inform you, that Government have appointed Meſſrs. John Kenworthy,
" William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, as a Committee to inveſtigate into,
" and report on the grounds of thoſe aſſertions, on whom you will attend with
" ſuch evidence and proofs as you can adduce in ſupport thereof."

It plainly appears by my Letter of the 15th June 1789, to his Highneſs the Nabob, that very great injuſtice has been done me, and that the very great diſtreſs I have ſo long laboured under forced me to ſtate the facts therein contained: very ſerious matter to the Engliſh nation, and particularly to the Honourable Company, and very much ſo to myſelf, reſpecting my juſt claims on his Highneſs the Nabob and family, for the whole of which his Highneſs is anſwerable to me, having given me ſecurity for the payment of all that is due to me; yet notwithſtanding my demands (all on Bonds, for money lent and goods ſold) remain totally unprovided for, while ſuch immenſe ſums were ſo injuriouſly ſquandered away.

All the matters, Honourable Sir, contained in my letter to his Highneſs the Nabob, and to Governor Hollond, I am ready to prove, if *I am ſupported by your Honourable Government in doing ſo*, which I now moſt humbly crave for the intereſt of the Honourable Company and myſelf; therefore I moſt reſpectfully pray that your Honour, &c. will firſt be pleaſed to direct, that the extracts of the general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors by the Airly Caſtle, concerning the matters, charges of miſdoings, and my claims contained in my letters, be ſent to me, as your Secretary's letter affords me, for my guidance, very little information indeed, of the orders and intentions of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

I have the honour to be,
With all due reſpect,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
Fort St. George, 5th October 1791. (Signed) Moſt humble Servant, *Chas Darke.*

" AGREED, That a copy of the paragraph of the Honourable Court's letter
" be ſent to Mr. Darke, and that he be informed, every ſupport he can wiſh for
" from Government will be readily afforded, to enable him to prove the aſſertions
" contained in his letter to the Nabob, dated the 15th June 1789."

October 12th.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Charles Darke

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Preſident in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, dated the 5th Inſtant, and to encloſe, agreeably to your requeſt, a copy of the paragraph of the letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors on the ſubject of your addreſs to his Highneſs the Nabob, under date the 15th June 1789.

I am further directed to aſſure you, that every ſupport you can wiſh for from Government, will be readily afforded, to enable you to prove the aſſertions contained in your letter to his Highneſs the Nabob.

I am,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
Fort St. George, 12th October, 1791. (Signed) *W. C. Jackſon,* Secy.

VI.

October 29th.

Received the following Letter from Meſſrs. Kenworthy, Hawkins, and Branfill.

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Preſident, &c. Council, of Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

WE have received Mr. Secretary Jackſon's letter of the 3d Inſtant, encloſing copy of the 57th paragraph of the general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, of the 6th May laſt; alſo copy of an addreſs from Mr. Charles Darke to his Highneſs the Nabob, under date the 15th June 1789, and informing us that you have been pleaſed to appoint us as a Committee to enquire into the ſeveral circumſtances ſtated therein, and to report to you the reſult of our examination.

We have now the honour to lay before you copy of our correſpondence with Mr. Darke. We have hitherto been unable to make any progreſs in the enquiry ordered, he having evaded bringing forward any evidence or proofs in ſupport of the ſeveral informations ſtated in his Letter to the Nabob, as above-mentioned.

We have the honour to be,
With the greateſt reſpect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed) *J. Kenworthy,*
Wm. Hawkins,
Benj. Branfill.

Fort St. George,
28th October 1791.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

HAVING been appointed by Government as a Committee to enquire into the circumſtances ſtated in a letter addreſſed by you to his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot, under date the 15th June 1789, of very large ſums of money having been given by his Highneſs at different periods, and on various occaſions, to ſeveral perſons formerly in the Company's ſervice; we have to requeſt that you will furniſh us with ſuch evidence and proofs as you may be in poſſeſſion of, in ſupport of the informations contained in your letter as above-mentioned.

We are, Sir,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble Servants,

(Signed) *J. Kenworthy,*
W. Hawkins,
B. Branfill.

Fort St. George,
10th October 1791.

To Meſſrs. John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill.

Gentlemen,

I HAVE juſt received your letter of yeſterday's date, acquainting me, that you are appointed by Government as a Committee of Enquiry, &c. &c.

On the 5th inſtant I had the honour to addreſs a letter to the Honourable the Governor in Council, in reply to one that I received by order of Government on the ſame ſubject, and I am obediently waiting the pleaſure and determination of the Honourable the Governor and Council thereon.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, and
Moſt humble Servant,

(Signed) *Cha' Darke.*

Fort St. George,
11th October 1791.

VI.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

AS we are desirous of carrying into effect the orders we have received from our superiors, with all convenient dispatch, and as your reply to the requisition made in our letter to you of the 10th instant is vague and unsatisfactory; we beg to know, whether you will, or will not, furnish us with the evidence and proofs necessary to support the informations contained in your address to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, under date the 15th June 1789.

We are, Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble Servants,
(Signed) *J. Kenworthy,*
W. Hawkins,
B. Branfill.

Fort St. George,
14th October 1791.

To John Kenworthy, William Hawkins, and Benjamin Branfill, Esquires.

Gentlemen,

I RECEIVED your letter, dated the 14th instant, with every possible respect from yourselves, and particularly so, as from a Committee appointed by Government to enquire into the *facts* contained in my letter to his Highness the Nabob of Arcot, dated the 15th June 1789.

On the subject of your letter to me, I have the honour to acquaint you, that I am humbly addressing the Honourable the Governor and Council.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your most humble Servant,
(Signed) *Chas Darke.*

Fort St. George,
20th October 1791.

November 6th.

Sent the following Letter to Mr. Charles Darke.

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

THE Committee appointed to enquire into the several circumstances contained in your letter to his Highness the Nabob, under date the 15th June 1789, having reported to the Board that they are unable to make any progress in the enquiry, as you have not yet come forward with any evidence or proofs in support thereof; I am directed by the Honourable the President in Council to desire that you will, with all convenient dispatch, lay before the Committee such information as you have to produce, that the orders of the Honourable Court of Directors may be carried into full effect.

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) *W. C. Jackson,*
Sec^y.

Fort St. George,
6th November 1791.

VI. EXTRACT from the Minutes of Conſultation; dated 23d December 1791.

Read the following Letter from Mr. Charles Darke.

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Preſident and Governor, &c. &c. &c. in Council, of Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir,

I HUMBLY and thankfully acknowledge the receipt of your Military Secretary's letter of the 12th October, by order of your Honour in Council, with the extract of the general letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, paragraph 57, under date the 6th May 1791, as humbly prayed for in my letter to your Honour in Council, the 5th; and I moſt humbly thank your Honours for the aſſurances, that every ſupport I can wiſh for from Government will be readily afforded me, to enable me to prove the aſſertions contained in my letter to his Highneſs the Nabob, dated the 15th June 1789.

That ſupport, Honourable Sir, "every ſupport I can wiſh for from your Honourable Government," will enable me *fully to prove* every iota contained in my letter to his Highneſs the Nabob, and much more than I have therein alleged of the injurious and unjuſt uſe of his Highneſs's Revenues, inſtead of applying them to the diſcharge of his juſt debts, and the payment of his troops. For in the latter end of the year 1776, I ſaw his Highneſs's regiment of cavalry, commanded by the late Captain Macaliſter, come down from Arcot, and paſs my garden houſe on Choultry Plain, in the moſt orderly manner, without their horſes and arms, going to Chepauck, humbly to aſk their pay from the Nabob, as themſelves and families were in the utmoſt diſtreſs, and ſtarving for want, as upwards of 20 months pay was due to them; and at the time they ſo paſſed my houſe, Governor Stratton, Sir Edward Hughes, and Mr. Macpherſon, now Sir John, and ſeveral other Gentlemen were dining with me, and ſaw them ſo paſs towards the Nabob's; they were met near my gardens by his Highneſs Omurel Omrah Bahauder, their Captain General, attended by a body of horſe and foot, and told by him to return to their duty, and their pay ſhould be ſent them; they anſwered that they had not rice to eat, nor money to buy it, and that themſelves and families muſt ſtarve without their pay, or they would readily obey his Highneſs. He then told them to go and ſtay quietly at Nungumbacum, about a mile back, and they ſhould be ſatisfied on the next morning; the whole regiment, native officers and troopers, immediately obeyed, and early on the next morning his Highneſs went to them, and took with him Mr. Norris, Governor Stratton's private ſecretary, and ſent the regiment three months pay, and faithfully promiſed them, if they returned immediately to their duty, that the whole of their arrears ſhould be paid to them within a month. All the regiment obeyed his orders. His Highneſs honoured me with a viſit on his return, and told me that he had ſatisfied the regiment; and as they were going back to Arcot, ſaid, they had done very wrong in coming to Madras without leave; but as they behaved very peaceably he had forgiven them, and would not puniſh any one of them. But his Highneſs, unfortunately, did not keep his faithful promiſe of paying their arrears, nor any further part of it.

The other regiments of cavalry were in the ſame deplorable ſituation for want of their pay; and ſhortly after, I believe in the beginning of the year 1777, the regiment then commanded by Captain Rawlinſton, and before by the brave but unfortunate Captain Rumley, came down alſo for their pay, but they came with their horſes and arms. On my going to the Durbar as uſual, I paſſed the regiment near to Chepauk, and going down the gardens, I met his Highneſs the Nabob walking, attended by his ſon Ameer ul Omrah Behauder, and his Dewan Cojee Auſum Cawn Behauder, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Benfield, Doctor Storey, and Captain Rumley, to meet the regiment at the gates of Chepauck; but juſt as I joined them his Highneſs ordered his ſon and his Dewan, and all the European gentlemen, to go and meet the regiment, to prevent their coming into the gardens, as he ſaid their doing ſo would alarm his ladies; Mr. Crawford and Mr. Benfield excuſed themſelves from going, ſaying, they would ſtay and attend his Highneſs's perſon. Cojee Auſum Cawn and Doctor Storey attended his Highneſs Ameer ul Omrah in his carriage, and Captain

Rumley

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Rumley went with me in my carriage; we met the regiment between Chepauck gates and the Government garden houſe; they inſtantly ſurrounded the two carriages, and aſked his Highneſs and the Dewan for their arrears of pay; but in the moſt humble manner repreſented to his Highneſs their great diſtreſs for the want of ſo many months pay; ſaid they came humbly to make known their diſtreſſes to Waulaujaw their maſter, as they had not further credit in the Buzars for a meaſure of rice, which they had long repreſented to his Highneſs through their commanding officer, but having had no relief they deſired leave to go on to Waulaujaw, to make their miſerable ſituation and their families' known to him, and then they ſaid they ſhould be relieved by receiving their pay which they had ſerved for, and ordered back to their ſtation and duty. Every thing was ſaid that could be by the young Nabob to induce them to return, and not to alarm and make angry his father Waulaujaw, promiſing they ſhould have their arrears paid to them as ſoon as they returned back to their duty, with which they were not ſatisfied: they were then deſired to go to any place near, and remain together quietly, and told that pay ſhould be ſent to them the next morning; they wanted the Dewan or a European gentleman to go with them for their ſecurity. After about two hours Captain Rawlinſton joined us, and the regiment conſented to take him with them for their ſecurity for their arrears being paid the next morning; the young Nabob deſired him to go with them, and faithfully promiſed they ſhould be ſatisfied on the next morning. They went near to St. Thomé, and after keeping Captain Rawlinſton, their commanding officer, a few hours, they let him go to his dinner, although themſelves had none. On my going the next morning early to the Durbar, I was greatly ſurpriſed, and very ſorry to hear, that, inſtead of the faithful promiſe of their Captain General, that they ſhould be ſatisfied that morning with their arrears of pay due to them, that Colonel Eidington had been ordered out from the Fort of Madras, in the dead of night, with a party of the Honourable Company's Europeans and Sepoys, and had ſurrounded them and taken them all priſoners; and that morning, inſtead of being ſatisfied, as faithfully promiſed, their horſes and arms were taken from them, and they were turned adrift without a fanam to help them, or to carry to their families, or to pay the debts they had contracted in the Buzars for many months back for the neceſſaries of life. This news reaching the other regiments, ſome confined their European officers, and this regiment of Rawlinſton's went, native officers and men, into Hyder's ſervice. Macaliſter's regiment confined ſome of their European officers; meaſures were planning to ſurpriſe them, and take them priſoners, when I heard Captain Macaliſter beg and pray the Nabob not to do ſo, but to be pleaſed to order them ſix months pay of their arrears, and that he would go with it and ſatisfy them, or otherwiſe he was certain they would all go into Hyder's ſervice; but no pay was ſent them, and that regiment, with their arms, went alſo into Hyder's ſervice. Two of the beſt diſciplined regiments of cavalry that ever had been at that time in India, went into Hyder Ally's ſervice; and they were the very men that led that fatal charge againſt Colonel Baillie's detachment returning from the Guntoor expedition.

And at this very time, Honourable Sir, that theſe regiments were thus ſhamefully turned adrift without the pay due to them, his Highneſs was making immenſe bribes and preſents in ready money and in bonds, as the conſolidated debt of his Highneſs's of that year will prove, if a proper inveſtigation of that debt takes place; and which I pledge myſelf to your Honour to prove, with that ſupport your Honourable Board has been pleaſed to promiſe me, as well alſo of the very large ſums, bribes, that were remitted by his Highneſs the Nabob to Bengal, as partly mentioned in my letter to your Honourable Board the 28th February 1789.

Theſe very ſerious facts, as well as thoſe ſtated in my letter of the 15th June 1789, to his Highneſs the Nabob, as well alſo many others that I know of, are very ſerious matters to the Engliſh nation, and particularly to the Honourable Eaſt India Company, and very cruelly ſo to myſelf, as I mentioned in my laſt letter to your Honour, and as I ſhall be obliged herein more fully to lay before you. The dreadful conſequences alſo of theſe miſdoings were woefully felt by all the inhabitants of this country during the laſt war, which theſe miſdoings altogether were the cauſe of;

VI. therefore I moſt humbly ſubmit to your Honour, whether theſe facts ought not to be eſtabliſhed, as I certainly can by means the moſt authentic and ſolemn.

The perfect reſpect and veneration I feel for all your commands, have thrown me on this occaſion (to attend your Committee with my proofs and witneſſes to ſupport my allegations) into the greateſt embarraſſment, becauſe it will be impoſſible for me to eſtabliſh the charges through the means of the Committee, that you have been pleaſed to appoint, in that moſt authentic and ſolemn manner that the import of them requires, for reaſons that I crave leave to ſtate, and which are no ways perſonal to the Gentlemen who compoſe it, whom I reſpect and eſteem as I ought.

To add to the proofs that I am in full poſſeſſion of, I humbly conceive, Honourable Sir, that the witneſſes I ſhall have occaſion to call upon, ought to be examined upon oath, in the moſt ſolemn manner, according to their ſeveral laws and cuſtoms; Malabars, not ſimply upon mint and water, but at the Triplicane Pagoda, in the ſame manner as they are ſworn in cauſes of conſequence which concern themſelves. This Committee, as neither of them are juſtices of the peace, ſo neither of them are legally authorized to adminiſter an oath; and I am confident in opinion, that many of the witneſſes that I ſhall have occaſion to call upon, would not attend a ſummons from the Committee, as they are under the influence and authority of his Highneſs the Nabob; and if any did attend, unleſs they were firſt ſworn in the moſt ſolemn manner, that to the queſtions put to them, the anſwers they ſhould give, ſhould be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, they would not anſwer truly.

The Committee that was appointed by your Honourable Government to inveſtigate and take cognizance of the matters and charges againſt Mr. Hollond, of the money forced and extorted from the Nabob during his Government, by himſelf and his brother, were, I know, compoſed of Gentlemen that neither of them were Juſtices of the Peace, and conſequently could not adminiſter an oath to thoſe ſummoned, or that appeared voluntarily before them to prove the charges. That I humbly conceive ought not to be a precedent for the taking cognizance of the very ſerious matters, charges of miſdoings, alleged by me; becauſe his Highneſs the Nabob himſelf made the charges againſt the late Governor Hollond, and ordered his own ſervants and others dependant upon his Highneſs, to appear before the Committee to prove the charges; and his Highneſs employed a profeſſional Gentleman to attend his Durbar, to aſſiſt and prepare the evidences; and when the witneſſes had appeared before your Committee and given evidence, they afterwards went before a Magiſtrate and depoſed to the evidence they had before given. There is all the difference that can be in the bringing forward the charges; his Highneſs the Nabob, from whom all the money came, made the one, and forced his ſervants and dependants to freely go forth to prove his charges: and theſe preſent charges, thoſe in my letter to his Highneſs of 15th June 1789, and theſe now laid before your Honour, are made by me, a merchant, and injured creditor of his Highneſs and family, ſetting forth the unjuſt and injurious uſe of his money, and of not paying me the ſmalleſt part of my juſt demands; therefore cruel neceſſity forced me to make my complaint to his Highneſs, and now to continue it by theſe charges, which, with that ſupport you have been ſo good to promiſe, "every ſupport I can wiſh for from your Honourable Government to enable me to prove them," I can and will moſt certainly do ſo, otherwiſe I well know without that ſupport the witneſſes I ſhall have occaſion to call upon, will, as much as can, be prevented from coming forward to ſupport the proofs I already have got, unleſs they are compelled to do ſo by the full and high authority of your Honourable Government, and firſt ſworn in the manner I have deſcribed to anſwer the queſtions that may be put to them.

Therefore, for my reaſons given, I beg leave to ſuggeſt, with the moſt humble deference to your authority, whether a ſubject of ſuch importance might not be taken cognizance of, and proved before your Honour and Council, as a Bench of Juſtices.

If you are pleaſed to grant this, I have not the ſhadow of a doubt but that my charges will end in the fulleſt conviction of them. By any other means I fear they will fail of that ample ſatisfaction the caſe demands, for the reaſons I have ſtated.

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It was diſtreſſing to me, Honourable Sir, to be forced, and the utmoſt diſtreſs did force me, to write my letter to the Nabob, to be ſent open through Government for their notice; for it was diſtreſſing to me as a merchant to interfere and bring forward theſe matters, although they had been ſo long the cauſe of my great diſtreſs; for upwards of thirteen years did I ſuffer, although knowing of theſe bad doings, in ſilence, as I knew they would involve many; ſome that I have lived in terms of intimacy with, and others that prevented my getting my juſt right; for I have ſeen many princely fortunes, as well as many that *have* been called ſmall fortunes, obtained from the Nabob in bribes and corruption, while I was daily attending his Durbar, and I could not obtain of what is due to me, ſufficient even to buy bread for my family. I am well aware that my charges, as they are juſt and true, will cauſe me many enemies; and being loaded with debts, great and ſmall ones that I owe, will add greatly to my diſtreſs. Had my juſt claims been put even into the ſame train of payment, as ſo many bonds granted as bribes are, ſo that I could have ſatisfied my creditors and ſupported my family, I would have been ſilent, as my letters to your Honourable Government do plainly ſhew, wrote before my letter to his Highneſs the Nabob. I did, in the moſt humble manner, ſolicit a part of my own, to relieve my diſtreſſes, in vain; when I was forbid my perſonal application to the Durbar for my own by Government, I moſt humbly implored from time to time relief to my diſtreſſes, through Government. As I was forbid all other mode of application to the Durbar, I humbly aſked the payment through them of one year's intereſt, or a part of one year's intereſt, on the ſums ſo long and ſo juſtly due to me, and receiving no manner of relief to my cruel diſtreſs, I again and again humbly implored, as though I was aſking charity, inſtead of ſo ſmall a part of my own, for a monthly ſum to be paid to me to procure the neceſſaries of life, even what your then Government ſhould deem ſo, until the pleaſure of the Honourable the Court of Directors was known reſpecting my cruel caſe. To this humble and reaſonable prayer, I received an official letter, dated the 24th March 1789, ſaying—"The Governor "and Council did not intend to make any further application to the Nabob on the "ſubject of my letters."

Not knowing what to do, I further perſevered, and went perſonally to repreſent my deplorable ſituation to the Governor, in the hope of obtaining his permiſſion for my perſonal application to the Durbar to aſk for my own, or that he would name to his Highneſs what he might deem proper; his Aide-de-camp, Mr. Wilks, told me, that the Governor was then engaged, but deſired that I would come the next morning at nine o'clock, and that he would then ſee me. I went at the appointed hour, and was met in the hall by the Governor's brother, Mr. Edward John Hollond, who told me in the rudeſt manner, that I could not ſee the Governor, and that it would be of no uſe my ſeeing him, as neither the Governor nor the Board would allow the Nabob or his family to be *plagued*; and that I ſhould not go to the Durbar, nor write, if I did I ſhould be ſent to England agreeable to the notice of Government; and ſaid that Government would not apply to his Highneſs on my behalf, and that it was uſeleſs my talking any more.

Thus after ſo many years painful attendance at the Durbar, humbly ſoliciting my own, and after every humble and reſpectful application to Government for relief, I was forbid and prevented from even aſking my own, under pain of being ſeized and ſent away from my family, and from where all my property is, to England.

The utmoſt diſtreſs forced me again humbly to pray Government to alter their intention, and to have the humanity to name to the Nabob what they might deem proper for my immediate relief; or leave to addreſs his Highneſs by letter, as from my letters to your Honourable Board, dated the 24th April and 4th June 1789. In reply to my laſt letter, I received official leave to write to the Nabob, provided I ſent my letter open, to be tranſmitted to his Highneſs through the channel of Government.

This continued and unprecedented, and unlawful cruelty and injuſtice to me, and knowing at the very time, from authority that I could depend upon, that Governor Hollond and his brother were extorting very large ſums from the Nabob. The moſt ſevere diſtreſs and ill uſage forced me to write the facts ſtated in my letter to

his

VI. his Highneſs the Nabob, for the information and notice of Government. I did not give the information as an informer, but as my duty to my numerous creditors (whoſe money the Nabob withholds and prevents my paying) and as my duty to myſelf and family, as I knew the ſame corruption was going on then as before; and I ſaw no proſpect for my relief, or of even getting my juſt right any otherwiſe. Government was pleaſed, after conſulting with the young Nabob upon the contents of my letter, to return it to me, ſaying, that I had abuſed the indulgence they were diſpoſed to grant me, by indecent animadverſions on the conduct of the Durbar; and did not call on me to prove the very ſerious matters contained in my letter.

As I well knew the origin of the Mr. Hollond's money tranſactions with the Nabob, I had wrote a paragraph ſtating them in my letter to the Nabob; but as Mr. Hollond was Governor, and veſted with power and authority, I judged it prudent in my then very diſtreſſed ſituation to leave it out of the letter, for fear that under ſome pretence he might have ſent me to Europe out of the way, and I had not money; in ſuch caſe my family would have been left in diſtreſs, unprotected and unprovided for. But now, I thank God, by my daughter's marriage in January laſt with Colonel Floyd, ſhe is very reſpectably and honourably protected.

The Meſſ^rs. Hollond's money tranſactions with the Nabob concerns very materially the juſt and legal creditors of his Highneſs, as well as the Public, therefore I will now ſtate them to your Honour in their true light. The origin was in the beginning of the year 1775, when his Highneſs the Nabob ſent for me, and told me that he had immediate occaſion for a lack of pagodas to pay the Company on account of their Jaghire, and deſired of me to procure it for him: I anſwered his Highneſs, that I had not the money, and all the money I could raiſe his Highneſs and family had got. He ſaid young Mr. Hollond had money, and deſired me to go to him, and aſk him to lend it. I anſwered, that I was always ready to obey his Highneſs, but I was certain Mr. Hollond would not lend him money, as it was the general complaint of all the monied people, that his Highneſs had their money, and they could not receive any of it from his Circar. His Highneſs then ſaid, that he had Buckunjee Doſs's Teep for one lack of pagodas, payable in two months, and deſired that I would aſk him to advance the money, deducting the intereſt. I obeyed his Highneſs's orders, and Mr. Hollond did diſcount the Teep, deducting two per cent. per month, and delivered to the Nabob's ſervants 96,000 pagodas for the Teep, which was punctually paid to Mr. Hollond by Buckunjee Doſs when due. After which his Highneſs told me that he was in want of money again, and that he had another Teep of Buckenjee Doſs's for a lack of pagodas, and deſired me to go again to Mr. Hollond, and get the money for him on the Teep as before. I anſwered, that his Highneſs's people, who before went to receive the money from Mr. Hollond, their going to him would be the ſame as my going; for if he advanced the money it would be for the ſake of the intereſt. His Highneſs ſent his people to Mr. Hollond with the Teep, and he advanced the money on the ſecond Teep, in like manner as on the firſt; but when this Teep became due, Mr. Hollond ſent it for payment, and Buckunjee Doſs refuſed payment, ſaying, his Teep was payable to the Nabob only, and that his Highneſs had received more money from him than the amount of the Teep, and he would not pay the money. Mr. Hollond was much enraged, and threatened proſecution, &c. for a long time in vain, and ſent a caſe home for the opinion of Mr. Dunning, to know if the Nabob was or was not amenable to the Mayor's Court of Madras for debt; which caſe and opinion I was. At length Mr. Hollond went to the Durbar, and was induced to take conſolidated bonds for the Teep and intereſt; and a Perſian bond of the Nabob's for one lack of pagodas, bearing intereſt at twelve per cent. per annum, as a premium for taking conſolidated bonds. I ſaw Mr. Edward John Hollond at the Durbar ſettling the buſineſs, and I was preſent when it was ſettled. The Nabob inſiſted upon his ſigning a paper of thanks, and promiſes of ſervices, for the Perſian bond, promiſing that his brother and himſelf would ever be friends to his Highneſs, and ſerve him upon all occaſions. Mr. Hollond for ſome time refuſed to ſign the paper, and I heard him give his reaſons, that his brother was high in the ſervice and might ſoon be in power, and ſo he might be himſelf, and that they might have occaſion to differ in opinion with his High-

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neſs; but at length he ſigned the paper, and received the conſolidated bonds for the amount, Teep and intereſt; and the Perſian bond for a lack of pagodas premium. Mr. Hollond, upon his arrival ſecond in Council at Madras in 1787, endeavoured in vain to obtain payment of the Perſian bond from the Nabob; but as ſoon as he was Governor, and his brother was taken into Council, they prevail upon the Nabob to pay the Perſian bond and the intereſt thereon, from the year 1777.

His Highneſs the Nabob ſtates on the credit ſide of his account with the Honourable Company—"To caſh paid for the public ſervice in Mr. John Hollond's "Government, through his Dubaſh Paupia Bramine, as proved before the Com- "mittee of Inveſtigation, ſtar pagodas 4,69,817."

I well know that his Highneſs will not pay any money for the public ſervice without a receipt given for it by the public ſecretary of your Honourable Government. The truth of the matter is, that the above large ſum was extorted from the Nabob by Governor Hollond and his brother, and their Dubaſh. The firſt part of it was obtained for the Perſian bond and intereſt. A further ſum, part of it, was one lack of pagodas given as a bribe to Governor Hollond, for the detachment that was ordered into the Marawar Country againſt the Shevegunga, two Murdoos under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, and the remainder of the ſum was extorted from time to time by threats from Governor Hollond, through his brother and Dubaſh, threatening to take away his Highneſs's Countries from time to time, unleſs a certain ſum was paid on this day and on that day; that Collectors would be appointed in Council, and ſent to take charge of his Countries. The Nabob, by his ſon Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, and by his Dewan, conſtantly deſired the account between him and the Honourable Company; but Mr. Edward John Hollond's anſwer always was, what ſignifies accounts? roaring out in the Durbar, money, money we want, and will have, or ſequeſter your Countries. Thus this large ſum was obtained, and this I well knew at the time, Honourable Sir, that I was forbid by that Government to aſk for my own, even for ſufficient to procure the neceſſaries of life for my family. Beſides the before-mentioned ſums actually received, they obtained in the ſame manner by threats, obligations for the payment of the following ſums, the amount of which laſt, but for the happy arrival of General Medows, they would have enforced the payment of Ram Row, the Nabob's Dewan's note of hand payable to Tyapah Moodalur, for 36,000 pagodas; a bond from his Highneſs Omdut ul Omrah Behauder, for 1,00,000 pagodas; a note of hand of Ram Row's Dewan, payable to Mr. Edward John Hollond, for 50,000 pagodas; a bill of exchange and Carnama of Kevel Row, the agent of Soucar Bhoodinjee for 50,000 pagodas; and a Carnama or bond from the Shevegunga Vackeel, for 1,00,000 rupees. This laſt was a bribe to let the Murdoos remain undiſturbed by any more detachments of the Honourable Company's troops. But his Highneſs the Nabob, hearing for certain that General Medows was coming Governor of Madras, he delayed and prevented the payment of the ſums. All this I can and will prove alſo, Honourable Sir, before you, with your ſupport to do ſo.

Being a large creditor and the moſt injured creditor of the Nabob's, as my claims are totally unprovided for in payment, on which account I am now, and have been theſe fifteen years paſt, ſuffering the greateſt diſtreſſes; I have a juſt right, therefore, to lay open and to prove all theſe iniquities; and as the Meſſrs. Hollonds received the amount of the Perſian bond for a lack of pagodas, and the intereſt thereon, which was the original amount of the Teep of Buckunjee Doſs's, for which the conſolidated bond of 1777 was alſo granted to Mr. Hollond, payment of the conſolidated bonds ought to ceaſe, in juſtice to the Nabob's legal creditors; the bonds ſtanding in his name are twenty-three bonds, N° 252 to N° 275, amounting, as certified the 31ſt December 1784, to pagodas 1,73,472. 34. 52. For the Right Honourable the Board of Controul only admitted the juſtneſs of the conſolidated debt of 1777 preſumptively, open to every kind of challenge; for they were pleaſed thus to determine—*That it is only a preſumptive admiſſion, ſubject to every kind of complaint againſt it, either from the Nabob, the other claſſes of creditors, or from any perſons having a proper intereſt, on reaſonable grounds of objection,* and to this admiſſion the Honourable Court of Directors gave their ſtrongeſt diſſent.

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All the grounds of objection that an injured creditor possibly can have, to my sorrow and unequalled distress, *I have;* for, Honourable Sir, I have no income whatever to support myself and family: as I am not in any service, so I have no salary; and every call that I have received from the Nabob or his family since the year 1777, was the 150 rupees sent me by his Highness the Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, the 12th March 1789, as mentioned in my letter, desiring that I would not be angry nor sorry; and promised to send me a little money every two or three days till he could settle all my business. Cruelly bad as my situation is stated in my letter to the Nabob, and also in my many humble and deplorable representations to your Honourable Board, supplicating relief, there is not a tythe part therein stated of the difficulties and distresses I have so long and do at this moment labour under; and my cruel situation every day grows worse. I have not known for many years, from day to day, how I should be able to manage for the next day; with constant suits against me, as the Records of the Honourable the Mayor's Court will shew, for years past. And I have been obliged to beg, and pray, and borrow how I could for years past, to procure unavoidable necessaries, and to obtain on credit the common necessaries of life: and my servants are unpaid their wages, as from time to time I had just reason to hope relief, by receiving at least a small part of my own. Some that did long ago supply me with necessaries are tired out in waiting for their money; and I have at this hour seven suits against me for the necessaries of life supplied me, and for money borrowed to procure them; and many more suits I am threatened with. One suit now against me is brought by the executors of Messrs. Leatham and Mackintosh, for necessaries had from them long ago:—this is an execution; and there is another execution by Mr. Thomas Barter; another execution by Chowreapah, a poulterer, for fowls long ago supplied me with: these two last executions are returned, and warrants of committment prayed against my person, and taken out, so that I am obliged to shut myself up for fear of a prison. There is another execution in the Sheriff's hands against me by Mr. Duprey; and there are two other executions against me, one by Mr. David Young, and the other by Mr. Charles Lloyd;—both of these for the bread that my family have been supplied with by them for years past.—And there is a decree of the Honourable the Mayor's Court against me by Moota Kistna Naik, for money lent me to provide absolute necessaries; all of which I am totally unable to pay or satisfy; as well as a great many more that have not sued me for small sums; at which I am greatly distressed that I cannot pay them, my indulgent creditors, that I owe large sums to *so many*;—they know that I cannot pay them until I am paid what has been so long owing to me by the Durbar. The Nabob and his son have lately made me many repeated daily solemn promises, until within these two months, that they would settle with me, and that the first money that came in I should receive a part; but constantly complained, that he had no money, as his countries were taken from him; but since they made me these late solemn promises, they have purchased many houses in town, and many in the country; and one in particular from Mr. Moubray, that the Nabob paid 10,000 pagodas for; so that it has not been for the want of money, that he has not even paid me to relieve my distresses and wants: for I well know, that he had an immense large private treasure before the death of his son Ameer ul Omrah Bahauder, by which it was very greatly enlarged indeed.

I did humbly hope, and with great justice and reason, that the justice and humanity of the Honourable the Court of Directors would have relieved me, by ordering my just claims into a train of payment; therefore my disappointment and sorrow is great, that in the paragraph you have been pleased to furnish me with of their letters no notice is taken of my claims and my great distresses; so I can only hope, and do humbly pray, for present relief from the power and authority of your Honourable Government, by your humane interference, to obtain for me one year's interest on the money so long due to me from the Nabob and his family, for my present pressing wants, until my just bonds are put into train of payment.

If I am not so fortunate as to obtain this relief through your Honour's justice and humanity, I know not what to do to obtain justice and relief; but that, as the Nabob

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of Arcot has commenced a ſuit at law in the High Court of England, againſt the Honourable Company; and by his having done ſo, I have been adviſed by all the Gentlemen here moſt learned in the law, that his Highneſs has thereby made himſelf and family amenable to the Honourable the Mayor's Court of Madras.

If I am ſo unfortunate, Honourable Sir, as to fail of immediate relief, as humbly prayed, through your authority, I then moſt humbly beg to know from your Honour, if my commencing ſuits againſt the Nabob and family for the recovery of my legal debts, will give offence to your Honourable Government, either from myſelf or from the lawyer I may employ in the ſuits.

The very great embarraſſment I have been under from your commands, from the moſt perfect deference I feel for them all, added to the very great difficulties and diſtreſſes I am labouring under, *ſolely* from the very great injuſtice done me by his Highneſs the Nabob and family, will, I humbly hope and pray it may, cauſe your pardon for the delay of this my humble addreſs.

I have the honour to be,
With all due reſpect,
Honourable Sir,
Your moſt obedient and
Moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) *Charles Darke.*

Fort St. George,
19th December 1791.

"Reſolved, That the following anſwer be returned to Mr. Darke."

To Mr. Charles Darke.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Honourable the Preſident in Council, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inſtant.

A Committee was appointed on the 27th September laſt, to receive any proofs or examine any witneſſes you might have to offer in ſupport of the facts alleged in your letter to the Nabob of the 15th June 1789; but though repeated applications have been made to you for this purpoſe, and Government have promiſed you every aſſiſtance in their power to enable you to ſubſtantiate your accuſations, no progreſs whatever has yet been made; and you now come before them with a propoſition for changing the mode of enquiry.

The Board are ſincerely deſirous of aiding your endeavours by every juſt means; but having already appointed a Committee of Gentlemen to make this enquiry, agreeably to the uſual and approved practice, and being of opinion that no alteration ſhould take place, unleſs upon the ground of ſome trial this mode appears defective, they truſt you will not have any further objection to lay before them the documents on which your complaint is founded, and point out to them the means by which you propoſe to eſtabliſh the proofs.

With regard to the witneſſes whoſe evidences you may wiſh to adduce, the ſame mode is open to you that has been uſually practiſed:—A Member of Government will be ready to receive their depoſitions on oath; but it is not in the power of Government to compel them to give evidence, much leſs to force them to atteſt their depoſitions at the Triplicane Pagoda.

The Board are concerned to learn your diſtreſſes are ſo great, and will certainly mention this circumſtance to the Nabob, in the hope that he may be diſpoſed to grant you ſome preſent relief; but they cannot in any reſpect give their ſanction to the propoſition you make of taking legal meaſures to compel payment of your claims.

I am,
Sir,
Your moſt obedient Servant,
(Sign) *W. C. Jackſon,*
Sec^r.

Fort St. George,
23d December 1791.

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"Agreed,

VI. "Agreed, That the circumſtance of Mr. Darke's extreme diſtreſs be mentioned "in a letter to the Nabob, in the hope that he will be diſpoſed to grant him ſome "preſent relief."

December 23d.—Sent the following letter to the Nabob.

To his Highneſs the Nabob of the Carnatic, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Highneſs,

Mr. Charles Darke, who has large demands upon your Highneſs, having repreſented to me that he is in extreme diſtreſs owing to his pecuniary embarraſſments; and that there are many ſuits now againſt him for money actually borrowed for the purpoſe of procuring the common neceſſaries of life; I beg leave to mention this circumſtance to your Highneſs, in the hope that you will be diſpoſed to grant him ſome preſent relief, which will be an act of great humanity in your Highneſs.

I have the honour to be,
May it pleaſe your Highneſs,
Your Highneſs's moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
(Signed) *Cha*^{s} *Oakeley.*

Fort St. George,
23d December 1791.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of Conſultation, 6th January 1792.

Read the following letter from Mr. Charles Darke:

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart. Preſident and Governor, &c. &c. &c. of Fort St. George in Council.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I MOST humbly thank you for your humane promiſe to me in your public Letter of the 24th ultimo; that your Honourable Board will certainly mention my great diſtreſſes to the Nabob, in the hope that he may be diſpoſed to grant me ſome preſent relief.

As nothing can equal my preſent diſtreſſes, his Highneſs's delay in relieving them, as humbly prayed through your Honourable Government, leaves me in the moſt dreadful ſituation, with warrants of commitment againſt my perſon, and warrants of execution againſt my effects in the Sheriff's hands, ſo that I cannot ſtir out of my houſe, but am obliged to ſhut myſelf up from his officers, and am living in hourly dread of a priſon; beſides the pain to me of many poor people aſking from me all day long what I owe them, whom I cannot in juſtice and humanity ſhut my doors and ears againſt, but give them the beſt anſwers and hopes of payment I am able, as I am not able to pay them what I know they are in diſtreſs for: And all my ſervants are in the greateſt want and diſtreſs for their pay due to them; which altogether makes my exiſtence miſerable indeed, and which I have too long borne from the great injuſtice done me by his Highneſs the Nabob and his family; as they juſtly and truly do owe me the large principal ſum of 3,34,802 pagodas on the 1ſt January 1786, all on bonds not accumulated and made up of bribes or uſury, nor even compound intereſt, but all for money lent and goods ſold, with legal intereſt, as his Highneſs's and family's ſole European merchant for many years, by his Highneſs's own particular deſire, as you all, Honourable Sir and Sirs, muſt well know that I was: therefore it will be impoſſible that his Highneſs can refuſe my very humble prayer for immediate relief, as it is *now* made to him for me through the humanity of your Honourable Board; more eſpecially as your Honours were pleaſed to tell me, that you cannot in any reſpect give your ſanction to my propoſition of taking legal meaſures to compel payment of my claims, although the Nabob has himſelf appealed

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to our Engliſh Courts of law, and actually commenced a ſuit againſt the Honourable Company. VI.

I am, with gratitude for your humane promiſe, and with the utmoſt reſpect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your moſt dutiful and
Moſt humble Servant,
(Signed) *Charles Darke.*

Fort St. George,
5th January 1792.

" Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing Letter do accompany the other Papers " intended for a number in the Packet of the preſent Diſpatch."

(True Copies and Extracts from the Minutes of Conſultation.)

George Parry,
Actg Depy Secy.

(Copy.)

To the Honourable Sir Charles Oakeley, Baronet, Preſident, &c. &c. &c.
of Fort St. George, in Council.

Honourable Sir,

I SHOULD ſooner have replied to the Letter which your Secretary Mr. Jackſon did me the honour of writing to me on the 24th of laſt month, and of which I before acknowledged the receipt, had I not conceived that the ſolicitude you there expreſs for my ſupporting the aſſertions in my letter to his Highneſs the Nabob before the Committee you had appointed, required, if poſſible, my ready compliance with your wiſhes: or if, after mature deliberation, and the advice and diſcuſſion of others, it ſhould appear moſt prudent, and beſt fitted to anſwer the intentions of the Honourable the Court of Directors, as well as of your Honourable Board, to poſtpone the enquiry until it could be brought before a more competent tribunal, I thought it at leaſt a duty incumbent on me, from the reſpect I owe to you, Honourable Sir, as well as to the other Honourable Members of the Board, not haſtily to adopt this reſolution; and if at length I adopted it, to ſtate to you, in as full and ſatisfactory a manner as I could, the reaſons that have induced me to do it.

To that purpoſe it appears to me neceſſary to make ſome remarks upon the different paragraphs of the letter which I am now replying to.

It begins with ſtating that, " A Committee was appointed on the 27th of Sep- " tember laſt, to receive ſuch proofs, and to examine any witneſſes as I might have " to offer; but that, though repeated applications have been made to me for that " purpoſe, and although Government had promiſed me every aſſiſtance in their " power, that no progreſs had yet been made; and that I now come before you " with a propoſition for changing the mode of enquiry."

As I am convinced, from the uſual indulgence and liberality of your Honourable Board, that thoſe expreſſions are not intended to throw a cenſure upon my conduct, but merely to urge me to an expeditious performance of the mode of enquiry you have recommended, I ſhould not, in reply to your Honourable Board, think it neceſſary to make any remark upon them; but as, no doubt this letter of the 24th December will form a part of the correſpondence that will be tranſmitted to the Honourable the Court of Directors, and may impreſs them with ideas that I have unneceſſarily procraſtinated the giving in my proofs, although, as you ſtate it, you had promiſed me every aſſiſtance in your power; and may imply ſome degree of inconſiſtency, or at leaſt of levity in my conduct, in now propoſing a new mode of enquiry, as you are pleaſed to ſtate it; I am ſure you will forgive me if I beg leave to recal to your recollection, that, during the whole courſe of my correſpondence, both with your Honourable Board, and the Gentlemen you have appointed a Committee, I have never hitherto intimated the ſmalleſt idea of communicating what proofs I had before the

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Committee you have appointed; or, indeed, before any Board leſs competent to receive, or veſted with leſs authority, than either your Honourable Board or ſome regular Court of Juſtice.

And when you informed me, as you did, on the 12th October laſt, through your Secretary Mr. Jackſon, that I might be aſſured that every ſupport I could wiſh for from Government would be afforded me, to enable me to prove my aſſertions; I did not conceive it to be an unreaſonable wiſh, that you, Honourable Sir, and the Honourable Members of Council, would be pleaſed to ſit as a Bench of Juſtices or otherwiſe, as you might be beſt adviſed, and that you would in this manner aſſiſt me, agreeably to the words of the paragraph you have ſent me, in making a very particular enquiry into the circumſtances contained in my letter to his Highneſs the Nabob, of the 15th June 1789.

Impreſſed with this idea you will obſerve, that in the three letters which form the whole correſpondence I have ever had with the Committee, and which are dated the 10th, 12th, and 20th of October laſt, I have conſtantly informed them that I am addreſſing your Honour in Council, upon the ſubject of enquiry, and accordingly I invariably avoided entering upon the ſubject with them; and as a further proof that this was conſtantly my intention, when your Secretary Mr. Jackſon, upon a Report of the Committee, urged by your direction my bringing my proofs before them, my only reply to this letter was an addreſs to your Honourable Board, which contains the propoſal which you now mention; ſo that I humbly ſubmit, I never have in the leaſt changed my original idea, but that I have conſtantly ſaid what I now continue to ſay, that it is your Honourable Board, or ſome other Board of equal reſponſibility and authority, that can be alone competent to inveſtigate the high, important, and extenſive charges that the Honourable the Court of Directors have directed may be enquired into.

Your Secretary proceeds to inform me, "that the Board are ſincerely deſirous "of aiding my endeavours, but having already appointed a Committee, according "to the uſual and approved practice, and being of opinion that no alteration ſhould "take place, they truſt I ſhall not have any further objection to lay before them the "documents on which my complaint is founded, and point out to them the means "by which I propoſe to eſtabliſh my proofs."

Far be it from me, Honourable Sir, in the ſmalleſt degree to doubt the ſincere deſires of your Honour, and the other Honourable Members of your Board, to aid my endeavours to bring to light theſe tranſactions; I certainly do not doubt it, and I hope and truſt that your Honourable Board will believe that I am equally deſirous of rendering any ſervice in my power to the Honourable Company in the enquiry they have directed: but I muſt ſtill ſay, that the appointing of a Committee, however uſual and approved the practice may be, and how well ſoever imagined as a mode of enquiry into any improper behaviour of the Honourable Company's own ſervants, or other individuals under their immediate controul, it cannot be expected to be equally efficacious in the preſent caſe. The difference of the preſent object of enquiry from all former ones, both as to the magnitude of the charges, the number that will be involved in it, and the elevated rank of the principal, is by far too obvious for my pointing out. To common caſes common remedies are ſufficient; but on great occaſions, as the preſent is, it cannot be expected that any thing can be effectually done without a much more powerful ſupport than any Committee can afford. Between my ſituation and that of thoſe I ſhall have to oppoſe, the contraſt is peculiarly ſtriking; myſelf a ſingle, moneyleſs, unprotected individual, involved in diſtreſs, ſurrounded by enemies, perſecuted by clamorous creditors, purſued by lawſuits, and in daily dread of a jail; an individual too not in the habits of legal inveſtigations, unaſſiſted, incapable from indigence of obtaining the aſſiſtance of thoſe who may be better informed; how can ſuch a one, without the ſtrongeſt ſupport to bring to light tranſactions that might eventually annihilate the greateſt part of a debt of upwards of two millions ſterling, fix a charge of no very honourable nature upon ſo powerful an opponent as his Highneſs the Nabob, and prove, that while he was openly profeſſing the ſincereſt friendſhip to the Honourable Company, and to the Engliſh Nation,

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tion, he was ſecretly their enemy, by corrupting their ſervants to deſert their duty, and getting them to employ the power they were veſted with, to ſerve the ſecret purpoſes of his own ambition, and thereby involving them in the late war with Hyder Ally, which was attended with the loſs of ſo many lives and ſo much treaſure, and which had nearly ended in their total extirpation from the Coaſt of Coromandel. When theſe circumſtances are conſidered, I will not allow myſelf to ſuppoſe, but your Honour, and other Honourable Members of the Board, will readily ſee the inſufficiency and inadequateneſs of any Committee to make the enquiry directed; and I am convinced, cannot continue of opinion that a trial is neceſſary to make it appear defective: ſuch a trial, Honourable Sir, I humbly preſume would be not only inefficacious, but in the higheſt degree impolitic and imprudent, as it would diſcover to thoſe, whoſe intereſt it is to oppoſe ſuch an enquiry, the proofs intended to be produced, and by that means furniſh them with an eaſy means of preventing their ever being produced. In the purſuit of every object, every unſucceſsful attempt increaſes the difficulty of future ſucceſs; and in the preſent purſuit, I humbly conceive that every feeble effort to diſcover the truth, inſtead of aiding the enquiry, will but ſerve further to obliterate the ſtill remaining veſtiges of the facts charged. That ſuch charges are well grounded I do moſt certainly inſiſt; that if properly ſupported I can bring ſufficient proofs of them I do alſo inſiſt; but to attempt to prove it in the manner your Honourable Board has propoſed to me I moſt certainly decline, and I humbly preſume I have already ſtated ſufficient reaſons for doing ſo: but if I have not, with the utmoſt humility I beg leave to ſubmit to you, whether the next paragraph of the letter which I have now the honour of anſwering, does not itſelf contain a ſufficient reaſon for my declining it; for there your Secretary, by your Honour's direction, informs me, "that with regard to the witneſſes, whoſe evidence I "may wiſh to adduce, it is not in the power of Government to compel them to give "evidence, much leſs to force them to atteſt their depoſitions at the Pagoda."

And another reaſon is, becauſe that about ten years ago, the Honourable the Court of Directors ordered an enquiry to be made at Madras of a ſimilar nature, to no effect, although they directed that a Gentleman of the law ſhould be ſent from Bengal for the purpoſe of aſſiſting and ſupporting the enquiry; and although during the time, Honourable Sir, that this enquiry was on the carpet, his Highneſs the Nabob of Arcot addreſſed a letter to his creditors, of which notice was ſent round to them, and many aſſembled at the Court Houſe to hear the letter read, as I did, wherein his Highneſs told his creditors, that he had been prevented paying them agreeable to his engagements, by reaſon and becauſe that very large ſums of money had been extorted from him by perſons high in power in the Company's ſervice.

Mr. Wooley, who had late before been the Nabob's Secretary, and one of his Truſtees, declared, that he knew of upwards of twelve lacks of pagodas, that had been in a ſhort ſpace of time received by one perſon from the Nabob; and he propoſed a letter of thanks to his Highneſs for the information, &c. and to deſire that his Highneſs would name who the perſons were, and the amount ſo received from him, and that he would give a power to the creditors to recover the money from them. Mr. Pelling and myſelf joined Mr. Wooley in the propoſal, which was objected to by a great majority, and there was no reply made to the Nabob's letter, and nothing done by the meeting; nor was there any thing eſtabliſhed by the enquiry ordered by the Honourable the Court of Directors, as the mode of enquiry was inſufficient and incompetent.

I have in this manner, Honourable Sir, fully ſtated to you my reaſons why I decline adducing my proofs before the Committee you have appointed; and having taken the liberty of pointing out the inſufficiency of the mode of enquiry propoſed, it may naturally be expected, and it becomes my duty, from the reſpect I owe to the Honourable Company, under whoſe protection I have ſo long lived, to point out ſome other means of inveſtigation that appears to me likely to prove effectual.

The firſt which has occurred to me is what I mentioned in my Letter of the 19th December laſt: I was then given to underſtand, but it is poſſible I may have been miſinformed, that His Majeſty's charter had veſted your Honour and the other Mem-

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bers of your Honourable Board, with a power to ſit as a Bench of Juſtices, and to examine into any complaint that was brought before you, and for that purpoſe to compel the appearance of ſuch witneſſes as might be neceſſary, and ſwear them in any manner you thought proper, and examine them perſonally before you, and record their examinations, and do every other act incident to a Court of Juſtice, in the ſame manner, and with the ſame authority, as you practiſe at the Quarter Seſſions. But ſhould this not be practicable, I ſubmit to your Honour, &c. whether it would not be moſt expedient to ſtate to the Honourable the Court of Directors the difficulties that are likely to ariſe in the enquiry they have directed, unleſs ſome method is adopted ſufficiently competent to carry it into full effect. From the Letters which I have already written, their law officers in England will be able I preſume to collect a ſufficient knowledge of the facts, to draw up the charges in ſuch legal form as they may think moſt adviſable, and upon theſe charges I ſuppoſe their counſel in England may file informations, and thereon pray a Mandamus to the Mayor's Court here, to take the examinations of witneſſes, and make full enquiry into the truth of the facts, in the manner the Act of Parliament directs: or if it be true, as it is reported, that a new Court of Judicature is ſoon to be eſtabliſhed here, and Judges appointed in the ſame manner as they have been at Bengal, it is poſſible the Honourable the Court of Directors may think it proper to procure them a ſpecial commiſſion for that purpoſe; or if neither of theſe ſhould meet with their approbation, they may ſtill think proper, as the Nabob has inſtituted a ſuit againſt them in the Court of Chancery, to bring theſe charges againſt him in the ſaid Court, by filing a croſs bill; they may thereupon obtain a commiſſion to be ſent out to this country, to examine into the truth of the facts. This is, after much conſideration of the ſubject, what has occurred to me as beſt fitted to attain the end propoſed, which I humbly beg leave to lay before your Honourable Board, and pray that it may be tranſmitted, with the other parts of my correſpondence, to the Honourable the Court of Directors by the firſt Diſpatch: a copy of the whole, in my own hand-writing, I have the honour to encloſe herewith for that purpoſe, a ſeparate number in your packet.

And I humbly beg leave to aſſure the Honourable the Court of Directors, through your Honours, &c. that I ſhall be at all times ready to forward their wiſhes to the beſt of my abilities, in any manner that it is at all likely to produce them any effectual advantage.

At the ſame time, Honourable Sir and Sirs, I hope you will urge to the Honourable the Court of Directors the cruel ſituation I am placed in by my own diſtreſſes. For my preſent relief to them, I have the fulleſt reliance from the humane promiſe of your Honourable Board to me of the 24th December laſt; but the Nabob's delay in doing ſo I ſeverely and cruelly feel every hour, and the more ſo as I have ſo juſt a right to expect it. And I humbly pray you, Honourable Sir and Sirs, to be pleaſed to uſe your endeavours to prevail on the Honourable the Court of Directors to grant me relief, by ordering juſtice to be done me by the Nabob, for to them alſo I muſt now look up for protection.

I have the honour to be,
With the utmoſt reſpect,
Honourable Sirs,
Your moſt obedient
and moſt humble Servant,
Cha. Darke.

Fort St. George,
30th January 1792.

Agreed that the papers received from Mr. Darke (being copies of his correſpondence with the Board, and with the Committee) be tranſmitted at his requeſt a number in the packet of the next Diſpatch.

Mr. Darke having declined to come forward in the manner pointed out to him, with any proofs or evidence in ſupport of the aſſertions contained in his Letter to the Nabob of the 15th June 1789, it is reſolved that the Committee be diſſolved.

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EXTRACT of Political Letter to Fort St. George; dated 25th June 1793.

Par. 24.—WE have read the correſpondence referred to in this, and in your ſubſequent Diſpatch of the 15th March 1792, between your Board and Mr. Charles Darke, on the ſubject of the orders iſſued by us in conſequence of his Letter to the Nabob of Arcot of the 15th June 1789, containing an account of very large ſums of money given by his Highneſs to ſeveral perſons, formerly in the Company's ſervice, and likewiſe ſome extraordinary aſſertions reſpecting the Nabob's conſolidated debt of 1777. As Mr. Darke's objections to bring forward his evidence in ſupport of the charges, appear to us to be pointed more to the mode of proceeding than to any wiſh to ſhrink from the enquiry; and as, in his laſt Letter of the 30th January 1792, he has ſuggeſted various modes by which the object may be obtained, we have deemed it neceſſary to refer all the Papers for the peruſal and opinion of the Company's Law Officers, and by a future Diſpatch we ſhall give you our further directions herein.

Letter to 16th January 1792. (Par. 31 a' 35.) Mr. Charles Darke.

No further directions have been given on the ſubject.

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INFORMATION ſubmitted to the Honourable Houſe of Commons, in obedience to their Orders of 16th December 1802; ſtating Reaſons why they have not been fully complied with.

20th Order.

THE Secret Article propoſed by Lord Clive, relative to the public treaſure of the late Nabob, formed no part of the Treaty concluded with his ſucceſſor; nor was any treaſure obtained in conſequence, either from the Nabob or from any part of the family.

25th Order.

THERE are no other Inſtructions to the Officer commanding the troops ſtationed at the Nabob's palace, than thoſe to Colonel M'Neile, contained in folio 3 a' 7 of the Papers already printed by the Houſe of Commons.

26th Order.

THE Papers required by the 6th, 8th, and 13th Orders of the laſt ſeſſion are contained in Vol. I. of the accompanying Papers regarding the affairs of the Carnatic. No copy of the will of the late Nabob Omdut ul Omrah, required by the 20th Order of laſt ſeſſion, has yet been ſent home.

5th Order.

THE Orders from the Governor General, dated 7th April 1800, were to Lord Clive, and not to Meſſrs. Webb and Cloſe.

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